REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1884-85.

LAHORE: PRINTED BY W. BALL & Co.,
(Successors to the Punjab Printing Company)
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS
MDCCCLXXXVI.

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ERRATA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1884-85.

SUMMARY.

Page 6, para. 11, 1st line, *for* shows *read* show.

Ditto Do. 7th line *for* tho *read* the.

Page 11, para. 19, clause 1, last line but one, *for* numbers *read* members.

Page 12, para. 21, 4th line, *for* Lectures on the Bovine Pathology *read* Lectures on Bovine Pathology.

REPORT.

Page 5, para. 27, 3rd line, *for* atittude *read* attitude.

Page 8, para. 49, 2nd line, *for* againt *read* against.

Page 10, para. 56, 6th line from top, *for* specifiying *read* specifying.

Page 12, para. 73, last line, *for* Commissiouer *read* Commissioner.

Page 14, para. 89, 1st line, *for* Expired Settlement *read* Expired Settlements.

Page 18, para. 106, last column of statement, *for* aere *read* acre.

Page 21, para. 117, 3rd line, *for* collection *read* collections.

Page 32, para. 166, 6th line, *for* seen *read* seem.

Page 35, para. 184, 3rd line, *for* been *read* be seen.

Page 38, para. 198, 3rd and 4th lines, *for* Lientenant-Governer *read* Lieutenant-Governor.

Page 42, para. 220, 2nd line, *for* considerately *read* considerably.

Page 57, para. 304, 12th line, *for* appellato *read* appellate.

Page 57, para. 306, 1st line, *for* alse *read* also.

Page 58, para. 309, 1st column of statement, *for* Suits for money of moveables *read* Suits for money or moveables.

Page 66, para. 352, *for* rejeeted *read* rejected.

Page 68, para. 363, 1st line, *for* Work of the Cantonment Small Cause Court *read* Work of the Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

Page 76, para. 406, 2nd column of statement, *for* Pereentage *read* Percentage.

Page 84, last line of 1st statement, column Total, *for* ÷ *read* —.

Page 93, para. 482, 4th line after the statement, *for* reason *read* season.

Page 95, para. 488, 2nd line, *for* retnrns *read* returns.

Page 131, para. 707, last line but one, *for* assiguments *read* assignments.

Page 137, para. 730, 2nd line, *for* ihe *read* the.

Page 139, para. 739, 3rd line, *for* An increase of Rs. 8,136 maunds, *read* An increase of 8,136 maunds.

Page 142, foot-note of para. 750, *for* prcvious *read* previous.

Page 146, para. 777, under head Lunatics escaped from the Lahore Asylum, *for* reeaptured *read* recaptured.

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Chapter IV, Production and Distribution.

Page vii, under head Provincial Communications, *for* mettled and unmettled roads *read* metalled and unmetalled roads.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1884-85.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—The year 1884-85 was one of average prosperity. The spring harvest of 1884 was good in the central and north-western districts, but bad or indifferent in the south-east and south-west of the Province. Later on in the year there was anxiety as to the condition of some districts of the Delhi Division; but the autumn rains were copious in that part of the country, and the autumn crop was both large in area and abundant in yield. The spring crop of 1885 was satisfactory, especially in the south-eastern Punjab. The depressed tracts in that quarter are now in a fair way to recovery, which, if the harvest at present in the ground turns out well, will probably be complete.

Throughout the year prices were generally moderate. The public health was not bad, except in the tracts visited by the severe epidemic of malarious fever which occurred in the autumn of 1884. From this cause the death-rate for the Province reached a figure which has only been exceeded twice in the seventeen years during which the registration of births and deaths has been carried out in the Punjab.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The reduction in the number of Commissionerships from ten to six which was part of the Re-organization scheme, has made it necessary to group afresh for purposes of political control the thirty-four Native States which are subordinate to the Punjab Government. Thus the Farídkot State is now under the Commissioner of Jullundur, and the State of Chamba under the Commissioner of Lahore; while the Simla Hill States (twenty in number) with the States of Maler Kotla and Kalsia, have been attached to the enlarged Delhi Division.

The history of the Punjab States during the year does not include any very important events.

The opening of the broad-gauge line of railway from Rajpura to Patiala was noticed in the last Report. Postal conventions have been concluded between the British Government and each of the three Phulkian States. The Superintendentship of the Kapurthalla State has again changed hands, and is now held

temporarily by Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson. In the Chamba State it has been considered unnecessary to retain the services of a Superintendent. Railway communication has been brought through the territory of the Faridkot State in which four railway stations are situated. In the Kot Kapura Sub-division of this State most of the villages have been irrigated from the Abohar Branch of the Sirhind Canal. In the Mandi State and adjoining British territory the telegraph line from Mandi to Palampur has been completed. The Raja of Suket was invested with the powers of a ruling Chief in May 1884; and being convinced that his relatives Mians Shib Singh and Joala Singh were plotting against him, he was permitted, in the exercise of his own authority, to direct their banishment from his territories. The administration of the State of Sirmur, which has recently been visited by the Viceroy, maintains its high character for efficiency. In Biláspur a disturbance, which did not assume serious proportions, was promptly quelled by the Raja. As inconvenience was felt from part of the civil station of Simla being situated in territory under foreign jurisdiction, the tract called Kasumti has been leased by the Raja of Keonthal to the British Government in perpetuity at an annual quit-rent of Rs. 3,500. The mental condition of the Nawab of Maler Kotla is still disturbed, and the management of his State is in the hands of a Native Superintendent. The death of Nawab Ala-ud-din Khan of Loháru was mentioned last year.

3. North-West Frontier.—Except on the Agror and Mardan borders the peace of the frontier has been well preserved. Abdulla Khan of Dilbori, being dissatisfied with his position as tenant of the Khan of Agror, went into outlawry and crossed the border in the spring of the year. He then incited the Parari Syads, the Chigarzais and the Akazais to commit raids upon the Agror Valley. These were frequent during the summer of 1884; but energetic measures were taken for the defence of the British villages. Later on, in September 1884, there was a combined attack of the Chigarzai, Akazai and Parari Syads upon the Agror Valley, chiefly directed against the villages of Dilbori and Ghanian. The enemy appears to have numbered 2,000 men; they ineffectually beseiged the recently fortified village of Ghanian throughout the night of the 12th September; and in the morning having taken up their positions, chiefly in British villages, on the heights above the Valley, were attacked by 150 men of the 5th Goorkhas and 2nd Sikhs with 25 Police, and driven out of British territory and across the border with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. The men were led by Lieutenant Barrett who was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. Clarke. Both of these officers shewed great judgment and determination in the conduct of the affair. The effect was excellent; and it has lately been reported that the Parari Syads and Chigarzais have paid the fines imposed upon them. A final settlement with the Akazai has yet to be made.

In October 1885 it appeared that the difficulties with the Bonerwáls, which originated in the burning of Pirsai by the Salarzai Section in May 1884, could not be composed without a blockade of the entire tribe, which was accordingly sanctioned. Numerous raids have since occurred on the Mardan border, and the usual inhabitants of the Malandri Valley have been removed by the Bonerwáls and replaced by unruly members of the tribe with the avowed object of attacking British territory. Quite recently the troops from Mardan proceeded to Sweri Malandri for the purpose of surprising the place and clearing the enemy

out of the Valley. A chance encounter before dawn with a party of Bonerwáls, probably out on a raiding expedition, resulted in the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson. The measures which must be taken to reduce the Bonerwáls to submission are at present under consideration.

On the Kohat border in December 1884, an Agent of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, one Mirza Muhammad Hussain of Khost, arrived at the trans-frontier village of Biland Khel to declare the re-establishment of the Amir's authority. This village was excluded from the guarantee of independence given to the Turis of Kurram on the occasion of the evacuation of the Kurram Valley. It did not appear that the occupation of this place by the authorities of Afghanistan would interfere with communications between the Turis and British Officers. Accordingly no action was considered necessary on the part of the British Government. For some months Shahzada Sultan Jan, whose deputation to Kurram was mentioned in the Summary of last year's report, remained at the outpost of Thal as the Political Officer in charge of our relations with the Turi tribe. He has been recently replaced by an Assistant Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor promised the delegates of the Turis on the occasion of their reception at Attock in the spring of 1885, that he would appoint an Officer of the British Government to reside near the border and be their adviser in the regulation of their affairs.

The frontier of the Derajat has been generally free from raids. The border of the Dera Ghazi Khan District has, indeed, of late, been unprecedentedly quiet, inasmuch as all the pending disputes between tribes under the political control of the Punjab Government and the Biluchistan Agency respectively were settled at conferences held between the Deputy Commissioner and the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali. In March last, on the Dera Ismail Khan border, the Bhittanis came into collision with the Mahsuds, in the neighbourhood of the Khirgi Post. The Bhittanis in retaliation for the loss of some sheep attacked a Mahsud caravan, and called to their assistance their fellow-tribesmen holding the Khirgi post, who in turn summoned help from the garrison of Fort Ghirni. A Subadar's party came up and joined in the fray. Four Mahsuds were wounded and two died of their wounds. The affair, however, was not of importance, and the case was speedily settled by the local officers. Since the close of the year under review a difficulty in settling certain outstanding cases against the Shiránis has been reported by the Commissioner, who has been authorized to impose a fine upon the tribe and to blockade them if they do not pay it.

4. RAWALPINDI ASSEMBLAGE.—In the spring of 1885 His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan was received by the Viceroy at Rawalpindi. The Amir reached Jamrud on the 29th of March and arrived at Rawalpindi on the 31st idem. Very short notice had been received of the approach of His Highness; and it was necessary in little more than three weeks to organize the camps, accommodation and supplies of the Amir, the Lieutenant Governor and numerous officers, and the seven Ruling Chiefs who attended the Assemblage. The local officers had further to meet the strain caused by the presence at Rawalpindi of an Army of 20,000 men, and the Camps of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The arrangements made by the Commissioners of Peshawar and Rawalpindi were, however, eminently successful; and elicited the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant Governor and the Government of India. The Maharaja

of Patiala, the Nawab of Baháwalpur, and the Rajas of Jind, Nabha, Kapurthalla, Farídkot and Chamba, were present at the Camp. Contingents comprising a total strength of 3,326 rank and file, from Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthalla and Farídkot, took part in the proceedings, and were brigaded with the British troops. From a provincial point of view one of the most striking features of the occasion was that in a time of some political anxiety, offers of service in men, money and supplies reached the Government in numbers from all sides. Leading Darbaris from every part of the Punjab were assembled, and two Darbars were held by the Viceroy. The presence of a large proportion of the principal men of the Punjab offered a good opportunity for some real test of the feeling of the Province. No one who met these gentlemen at Rawalpindi could fail to be struck by the sincerity and depth of the good feeling towards the British Government which one and all evinced. Amongst offers of service made by Chiefs may be mentioned those received from the Phulkian States, from Baháwalpur, Kapurthalla, Biláspur, Nalagarh, Bhágal, Bajji, Bhagát and Kuthár. In the autumn of 1885 the Viceroy received the Chiefs of the Simla Hill States in Darbar, and congratulated them upon the loyal spirit which they had exhibited.

5. Administration of the Land. Sales and Mortgages.—The statistics of sales and mortgages in the Punjab, as recorded by the Revenue Department, show an increase of transactions under both heads. The number of transactions has increased faster than the acreage affected, but that also is larger than before. These returns are beset with numerous doubts and difficulties, and are disturbed by the operations of the Settlement Department, as it frequently happens that thousands of transfers which have hitherto escaped notice, are for the first time brought on record when the Settlement operations begin. This dislocation of the statistics by the facts has occurred during the last three years in the Karnál, Umballa and Ferozepore Districts. The preparation of an Annual Agricultural Report has recently been directed; and it is hoped that the returns of transfers will hereafter admit of the deduction of clearer and more certain inferences. To this end it has been suggested to the Financial Commissioner that the history of selected villages should be examined with reference to transfers of land, as facts thus ascertained are likely to throw light on the causes of these changes in agricultural property.

6. Land Revenue.—Collections on account of land revenue during the year amounted to about 212 lakhs, or nearly 3½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Notwithstanding this improved result the provincial balances increased and stood on the date of the last Revenue Report at nearly a million of rupees. An analysis of the figures shows that more than eight-tenths of this large balance were due from the Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnál Districts alone. More than 7⅓ lakhs were outstanding in Gurgaon and Rohtak in about equal proportions. There is reason to believe that these balances will be largely reduced during the current year. The occurrence of any considerable outstandings is a somewhat novel feature in the revenue administration of the Punjab; but is no doubt the inevitable result of the policy of prompt suspensions or remissions in all cases of real distress.

7. Surveys and Settlements.—During the year only one party, under Lieutenant Colonel F. Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, was at work in the Punjab. The area surveyed was 7,306 square miles in the

Ferozepore, Umballa, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Hoshiárpur Districts. The districts under Settlement at the commencement of the year were Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Simla, Karnál-Umballa and North Umballa. Work was completed in Hoshiárpur and Simla and well advanced in Jullundur, where it has since been finished. In Rawalpindi great progress was made in the re-assessment; while the two Umballa Settlements continued to advance under the new system.

8. Agricultural Advances.—About four and a half lakhs were advanced for agricultural improvements under Act XXVI of 1871. This was more than three-quarters of a lakh in excess of the amount advanced in the year 1883-84. The distribution was, no doubt, unequal. The advances, as usual, were chiefly made in the south-western corner of the Province, where artificial irrigation is necessitated by the scanty rainfall. More than one and a half lakhs were advanced in Multan alone. In the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Jullundur, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi, the advances aggregated Rs. 20,000 and upwards. In many districts, particularly those lying along the foot of the Himalayas, abundant means of irrigation already exist and protective works are not required, while in other cases they are beyond the means of the agriculturist. In Muzaffargarh there is reason to believe that advances have been made in previous years with too lavish a hand, and that money thus obtained has not always been applied to the purposes for which it is granted. The Government of India has lately sanctioned an increase to the standing allotment for agricultural advances, which now amounts to five lakhs. Measures have been taken to secure a more equal administration of this allotment under the control of the Financial Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions. Large advances were made in the Delhi Division for seed grain and purchase of bullocks. The balance due at the end of the year under this head was insignificant.

9. Legislation.—The most important Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab which were passed by the Legislature during 1884-85, were the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884, and the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of the same year. These enactments were required,—the first as a part of the various measures which have been taken of late years to extend the functions of Local Bodies; and the second to give effect to the scheme for the reorganization of the civil administration of the Punjab. Rules having the force of law were framed under these enactments; under Act XX of 1883 for the constitution and guidance of District and Local Boards; and under Act XIX of 1883 for the grant of loans for agricultural purposes.

During the course of last summer frequent conferences were held with a view to the amendment of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts of the Province. Bills for these purposes have been accordingly published and submitted to the Government of India. The main objects of the Tenancy Bill are—

(1). To place original settlers in as good a position with reference to occupancy rights as their successors;

(2). To adjust the present scale fixed for the enhancement and reduction of the rents of occupancy tenants with reference to the land revenue demand;

(3). To restore power to Settlement Officers to fix the rents of occupancy tenants at the time of the assessment of land revenue; and

(4). To make provision for more liberal compensation on ejectment.

It has been clearly explained that it is not the intention of Government to depart from the leading principles of Act XXVIII of 1868, an Act which, whatever its defects of form, has been justly described as a judicious compromise between conflicting interests of great magnitude.

To avoid the strain on the administration which would result from simultaneous legislation on too many subjects, and for other reasons, the revision of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XXXIII of 1871, has been for some time postponed; but now at length agreed to on the grounds that during the last five years material simplifications of revenue procedure have been introduced calling for changes in the law; that the Act of 1871 is in many respects incomplete; and that in the attempt to revise the large body of rules issued under its authority, technical difficulties arose which make the revision of the Act a matter of necessity. The policy of Government insisting on the careful maintenance of village records can hardly, indeed, be carried out except under a new law of procedure touching the land revenue and its assessment.

10. Police.—The police of the province comprises a total strength of 20,429 rank and file, maintained at a total estimated cost of Rs. 31,82,500, of which Rs. 26,70,600 are paid from provincial revenues and the balance from Municipal, Cantonment and other funds. During the year the number of first class Assistant District Superintendents of Police was increased from sixteen to eighteen, and that of the second class reduced from eight to six. In future, appointments to the second class will ordinarily be reserved for Natives of India. Owing to change of circumstances in the Province it was considered that the strength of mounted constables heretofore entertained in most districts, and particularly in the Cis-Indus Districts, was above requirements either for purposes of protection or display. This portion of the force has therefore been greatly reduced, and the savings thus provided have been devoted to the much needed improvement in the pay of the second grade constables and to other urgent requirements. Proposals originating with Lieutenant Colonel Ewart, have long been under consideration for providing a more elaborate and efficient detective machinery with the object of putting down organized crime which, it is contended, has gained head owing to the facilities afforded to criminals in the perpetration of their designs by the improved communications of the country. It is probable that there should be some more systematic co-operation between the various bodies of police in different parts of India; but the question is in the main an imperial one, which is perhaps unlikely to be taken up in the present state of the finances. The change whereby the Punjab railways have been concentrated into a single system will necessitate the revision, needed on other grounds, of the Punjab Railway Police. A Committee is about to meet to consider the subject.

11. Criminal Tribes.—The Minas of the Gurgaon District shows signs of improvement. Some have been enlisted in the police, and the carpet weaving business established last year at Jacombpura has given employment to a certain number of families. All restrictions on the movements of women and children of the Bauria tribe in the Ferozepore and Ludhiana Districts have been removed. The Baurias are good trackers, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made for the enlistment of a certain number in the police. Tho conduct of the Sansi

tribe has improved, notably in the Karnal and Ludhiana Districts. Of the other tribes registered under Act XXVII of 1871, *viz.*, the Biluchis, Tágús and Hárnis there is nothing fresh to record.

12. CRIME.—After allowance is made for certain differences in the preparation of returns, there is a slight decrease since 1883 in the number of offences reported, the diminution amounting to 3,307 offences admitted to have occurred. The figures for the two years are, in 1883, offences reported, 127,927, and admitted to have occurred, 95,446; while in 1884 they are 127,871 and 92,139 respectively. With the exception of cases of mischief, there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences against property. Much difficulty is felt in dealing with the offence of mischief, particularly in its agrarian forms of cattle-poisoning and rick-burning and the like. Proposals have been made for the amendment of the law on the subject. There has been a marked decrease in the number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, the number being 3,256 against 5,057 in 1883. The power of demanding this description of security has been curtailed by the present Code of Criminal Procedure, which insists upon stricter formalities than heretofore. The probability is that the effect of the change in the law was not immediately apparent and has now begun to make itself felt. The inability of the ordinary tribunals to cope with the crime of murder in the Peshawar District has frequently formed the subject of remark. It has been shewn that while the law altogether fails to reach the criminal in much more than half the cases which occur, murders are and have been for about twenty years more frequent than they were some years after annexation. With the greater elaboration of the judicial machinery, the frequency of this form of crime in the Peshawar Division has actually increased.

A Committee is about to assemble at Peshawar for the purpose of considering the draft of a revised Frontier Regulation, which it is hoped will enable the local authorities to put down murder with a strong hand.

13. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The administration of Criminal justice during the year presents no unusual features. As regards the constitution of the Courts it may be noted that on the reorganization of the judicial agency the Sessions Divisions were revised with effect from 1st November 1884. The number (ten) remained the same as before; but the districts were redistributed. Instead of ten Commissioners, who were also Sessions Judges, and two Additional Commissioners, who were also Joint Sessions Judges, ten of the new Divisional Judges were appointed Sessions Judges and three of them Joint Sessions Judges; the appointments of Joint Sessions Judges being made in the Civil Divisions which could not conveniently be separated into two Sessions Divisions. But since the close of the year under report the number of Joint Sessions Judges has been temporarily raised to eight in the fresh revision of the judicial organization consequent on the abandonment of the Bench system, a matter which will be noticed presently.

14. PRISONS.—The daily average number of prisoners in all the jails of the Province was 11,658. This number is less than in either of the two preceding years, and the satisfactory progressive diminution of the jail population is ascribed to the circumstances of the Province which in 1884 included cheap food, abundance of work and good wages. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation but confined in the Central Jail, Lahore, continues to increase. This

is due to the objection of the Government of India to permit any relaxation of the present rules for the medical examination of convicts so sentenced. The subject is still under consideration. The principal event of the year was the opening of the Public Works Jail at Chenáwan, where there is now, since the addition of a second jail, accommodation for about a fifth of the prisoners of the Province. Work on the Chenab canal here supplies the place of that previously provided at Rupar on the Sirhind Canal; it is found to be suitable, penal and deterrent; and the arrangement is a decided success from all administrative points of view. Special attention has of late been paid to the recognition and identification of old offenders when in jail; and measures are in progress to secure greater uniformity of discipline, so that the same or nearly the same punishments for prison offences of the same gravity shall be inflicted by the Superintendents. The new mark system is being introduced; and the Inspector General has been invited to report upon extending the employment of convicts as officers in jails; the concentration of prisoners in large jails; the provision of schemes for the continued employment of extra-mural labour on Provincial or Imperial Public Works; and the utilization of convict labour for the purpose of carrying out additions, repairs and alterations to jail buildings under the supervision of Superintendents of Jails.

The economical and efficient management of the Jail Department by the Inspector General, Dr. Gray, has earned the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor.

15. Civil Justice.—The new scheme relieved Commissioners of all judicial work except revenue appeals. The districts of the Province (reduced from 32 to 31 by the abolition of Sirsa) were redistributed in seven Civil Divisions, to six of which Benches of two Judges (called Divisional Judges) were appointed. In the seventh (the Derajat) there was one Judge, with whom the Commissioner of the Division sat as a Bench. In five districts where the work is light, the Deputy Commissioner is also District Judge. In thirteen Districts where the charges are not very heavy, the Deputy Commissioner is also District Judge, but is assisted by a Subordinate Judge who hears appeals, the Deputy Commissioner in his character of District Judge controlling the Civil judicial administration of the district. In the remaining thirteen districts where the charge is either heavy or otherwise important, a special officer taken sometimes from the Covenanted and sometimes from the Uncovenanted Service, has been appointed District Judge, and thus exercises powers of both kinds, those, namely, of appellate jurisdiction and of control. Except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where the limits for the Civil and the Revenue jurisdiction respectively are now the same, and in Jhelum and Gujrat where there are now separate Courts for each district, instead of one Subordinate Judge for both, the District arrangements introduced in November 1884 still hold good. But facts have necessitated the complete revision of the Civil Divisions. In April 1885 it was reported that the number of civil appeals pending before Divisional Judges had increased from 4,548 on December 1st 1884, to 5,588 on 1st March 1885, while at the commencement of the following month the number rose to 5,823. The work of the Courts appeared by that time to have become normal, and the rate of disposal for all Divisional Courts of the Province amounted to an average of 575·5 per month only. It was thus clear that Divisional Courts had already about ten months work in hand for disposal over and above future institutions. Under these circumstances measures

of relief were absolutely indispensable; and after frequent consultations with the Judges and the Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor redistributed the districts of the Province into 19 temporary Civil Divisions. The ten Sessions Divisions were retained as before, but arrangements were made for the disposal of work by the appointment of Joint Sessions Judges. To officer these Courts an extra establishment of six Judges for six months has been allowed. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor has framed a permanent scheme for fourteen Civil Divisions and thirteen Sessions Divisions which will be brought into operation as the arrears in the Divisional Courts are cleared off. It will thus be seen that the Bench system after a trial of a year completely broke down and has been abolished. For each of the new Courts now constituted there is only one Judge. Some slight increase of the work of the Chief Court is anticipated; but it is believed that for a time a Chief Court of four Judges will be able to cope with the work for disposal. During the period under review the Chief Court has always consisted of five Judges. It is proposed to reduce the strength to four from the 1st April 1886.

The statistics of Civil litigation during the year call for no special remark. Steps have been taken to remove an erroneous but too general impression that when a rate of interest has been fixed by the consent of the parties, the Court is bound to decree accordingly. A satisfactory decrease in the number of decrees bearing interest has been the result.

16. Registration.—There has been no material variation in the total number of documents registered, the figures standing at 69,780 in 1884-85 against 69,701 in 1883-84. Both the totals are below the average of the five years ending 1876-77 and 1881-82 respectively. The decline has taken place entirely in the optional class. In compulsory registration there has been a slight increase. The withdrawal of allowances to Treasury Officers for performing registration duties and the application of the principle that registration work may properly be undertaken by unofficial agency, have led to considerable changes in the Department. At nine places, *viz.* Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Peshawar, the Treasury Officers have been entirely relieved by the appointment of non-official Sub-Registrars. It is proposed to relieve the Registration Department of the work of registering certificates, orders and instruments under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act and to entrust the duty to Revenue Officers; and provision has been made accordingly in the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Act. The number of registration sub-districts has been reduced to meet complaints of inconvenience where people had a long distance to go to obtain registration while there was an office hard by in an adjoining sub-district. The necessity for the appointment of an Inspector of Registration, who would also be *ex-officio* Inspector of Stamp offices, has been admitted. But it has been impossible to provide funds for carrying this desirable improvement into effect.

17. Municipal Administration.—At the end of 1884-85 the number of Municipalities in the Province was 202, or the same as in the previous year. In connection with the measures for the improvement of the administration of octroi, the abolition of 37 small Municipalities, which are no more than agricultural villages, has recently been directed. These will therefore cease to be municipalities at an early date. It is intended to entrust to the new Local

Boards the sanitary and other duties heretofore performed at these small places by the Committees. Considerable progress has been made in the business of substituting wholly or partly elected for nominated Committees. In 1883-84 there were five wholly elected, five partly elected and partly nominated, and 192 wholly nominated Committees. In 1884-85 the figures were 10 and 110 and 82 respectively; or in other words the system of election was extended to 110 towns where previously all appointments to the office of member of Committee were made by nomination. Rules to regulate these elections were framed under Act IV of 1873, and have recently been revised under the new Act, XIII of 1884. In the more important towns, such as Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar and Dharmsála, special rules have been drawn up suitable to the wants of the particular localities. Before the end of the year the new Act was applied to Delhi, Simla, Lahore and Dharmsala. Since then rapid progress has been made in the extension of the Act, and there are now not less than 79 first and second class Municipalities of the Province in which it is in force.

The income from octroi has been somewhat reduced by the steps taken to improve the administration of the tax. But the local income from taxes of all descriptions was Rs. 23,73,403, with an incidence of Rs. 1-1-8 per head of the town population. The expenditure incurred by the Committees amounted to Rs. 27,95,838, against Rs. 29,90,153 in the previous year. The balance at the credit of the several municipal funds at the end of the year was about 12½ lakhs.

18. District and Local Boards.—The District Committees under Act V. of 1878 consisted of nominated and *ex-officio* members. The Punjab District Boards Act was passed in October 1883, and in many Districts Local and District Boards, taking the place of the old Committees, have been established under the new law. The new Act was extended to twenty-one Districts in November 1883, but the framing of rules for the constitution of the new Boards occupied some time, and the elections were not held till the summer of 1884. During 1884-85 Local and District Boards were established in the fourteen Districts comprised in the old Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, and Amritsar Divisions, the Simla District being excepted, as there has never been a District Committee there. Later on, in 1885, a District Board was established in Multan; and arrangements are now in progress for the formation of Boards in Hissar and Rohtak, the remaining Districts of the Rawalpindi Division as now constituted, Montgomery, Jhang and Hazára. The Act of 1883, which can be applied with or without the introduction of the election system, will probably be extended to all the other Districts of the Province before long. Chairmen of the Local Boards have been elected to office. Except in Amritsar and Sialkot, Deputy Commissioners are chairmen of District Boards. Zails or combinations of Zails, or, in the absence of Zails, tracts defined on similar principles with reference to tribal or social cohesion, have been taken as electoral circles returning members to Local Boards; and the Local Boards, as a rule, depute delegates to sit on the District Board. The franchise is based on local rate payment, usually on an amount equal to that paid by persons assessed to not less than Rs. 25 land revenue yearly. The elected members form two-thirds of the maximum strength of the Boards; the rest may be nominated or *ex-officio* members, but it is not obligatory to appoint the full number. The District Funds Accounts for 1884-85 show an income of Rs. 21,71,012 and an expenditure of Rs. 20,88,497.

19. Municipal and Rural Elections.—In 1884 it was decided to hold elections in 122 Municipal towns, all in the Cis-Indus Divisions of the Province. The usual voting qualifications are—(1) the possession of immoveable property within Municipal limits of the value of not less than Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 300; (2) the payment of rent of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per mensem; (3) an income of Rs. 100 a year or of Rs. 10, Rs. 15, Rs. 24, or Rs. 25 a month; the amounts of property, rent, or income being severally graduated according to the size of the town and means of the inhabitants. Sometimes the payment of land revenue or of land revenue and occupiers' and owners' rates under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, is also a qualification, the qualifying amounts being Rs. 20, or Rs. 25, or Rs. 50 a year, according to circumstances. Not infrequently is added an educational franchise, either combined with some small income qualification or pure and simple. As in the case of District and Local Boards the general arrangement is to reserve one-third of the maximum strength for appointments by name or office if required, the rest of the Committee consisting of elected numbers. It has already been mentioned that in a few cases the Committees are wholly elective.

By the end of September 1884, elections had been held in more than 100 towns. There was no lack of candidates. Great interest was shown by the voters and people in the proceedings. The rules worked very well. There were few mistakes or objections, and the free return of old unofficial members assured sufficient continuity in municipal business. There was no approach to disturbance anywhere; though in Amritsar party feeling ran so high as to give cause for some anxiety.

In fourteen Districts 788 rural elections for Local Board members were held about the same time. The electors often amounted to ten or twelve thousand in a single District. All passed off smoothly; and in the arrangements more success was achieved than was anticipated. There was a fair amount of popular interest in the matter; but there were no doubt some failures and errors owing chiefly to misapprehensions and to reluctance in the first instance on the part of leading men to subject themselves to the ordeal of an election. This difficulty was, however, overcome as the objects and nature of the system became better understood. As might be expected the proceedings succeeded best in those parts of the country which are most advanced, such as the late Umballa, Amritsar and Lahore Divisions.

20. Military.—A considerable number of the Punjab Volunteers attended the Rawalpindi Camp of Exercise, where their soldierly bearing earned much praise. The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps has recently acquired a new Rifle Range at Lahore. All the three Corps under the Punjab Government, *viz.* the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been favourably reported on. The services of Colonel Higgins, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, have recently been acknowledged by the award of the decoration of C. I. E. Volunteer prizes were recently distributed by the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore, who took occasion to bid farewell to the Corps, which will now pass from under his orders and will in future be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The arrangements for giving effect to the decision to transfer the Punjab Frontier Force to the control of the Commander-in-Chief, are under discussion.

21. Veterinary instruction and Horse breeding.—The practice of the Hospital attached to the Lahore Veterinary School continues to increase. Extra courses of lectures were given gratuitously by Veterinary Surgeon Nunn. A translation has been prepared of the lectures on the Bovine Pathology by Mr. Kettlewell. It is satisfactory to know that there is a great demand for students who have graduated in the Lahore School. The reports of horse-breeding operations are satisfactory. The number of branded mares has increased; the Rawalpindi horse fair was well attended; and at the Dera Ghazi Khan horse fair held in 1885 there was a noticeable improvement in stock.

22. Agriculture.—The area under crop continues to expand, and is now not far short of 24 millions of acres, divided between the spring and autumn in the proportion of 13 to 11. The greater attention paid to the spring harvest is a sign of easier circumstances and improved husbandry. The increase in the area devoted to wheat is still maintained. Seventy-four lakhs of acres are now under this crop, which has spread to the extent of 800,000 acres in three years. The increase in oil-seeds, though not on so large a scale, has been in proportion even more rapid, being more than 25 per cent. in two years. The area under oil-yielding crops is now more than 850,000 acres. These facts certainly suggest a general improvement in agriculture, and a growing capacity to farm rather for profit than for subsistence.

23. Forests.—Rules for the closer association of Civil and Forest officers have been approved by the Government of India and issued since the 31st March 1885. Also since the close of the year the first regular forest survey in the Punjab has been commenced in Bashahr and the Simla District. The question of the demarcation of village wastes in Hazára has received special consideration. In the Montgomery District, which suffered severely from drought, it was found necessary in October last to open the reserves to grazing. The area of reserved forests has been slightly reduced, but it is hoped that the fresh areas which it is intended to treat as reserved forests in the Rawalpindi District and in Kulu, will be finally gazetted before long. Similarly no extension in the area of protected forests has taken place during the year, though a large addition may be shortly expected. Owing to scanty floods in all the main rivers there was a decrease in the quantity of timber brought to depôt.

24. Trade.—The foreign trade of the Province has been steadily declining for some years. The total value in 1884-85 stood at Rs. 1,88,75,840, as against Rs. 2,46,20,718 in 1880-81. The Kashmir trade, however, is developing, and no doubt will improve further when the railway communication extending to Sialkot and Pathankot has made itself more felt than at present. The decline in trade with other countries across the northern and western frontier is explained by the repressive influence of Russian custom duties, and of the taxes imposed upon merchandise passing through Afghanistan. Internal trade continues to advance. The traffic in oil-seeds has risen from less than a million of maunds in 1882-83 to nearly 5½ millions in 1884-85. The amount of cotton, indigo, wheat, hides and raw wool exported was more than double the amount which left the Province in 1882-83, the export of wheat reaching an aggregate of 5,187,000 maunds. The trade of the Province with Karáchi continues to develop, while that with Howrah and Bombay is diminishing. The boat-borne

trade is larger than it was in 1882-83 but less than in the succeeding year. The decrease is probably due to the extension of the railway system to Sialkot, Pathankot and Ferozepore, and the lowering of the charge for freight by the railway authorities.

Delhi continues to be the most important depôt of distribution in the Province. There has been a large development of commerce in Multan; and Kasúr in the Lahore District is taking an important place amongst trade centres, especially with reference to transactions in wheat.

25. PUBLIC WORKS.—As usual there is little to record in regard to original works constructed from provincial funds. So much of the annual grant of 26 or 27 lakhs has to be devoted to establishments and repairs, that the balance left for the construction of original works is insignificant, both absolutely and as compared with actual requirements. Some progress was made with the new Chief Court at Lahore, and the Cathedral and the District School at the same place. A new District Court House is being provided at Simla. A new temporary jail was built at Chenáwan in connection with the Chenab Canal. The third and final Section of the Patháhkot Railway was opened to public traffic in June 1884.

Amongst works constructed from imperial funds, the Murree-Kohala road to the Kashmir frontier was in active progress. The important feature in the Public Works history of the year is, however, the decision of the Supreme Government to improve the frontier communications with reference to the accepted policy of frontier defence. A bridged and metalled road from Kushálgarh *viâ* Kohat to Bannu, and from Bannu to the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, has been sanctioned at a cost of 30 lakhs to be spread over the next four years. Another line is to be taken from Dera Ghazi Khan by Fort Munro across the Suleman Range, by the Rakhni plain and the Bori valley to Kach, or some adjacent point on the Sind-Peshin Railway in the Peshin Valley. The new railways that are to be constructed Cis-Indus throughout the length of the Sind Ságar Doab will ultimately connect these roads and the military stations of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan with the Railway system of the Province generally.

26. IRRIGATION.—There are now under the control of the Irrigation Department four Perennial Canals, *viz.*, the Bári Doáb, the Western Jumna, the Sirhind and the Swat River Canals; and four series of Inundation Canals, *viz.*, the Upper Sutlej, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, the Muzaffargarh and the Indus series. To these may be added the Imperial Canals of the Shahpur District administered by the Deputy Commissioner. On the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals there was a falling off in irrigation of 207,316 acres, compensated to some extent by an increase of 34,389 acres on the Sirhind Canal, the irrigation from which is being satisfactorily developed. The returns for Inundation Canals show an increased area irrigated on every system, the total amounting to 138,463 acres. Among the canals which are not under the Irrigation Department, the most important are those in the Ferozepore District. The success there attained was very marked during the year under report, the area irrigated being no less than 132,945 acres; or almost the same as the entire autumn irrigation from the Bári Doáb Canal which runs through three Districts. The services rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Grey in planning, working, and managing

these canals have been acknowledged by the Local and Supreme Governments. The Chenab and Sidnai canals are under construction. The Lieutenant-Governor opened the Swat River Canal in the spring of 1885.

27. FINANCE.—It was explained last year how hardly the current provincial contract presses upon provincial means. As was then stated the income of the Province for the purposes of the contract was over-estimated, while an under-estimate was made of the expenditure. The case was fully represented to the Government of India, which, however, expressed its inability to reconsider the existing position. Under the orders of the Secretary of State a balance of ten lakhs is reserved from expenditure, and it was proposed, in order to provide for fairly adequate expenditure until the expiry of the term of contract in the spring of 1886, to appropriate a part of that balance in the budget of the current year. This, however, the Government of India declined to approve, and the balance remained fixed at ten lakhs.

Shortly after the commencement of the present financial year, Provincial Governments were called upon to make retrenchments in order to help the Imperial Government with funds for the large expenditure on military preparations which was then being incurred. The financial situation was therefore once more reviewed in communication with Heads of Departments, with the result that it was found practicable, (but not, indeed, without a severe strain upon the administration and a lamentable retardation of material and moral advance,) to suggest under the two heads, Imperial as well as Provincial, reductions amounting altogether to 12 lakhs; and it was further anticipated that income might be improved to the extent of some $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. At the outside, taking both improved income and reductions effected into account it was hoped that the contribution made by the Punjab to the resources of the Empire in the crisis then impending, would possibly amount to fourteen lakhs. It was represented that this would be a mere drop in the ocean compared with the large sums required; while the effect of the retrenchments upon a Province whose needs are so pressing, and where all expenditure is already scrutinized with jealous care, would be very disturbing to progress. It is important to realize that the Province has three times within nine years been called upon to support the Supreme Government by financial reductions: first for famine, then for war, and now for possible war again. The Lieutenant-Governor has urged that in a sound system of finance war expenditure should be met either by loans, or by fresh taxation, or by both. To provide for war expenditure on every occasion by financial reductions, or to enforce these reductions whenever such expenditure is incurred, is to upset the working of the administrative machine just at the very time when its efficiency is of most consequence to the State. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore urged that some elastic impost should be devised in India which would admit of easy enhancement on the occurrence of war; and he advocated the re-imposition of the Income Tax, contending that the classes of assessment should be fixed on broad principles, and assessments once made as far as possible left alone; the amount of taxation raised from the land being at the same time left at its existing figure, except when varied by the regular procedure under the Land Revenue Act and the District Boards Act in strict accordance with the conditions of settlement. As is well known, the Government of India has since decided to impose an income tax, leviable upon the trading and general community unconnected with the land; and measures for the assessment of the tax are now being arranged.

Some further progress has lately been made in the localization of provincial expenditure. Provincial properties are in many cases in process of transfer to Local Bodies, and the long pending question of the provincialization of the municipal police is also approaching settlement. Public Works have likewise been transferred in many districts to local control for repairs and maintenance.

28. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—Allusion has already been made to the severe epidemic of malarious fever in the autumn of 1884. The districts which suffered most were those between the Jumna and the Ravi, including Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak, Hissár, Umballa, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Jullundur. The death rate from this cause was also high in Muzaffargarh and Multan. More than two-thirds of the entire mortality of the Province was from fevers of this type which showed a sudden increase in September, reached their height in October, and gradually decreased in November and December. During October and November the deaths from malarious fevers were equal to more than a fourth of the total mortality of the year from all causes.

Six new Dispensaries were opened during the year, and steps were taken towards providing Delhi with a hospital suitable to the requirements of the place. Subscriptions were raised to the amount of Rs. 70,000; Rs. 50,000 were promised from Municipal and District funds, and the Government has agreed to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000. A suitable site has been selected for a hospital since the close of the year under review. The Ripon Hospital at Simla has also been opened. Under orders issued by the Government of India the Lock Hospitals at Peshawar and Delhi were closed from 1st January 1885. The reorganized Vaccination Department continues to work well, and Vaccination is also carried on systematically in many large Native States by staffs of Vaccinators in the employ of the Chiefs.

29. EDUCATION.—The number of scholars in public educational institutions rose from 125,906 in the previous year to 132,993, an increase of about 7,000, or 5½ per cent. Numerically the greatest addition took place in Primary Schools; but proportionately the increase of about 50 per cent. in Arts Colleges was far higher than in any other department. The total expenditure on education during the year was in round numbers 20 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 7,14,410 were contributed from Provincial revenues, Rs. 6,55,104 from Municipal or Local Funds, Rs. 2,08,534 from fees, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The increase from fees is very satisfactory.

The number of students in the two Arts Colleges, namely St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and the Government College, Lahore, is now 225, or almost exactly double what it was two years ago. For the first time candidates went up to the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University from extra-provincial institutions. The management of the Oriental College has been reorganized in accordance with the rules proposed by the Chancellor of the University.

Under the head of Secondary Education the increase of scholars was 1,160, or 15 per cent. It is in this stage that education must become self-supporting, and until the wants of primary education have been thoroughly satisfied, existing secondary schools will not, as a rule, be allowed to increase beyond the capacity of the teaching staff, except on condition that a very substantial share of the cost of the additional staff required and of the whole extra expenditure is provided from private sources and extra fees.

The number of scholars in the Primary Department increased from 106,580 to 111,830, or by about 5 per cent. The fevers during the autumn in the eastern part of the Province probably interfered with the extension of primary education which, nevertheless, has been very considerable. Much more would have been accomplished, if financial exigencies had not destroyed all hope of the help which the poorer Governments were led to expect in the Government of India's review of the Report of the Education Commission.

In the number of female scholars at Government schools there has been some decrease, which is matter for regret; but it is hoped that at no distant date the influence of the increasing popularity of male education will have its counterpart in a wide movement towards the education of girls.

In special education the most striking feature of the year is that arrangements have been made in the Lahore Medical College for the admission of female students. Several of the women attending the classes know no language but the vernacular. This movement is in accordance with the wider movement now in progress throughout India for the relief of female suffering by female medical aid, and will, it is hoped, prove of much benefit. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently submitted for the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State a scheme for enlarging the Lahore Medical College by the appointment of two additional Professors and in other ways. The scheme is based upon contributions from Local Bodies which will be supplemented by a provincial grant-in-aid of equivalent amount. The Committees and Boards of the Province have readily responded to the call made upon them for help in this important undertaking.

The Punjab Public Library at Lahore, which may perhaps be noticed under the head of educational institutions, was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st December 1885. It is proposed to establish at the capital of the Province a Punjab Chiefs College for the sons of ruling Chiefs, and the titled and other prominent Native gentlemen of the Province. A meeting attended by the Raja of Farídkot and delegates deputed by the principal States, has lately been held by the Lieutenant-Governor with this object in view; some liberal subscriptions have been received; and a competition has been opened for the best plan of the building. A site has been selected near Government House and approved by the meeting above mentioned.

30. GENERAL SUMMARY.—The principal event of the summer and autumn of 1884 was the reorganization of the Civil administration of the Province. In the same summer Municipal and rural elections were first held on an extended scale; and the peace of the northern frontier was somewhat broken by raids on the Agror Valley andthe Mardan border, leading in the first case to the organization of the border defence of Agror, and in the second case to difficulties with the Bonerwáls not yet surmounted. In the autumn a great part of the Province suffered from a severe epidemic of fever. The Patiála-Rajpura Railway was opened; the changes consequent on the new Judicial scheme were carried out; and steps were taken to being into effect the new Municipal Act which had been passed in September. The Lieutenant-Governor spent part of the winter on tour in the Districts of Bannu, Kohat, Peshawar and Hazára; and the spring of 1885 was marked by the visit of the Amir and the Rawalpindi Assemblage. This autumn the Bench system has been abandoned, and the judicial arrangements

of the Divisions again revised. As one of a number of measures of economy due to a call for retrenchment in view of possible war, no tour has been made by the Lieutenant-Governor this cold season.

In accordance with the general policy of Government much has been done in the way of revising the constitution and enlarging the functions of Local Bodies. Provincial properties and works have been localized in many cases, and rules have been framed under the new Municipal and District Boards Acts; the principle of election, with proper safe-guards, has been brought into operation in many districts and towns.

Important projects of legislation, the Punjab Tenancy Bill, and the Punjab Land Revenue Bill, have been framed and submitted to the Government of India. The Punjab Laws Bill was elaborated in the summer of 1884, but it has not been thought necessary to proceed with it.

Within two years the judicial arrangements of the Province have been twice reorganized, once in their whole extent, and the second time to the extent of the abolition of the Bench system. In the Revenue Department steady progress is being made in introducing, in accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Commission and the decision of Government, the system of continuous agricultural inquiry and record which is designed to ensure the prompt relief of famine or distress, and in other ways to facilitate successful revenue administration. In the Jail Department economy has been combined with good management, and proposals are in view—all tending to both efficiency and economy—for the concentration of prisoners in large jails and their extended employment on jail works and duties, and for the systematic provision of suitable projects of out-door labour in future years. In the Police Department the raising of the pay of the second grade constables has been a much needed reform; after prolonged inquiry the proper strength of the Municipal police in the various towns has been fixed with the view of provincializing the charges; and the general question of the Railway Police is now coming before a Committee. In the Forest Department the relations of Forest and Civil Officers have been placed on a more satisfactory footing. In the Medical Department arrangements are being made for the instruction and employment of medical women and the expansion of the Lahore Medical College. In the Public Works Department the extension and improvement of the frontier roads, and still more, the construction of the frontier railways, will contribute alike to the defence of the Empire and the trade and prosperity of the Frontier Province; while in the Irrigation Branch the commencement of irrigation from the Sirhind Canal and the opening of the Swat River Canal are events of importance. In the Military Department it has been decided to transfer the Punjab Volunteers and the Punjab Frontier Force to the control of the Commander-in-Chief. In Education there is active progress, which judged by the number of students is greatest absolutely in the Primary Schools and proportionately in the two Arts Colleges of the University.

19*th February* 1886.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—This portion of the Report will not be repeated until that for 1892-93 is written. A full description will be found in the Report for 1882-83.

2. HISTORICAL.—The past year has seen but little change. The administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies has remained under the control of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

NATIVE STATES.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government are 34 in number, as during last year, but the recent reduction of the number of Commissioners in the Province has necessitated a re-grouping of the States for purposes of political control, *viz* :—

(1). Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd and Nábha.

(2). Under the Commissioner of Jullundur—Kapurthala, Farídkot, Mandi and Suket.

(3). Under the Commissioner of Lahore—Chamba.

(4). Under the Commissioner of Delhi—Maler Kotla, Kalsia, the Simla Hill States (20 in number), Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana.

4. *Patiala, Jínd and Nábha.*—In the history of Patiála, the most important event during the last year was the opening of the broad-gauge line of railway running from Rájpura, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to the capital of the Mahárája's State. This line of railway, the first that has been constructed in the Punjab at the expense of an independent State, will, it is hoped, be continued until it joins the Rewári-Ferozepore system. Postal conventions have been concluded between the British Government and each of the three Phulkián States, and a regular exchange of postal communication is now in force. In Patiála territory thirty-one post offices have been established since October 1884. Irrigation from the Sirhind Canal is in progress, and generally the condition of the States is prosperous. In March of this year the Mahárája of Patiála, with his brother and the Council of Regency, and the Rájas of Jínd and Nábha, attended the Darbar held at Ráwalpindi by His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the visit of the Amír of Kabul to India. The invitation to these Chiefs, though short, was promptly responded to, and, besides their personal attendants, each was accompanied by a body of troops whose general appearance was most creditable. Each of the Phulkián Chiefs loyally tendered the services of his army in connection with the threatening aspect of affairs in Central Asia which prevailed at the beginning of the year.

5. *Baháwalpur.*—The administration of the Baháwalpur State has been continued in the same manner as during the previous year, when some changes were made in the *personnel* of the higher State officials. Bábu Shambu Dás, the Minister of Public Works, died in May 1884. His Highness the Nawáb was present at the Ráwalpindi Darbár, and received the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy for his loyal offer of services to the British Government.

6. *Kapurthala.*—The post of Superintendent was held during the greater part of the year by Mr. Cunningham, while the permanent incumbent, Mr. Rivaz, was absent on furlough. That officer returned to Kapurthala in December, but at the close of the year under report finally severed his connection with the State, whose interests he had carefully guarded for nearly seven years, the results of his administration being general progress and prosperity.

7. The record of the past year is very satisfactory. The land revenue was collected with ease, the nominal percentage of 0·3 alone remained outstanding, while the total land revenue realized from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,14,225. Of takávi advances 83 per cent. of the demand was realized, being an improvement of 10 per cent. upon the figures of the previous year. The growing popularity of the Randhír Hospital was attested by the fact that 22,069 out-door patients attended, compared with 16,722 during 1883. The Phagwára and Sultánpur Dispensaries were also freely resorted to, while the imminent completion of a third dispensary at Nadála will afford further facilities to those in need of medical advice. The total expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 20,034 in 1883 to Rs. 21,475 during the year under report; indeed there has been a steady increase of expenditure in this important department for the past eight years; new scholarships having been founded, the number of teachers augmented, and their salaries in many cases raised.

8. The financial result during the past year was an expenditure of Rs. 18,36,083 against an income of Rs. 19,33,324, the cash balances at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 17,14,050. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 34,000; this was due chiefly to extraordinary disbursements, amounting to Rs. 29,416, made in connection with the Rája's visit to the Darbar at Ráwalpindi.

9. The Public Works Department has remained under the charge of Mr. C. S. Rundle. Including sums expended in Oudh, the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 2,63,163, the expenditure on roads being Rs. 43,622. The Public Offices and Darbar Hall, the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 4,50,000, are being constructed with rapidity, and, if funds are available, should be completed by the end of 1886. The Oudh estates continued under the efficient management of Kanwar Harnám Singh, the net profits of the estates amounting to Rs. 4,05,270. More than 19,000 bigahs of waste land were brought under cultivation, and the sinking of masonry wells for irrigation is steadily progressing. A new dispensary was completed at Bondi.

10. *Chamba.*—The Rája of Chamba attained his majority on July 7th, 1884, when the charge of the State was made over to the young Chief under the guidance of the Superintendent. The formal installation did not, however, take place till November 10th. The services of Major Marshall have been

retained since that period that the Rája might have the benefit of his advice if he required assistance in the administration of the State. Mr. Blathwayt, the Rája's tutor, resigned his appointment on his pupil attaining his majority, and some changes were made among the Native officials. The total revenue collected was Rs. 2,35,000. Heavy expenses were incurred on account of the Rája's installation, which necessitated the curtailment of disbursements on other objects, so that no original public works were commenced during the year. The general condition of the State is prosperous, and it is hoped that the health of the young Rája, who has recently recovered from a dangerous illness, will permit him to conduct the government with wisdom and success.

11. *Farídkot.*—The administration of the Farídkot State has continued to be successfully conducted upon the model of the British system of rule. The Rewári-Ferozepore Railway was opened from Sirsa to Ferozepore on October 1st, 1884, thus bringing railway communication through the Rája's territory, while the branch line from Kot Kapúra to Fazilka was opened on January 1st, 1885. On the main line four stations are situated within the Farídkot State, the trade of which will benefit accordingly. In the Kot Kapúra Iláqa most of the villages have been irrigated from the Abohar Branch of the Sirhind Canal, from which seven rájbahás have been constructed. Thus the Raja's dominions are in great measure protected from famine, while, should the harvests prove abundant and more than sufficient for local consumption, the facilities of exportation by rail will prove a great boon to the producers.

12. *Mandi.*—The income realized amounted to Rs. 4,81,589, or 11,089 in excess of the estimated revenue; the expenditure was Rs. 4,03,981, or Rs. 30,019 in excess of the estimates; but besides the regular disbursements, an extraordinary sum of Rs. 2,30,000 was spent to meet the expenses of the marriages of the Rája's daughters. It is to be regretted that on the occasion of the marriage festivities at Mandi, a serious outbreak of cholera occurred, causing the loss of many lives. The price of salt at the Raja's mines has, with the sanction of Government, been reduced from 10 to 6 annas; the result has not been the development of this source of revenue, but this is perhaps due to the fact that there were very heavy slips at the mines at Guma, which interfered with the sales; while the track in this locality is in need of much improvement. A new road from Drang to Pálampur is in course of construction. The telegraph line from Mandi to Pálampur has now been completed.

13. *Suket.*—The principal event has been the investiture of the Rája, Dusht Nikandan Sen, with the powers of a reigning Chief. This ceremony took place on May 1st, 1884, since which time the Rája has conducted his own administration with the assistance of Mr. Donald, his Wazír. The intrigues of the Chief's relatives, Mians Shib Singh and Joala Singh, resulted in their banishment from the State. As the Rája was firmly convinced that the Miáns were engaged in treasonable designs against him, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the Raja must be allowed to exercise his own authority, and if he thought necessary to order their banishment. They were banished accordingly; but the Rája has been informed that he is expected to provide his kinsmen with suitable allowances.

14. *Simla Hill States.*—The most important of these States are Sirmúr, Bilâspur, Bashahr and Hindúr, or Nálagarh.

15. *Sirmúr.*—The administration of this State has maintained its pre-eminence among the Hill States. The roads are broad and well kept, the forests are preserved upon sound principles, while the Rája's capital, in point of conservancy and general appearance, might set an example to many municipalities in British territory. The State contains sixty-five schools, the police are properly accoutred and controlled by a European Officer; and a Medical Officer, who has recently retired from the British service, has been appointed to superintend the State dispensaries and the sanitation of the capital.

16. *Bilaspur.*—In the early part of the year some Brahmans claimed certain proprietary rights in land owned by Kanet proprietors, and on the rejection of their claim raised a disturbance against the authority of the Rája. The revolt was, however, promptly quelled, and the subsequent lenient treatment of the offenders does not appear to have prejudiced the stability of the Rája's government.

17. *Bashahr.*—Jowála Das, the most capable Wazir, died during the year. It is to be regretted that the Rája does not accept the aid of his son and heir in governing the State, as his own habits of intemperance at times entirely prevent him from attending to the administration.

18. *Hindur.*—Little of importance has characterized the history of this State, which is now administered by a council of three, the leading member of which, Hari Singh, is a man generally respected. The bursting of the Kundlu bund has been a serious calamity. This embankment, stretching across a narrow fissure in the hills, pent in the waters of the little lake known as Kála Kund, a spot of great beauty. The lake destroyed by this accident was of much importance to the tract of land below which could at all seasons obtain water for irrigation.

19. *Keonthal.*—The territories of the Rája of Keonthal are continguous to Simla, and even part of Simla itself is not British territory, but under the jurisdiction of this Chief. As some inconvenience was caused on this account, the tract called Kasumti has now been leased to the British Government in perpetuity at an annual quit-rent of Rs. 3,500.

20. The remaining Hill States need no special notice, but it should be mentioned that when rumours of war were rife at the beginning of the year offers of assistance were made to the British Government by the Rájas of Bilaspur (Kahlúr), Nálagarh and Baghal, by the Ránas of Bhajji, Baghat and Kuthár.

21. *Maler Kotla.*—The management of the Maler Kotla State has recently been entrusted to a Native Superintendent, as the mental condition of the Nawab necessitated his retirement from public life. Hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery, and meanwhile the general condition of the State continues prosperous under the guidance of the Superintendent and the arrangements made for conducting the administration.

22. *Kalsia.*—The young Sardár of this State was placed on the Gaddi in January last, and the State is being satisfactorily managed by the Council.

23. *Loharu.*—The Nawab, Ala-ud-din Khán, died in October 1884, and has been succeeded by his son, Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan. The present Nawáb has succeeded to a somewhat difficult position. The condition of the finances has been embarrassed by the extravagances of the late Chief; a considerable debt is due to the British Government; while the numerous relatives of the Nawáb necessitate the expenditure of a large portion of the State revenue in allowances. The present chief, however, is careful and trustworthy, and will, it is hoped, eventually rescue the State from its financial difficulties.

PUNJAB BORDER.

24. *Hazara.*—The Kohistánis have not yet settled their pecuniary difficulties with the wood-trading Kaka Khel Miáns of the Pesháwar Valley. Arsala Khán of Allai professes a friendly attitude towards the British authorities, and his acts have not belied that profession; his attention has been engrossed by his quarrel with Muzaffar Khán of Nindihar.

Kohistán and Allai.

25. The Parári Saiads, Chiggarzais and Akazais have all committed raids upon the Agror border in the interest of Abdulla Khan of Dilbori, who, in order to obtain something more than the status of a tenant-at-will in the Agror Valley, fled across the border and incited those tribes to acts of open hostility against his cousin the Khan of Agror. A blockade ensued, and measures for the defence of the valley were vigorously adopted.

Parári Saiads, Chiggarzais and Akazais.

26. The more important villages were rudely fortified, arms and ammunition were served out to the villagers when necessary; the Military garrison at the Oghi post was temporaily augmented, and the offending tribes ultimately found that the valley was quite capable of resisting, and even of avenging, any attack that might be made upon it. A settlement with the tribes was not effected during the year under report, but Abdulla Khan found that he had engaged in a futile contest with the British Government.

27. The Hassanzais of the Black Mountain have behaved generally well and have not committed themselves to any hostile acts. The Madda Khels are friendly, and the atittude of these two tribes has greatly influenced the Akazais and Chiggarzais, and given them little hope of success in their opposition to the Government. The Utmanzais of Kabbal and Kya are temporarily at rest. In these villages the Nawáb of Amb has secured his influence with both contending factions, although the Gaduns and Amazais occasionally threaten to interfere.

Hassanzais and Madda Khels.

Kabbal and Kya.

28. *Swat.*—In Swat, Mián Gul, the elder son of the late Akhund, has been overthrown by Umra Khán of Barwa or Jandol, but he is now collecting allies to oppose his enemy. Sharíf Khán of Dír has succeeded his father Rahmatulla Khán, deceased. Until the last, this chief had urged his good-will

towards the British Government, and his son appears to have similar inclinations. Swat, Dir, Nawagai, Bajaur generally, Chitral, all are apparently anxious to retain their independence of the Kábul Government, and to obtain a recognition of such independence by the British Government.

29. *Boner.*—Different sections of the Bonerwál tribe have been behaving badly. The Salarzais in May, without provocation, attacked Pírsai, carrying off arms and other property and committing murder. The Ashuzais then attempted to bring off some cattle from Baroch, but lost a man, and had to abandon the cattle. The Nurezai section then committed themselves in a somewhat similar way. The Government directed a blockade of these three sections, and they are still debarred from British territory, while it has been under consideration whether the Daulatzai section, which has failed to assist Government, shall not be held answerable under the system of general tribal responsibility, and whether the whole of Boner shall not be included in the blockade.

Gaduns and Khudu Khels.

30. The Gaduns have given no trouble, while the Khudu Khels are too much engaged with Mokarrab Khán of Panjtar to commit offences. Mokarrab Khán left British territory for Daghi in October, but his opponents have not called upon the Government to restrain him or prevent his leaving his asylum in British territory to attack them.

Utmam Khels.

Halimzais and Tarakzai Mohmands.

The Zariff Kors and the Khán of Lálpura.

31. The Utman Khels on the western border have behaved well. The quarrels between the two parties of the Pandiyal Mohmands under the rival half brothers Dost Muhammad and Abdul Ghani are reported to have ended in a partition of Rs. 1,000 allowance: Abdul Ghani obtaining a three-tenth share. The Halimzais and Barakzai Mohmands have behaved well as a rule. The Zarif Kors have been coerced by the Khán of Lálpura, who has made them pay up a fine.

Aka Khels and Sippahis.

32. The old Sippah, Sultán Muhammad, who has now become a naturalised Bassi Khel, continues to claim from the Sippah tribe a share in the Khyber allowances, which the tribe under their representative Malik Sher Muhammad as persistently refuse. Sultán Muhammad, often warned to confine his action against the Sippah to the tribe itself beyond the border of British territory, has rendered himself liable for the cutting of the telegraph wire between Pesháwar and Jamrúd on more than one occasion. His object has been that Government should hold the Sippah responsible, and he has now deliberately located two of his sons in Sippah territory with the intention of rendering the members of that tribe responsible to Government for these offences.

Aka Khels.

The Rs. 750 fine, long standing against the Aka Khels, was finally deducted from their allowances.

Adam Khel Afrídís.

33. The Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Kohat met on the Adam Khel Afrídi border in November, and laid down the provisional boundary of their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the orders of Government, and on the Peshawar side of the boundary the Deputy Commissioner is preparing a more accurate survey for the purpose of determining proprietary rights.

34. Some difficulty has been experienced in managing the Kúkí Khel owing to the refractoriness of the representative Malik, Amín Khán, elected by the tribe to succeed the father, Abdula Núr, who was murdered in January 1884, but the tribe has been warned that its members will be held answerable for the conduct of their Malik.

The Khyber.

35. The Sippahs have been able to resist the claims of the Aka Khels to any share in the Khyber allowances. The Kambar Khels have behaved well throughout the year, but the Malikdin Khel Chiefs have not been found useful or satisfactory to deal with. The Zakha Khel have behaved well; and notwithstanding the rivalry and hatred existing between the parties of the two Maliks, Khawás and Wali Muhammad, both have prevented the Khyber arrangements from injury therefrom.

36. The Khasrogis made a serious raid on the 29th January 1885 on some Pesháwar flocks, 800 sheep being reported as having been carried off. The raid is said to have been caused by the discontent of that section with the Zakha Khel representative Maliks. The Loargai Shinwáris, Shilmánis and Mullagorís north of the Pass have behaved well throughout the year.

37. The Khyber tolls show a decrease of Rs. 5,000, which no doubt may partly be accounted for by the fact that His Highness the Amír entered into the almond and fruit trade, but employed the Kábul river route in preference to the Khyber in order to escape the duties. The increased and heavy transit and octroi duties realized in Afghánistán have also, it is said, had a bad effect on trade. The difference between the Khyber traffic in this and the preceding year is shown in the following table from the Khyber toll records:—

	Imports into Pesháwar.		*Exports from Pesháwar.*	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Persons ...	15,000	8,560	10,500	9,580
Camels ...	14,000	10,840	14,700	12,950
Mules ...	25,000	2,080	4,000	2,140
Asses and bullocks	600	600	1,000	950

38. During the year the Khyber was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and staff. Upon the Shagai heights, whence our batteries in 1878 played upon the Afghán fort of Ali Masjid, their Royal Highnesses were received by the Zakha Khel Chiefs and their followers and a Guard of Honor from the Khyber Rifles. Afrídi hospitality was duly proffered in roasted sheep and unleavened bread; and, finally, the Zakha Khel Maliks spontaneously presented His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with their swords and shields as a mark of their loyalty.

39. Before the close of the year His Highness the Amír of Kábul, with his following and escort, had passed safely through the Khyber Pass on his way to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Ráwalpindi. Not an offence was committed, and no accident or *contretemps* occurred.

40. This tribe has behaved fairly well, but owes a balance of Rs. 1,072 on account of previous offences. The Jowákís have behaved better than formerly, but still among others some 26

Hassan Khels. Jowákís.

cases of theft and house-breaking, and 6 of robbery and dacoity, and 1 of murder, have been recorded against them during the year, and the balance already outstanding against them on account of cases decided amounts to Rs. 835.

Kohat Pass Afrídis.

41. The Kohat Pass Afrídis (Gullai) have maintained their engagements, although murmurs are still heard at the increased tax on salt realised since last year at the mines and the passing of the monopoly of the salt-carrying trade from their hands. Direct management has, however, produced better relations than formerly.

Daulatzais.

42. The three divisions of the Daulatzais have behaved well, as have the Sipáya.

Sturi Khels.

43. The Stúri Khels still owe old fines, amounting to Rs. 1,000, but have incurred no new ones.

Shiah Saiads.

44. The feuds between two families of Shiah Syads in Tirah continue, and all attempts to mediate between the factions of Saiads Asghar or Akbar on one side, and Saiad Kásim on the other, have failed; the latter receiving help from the Sunni Mulla, Wali Khán of Sapparai, who in the quarrels of the Shiah sects sees advantage to his co-religionists, and no doubt encourages hostilities.

Muhammad Khels.

45. The conduct of the Muhammad Khels has been satisfactory.

Hangu Samil clans.

Sher Kháns and Rabiya Khels.

Mulla Khels and Mamuzais.

46. Of the Hangu Samil clans, the Chishtís have maintained their old character of petty thieves and cattle-stealers, and added Rs. 600 to a previous sum due of Rs. 1,894. The Sher Kháns have behaved well, but the Rabiya Khels only fairly so. Since the close of the year, however, they have been allowed to settle their previous account upon easy terms. The Mulla Khels have been similarly dealt with as regards past offences, but owe Rs. 325 for the year. The Mamuzais have behaved well.

Gar, Ismailzai and Hamsaya sub-divisions of the Orakzais.

47. Of the Western Gar tribes and Ismailzai and Hamsaya sub-divisions of the Orakzais, the one section of the Ali Khels has paid up the Government claim against it, but the other, known as the Khwája Hawas section, still owes Rs. 958, and there is a further balance due by them on account of subsequent offences.

Akhels.

Lashkarzai division of the Orakzais.

Mamuzais.

48. The Akhels have behaved, as usual, badly, but have paid up Rs. 661, and have been punished off-hand by the neighbouring British villages. They still owe Rs. 2,200. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in person spoke seriously to them at Kohát in January. The Lashkarzai division of the Orakzai comprise the Alisherzai, whose conduct has been satisfactory. The Mamuzais have succumbed to a blockade which lasted nearly two years, and have paid up Rs. 1,600 out of Rs. 3,700 due for fines, giving security for the remainder.

Zaimushts.

49. The Zaimusht Afghán tribe have behaved well ever since the expedition was sent againt them from Kurram during the Afghán war.

50. *Thal and Biland Khel.*—The long-standing feud between the people of Thal and the Biland Khels regarding certain lands trans-Kurram and the water-channel irrigating these lands, was renewed during the year. On 5th June 1884 the Túris raided on the Biland Khels and killed one and wounded three persons and carried away 36 head of cattle. The Biland Khels, suspecting the Thalwals of having instigated the raid, attacked a hunting party from Thal which had gone across the Kurram, and killed three and wounded two of them. The Thal pursuit party, which turned out in insufficient strength, also lost one of their men killed. Four days later the people of Thal crossed the Kurram river and attacked the Biland Khels, and succeeded in killing one and wounding two of them. On the same day, the Turís raided on the Biland Khels (also on the other side of the Kurram) and wounded two men and carried off 20 head of cattle.

51. These cases all occurred in June 1884. Measures were taken to restrain the Thal men; and under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner an award was made in September about the land in dispute, which more or less satisfied both sides for the time being. No fighting occurred after June; but in March 1885, a party of Thalwals went by night and made an attack on a party of Biland Khels who were burning charcoal in the Waziri hills on the east of the Kurram, in which one Biland Khel was wounded. For this the Thal villagers were fined Rs. 100, as they would not give up the names of the actual offenders.

52. On the 27th December 1884, an Agent of the Amír of Kábul, named Mirza Muhammad Hassan of Khost, arrived at Biland Khel to declare the re-establishment of the Amír's authority over that village and the adjoining country. The villagers were at first inclined to refuse submission, and applied to the nearest Thánadár to enquire whether our Government meant to leave them to Kábul, but fearing the Amír's resentment if the British authorities should decide not to interfere, they paid up revenue to the Mirza to the amount of Rs. 320 Kábuli.

53. The Mirza subsequently demanded from them a fine of Rs. 14,000 for ten murders which were committed in the village during 1884, in prosecution of an internal feud, and for five other cases of murder which occurred on various dates since our evacuation of Kurram.

Wazíri border.

Khujjal Khels.

54. The Wazíri border has been quiet: the Tázi Khels not having committed themselves, and the Khujjal Khels having only to restore some cattle and pay a small fine. A few offences were committed by the Kábul Khel, and a small previous balance of Rs. 385 is still unrecovered.

55. *Kurram.*—The state of anarchy and disorder that reigned in the Kurram Valley was described in last year's report.

56. In August 1883 the Amír of Kabul complained to the Government of India about the Túris' constant misbehaviour, and a report was called for. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly met the Túrí jirga in November 1883 at Thal. They represented that they raided on the Amír's subjects because the latter raided on them. They wished for a settlement of old accounts under the

superintendence of a British official, and requested that a Governor should be given to them by the British Government to put a stop to their internecine feuds. This request was negatived by the Government, and as soon as they were informed of this order in March 1884, they seem to have thrown aside all restraint and plunged into all kinds of mischief. During the year under report the Amír of Kábul renewed his complaints against the Túrís, specifiying particularly three cases, *viz* :—

(1) The murder of six Khostwals in May and June 1884 ;

(2) The plundering of a caravan of Gardez horse-dealers towards the close of 1883 ; and

(3) The theft of 181 Ghilzai sheep.

57. On this the Government decided to depute Shahzáda Sultán Ján, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to settle amicably all cases (including the above complaints) between the Túris and the Amír's subjects. The Shahzada left Thal on 30th August, and on arrival at Kurram found that the Turis were at open war with most of the neighbouring tribes, while among themselves there was complete anarchy. He managed, however, to effect a truce, and after staying among them for nearly six months, and encountering many difficulties, succeeded in amicably adjusting all outstanding cases between the Amír's subjects and the Turís in which the parties appeared. The aggregate value of claims brought by the Amír's subjects amounting to Rs. 8,30,221, while the counterclaims filed by the Turís in 399 cases aggregated Rs. 7,44,449.

58. When the arrangement had been concluded, between 600 and 700 Túrís came down with Shahzáda Sultán Ján to Kohát in the middle of February 1885, which is a clear proof of the satisfactory nature of the settlement. Their delegates, to the number of 150 men, were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Attock on 25th February, and they, as usual, asked for a Governor; but the Government of the Punjab, while negativing this, sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner at Thal at the mouth of their valley, to whom the Turís could freely resort for advice.

59. Shahzada Sultán Ján was appointed to this post as a temporary arrangement, and since then the valley has been generally tranquil, though there have been a few isolated cases of violence and murder.

60. *The Deraját.—Bannu.*—The Bannu frontier was free from raids throughout the year, but some trouble was experienced in connection with several cases of kidnapping of Hindus for the sake of extorting ransom. It is however satisfactory that a notorious offender, Fatteh Khan, was arrested and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Forty-three out of 51 old cases were settled, and Rs. 1,699 were recovered on account of fines.

61. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—The border has been peaceful; there were no raids or kidnappings. Robberies and dacoities were perpetrated as usual, and in one instance 130 camels belonging to a clan of Powindahs were stolen by a gang of Mahsud marauders, but recovered by the prompt action of the party in pursuit.

62. *Bhitannis.*—This tribe committed seven offences, but in each case a settlement was effected, and the general conduct of the tribe was satisfactory. Their relations with the Mahsuds have not improved, and as opportunity served, each tribe plundered the other in the hills.

63. In March the Bhitannis came into collision with the Mahsuds in the neighbourhood of the Khirgi post. The Bhitannis were to blame for originating the fray, and subsequently for sending for help from the Girni post, with the result that four of the Mahsuds were killed and wounded by the Military. Since the expiry of the year this matter has been settled.

64. *Mahsuds.*—The Mahsuds committed 25 out of 48, the total number of offences committed on the Dera Ismail Khan border. Out of Rs. 8,387 worth of property plundered, Rs. 7,485 worth were recovered in kind, redress being exacted for the residue. Considering the numbers of the Mahsud tribe and their poverty, their behaviour on the whole has been good, while the conduct of the men who had the quarrel with the Bhitannis alluded to above, was praiseworthy, as they showed patience and self-control.

65. *Shiranis.*—Ten offences were committed, all of which were adjusted: the general behaviour of the tribe was good; but the Chuha Khel and Khiderzai sections hold aloof as yet from intercourse with the British Government.

66. *Ustránas and Kasránis.*—These tribes committed only one offence each, and gave little trouble.

67. *Powindahs.*—There was no serious outbreak among the Powindah clans; and considering the number of men belonging to different sections that pass through the Dera Ismail Khan district twice during the year while their encampments remain there for the cold weather, their behaviour was excellent.

DEPENDENT BILUCH CLANS.

68. It is satisfactory to have to record of the Kasránís, Sorí Lunds, Khosas, Lagharís, Gurchanís, Tibi Lunds, Drishaks and Mazárís, that their conduct has been all that could be desired; while the hill sections of the Kasránis and Khosas have also been well behaved.

69. It is noted that Kowra Khán, the head of the faction opposed to Fazal Ali Khán, Tumandár of the Kasránis, died on the 23rd April 1885. The ill-feeling in the families, respectively, of Bahádur Khán, Tumandár of the Khosas, and of Muhammad Khán, Tumandár of the Sorí Lunds, still exists. In the case of the former the marriage of a cousin betrothed to the Tumandár to his cousin Mubárik Khán would have led to serious results, but for the temper and moderation displayed by the Tumandár.

70. Sardár Jalab Khán has succeeded to the chiefship of the Gurchani tribe in the place of his deceased father Ghulam Haidar Khán; he is a fine, active young man, and has so far carried out his duties with readiness and efficiently.

71. The hill sections of the Hadianis of the Lagkári tribe and Durkanis Lisharis of the Gurchani tribe have been very well managed by their respective Tumandárs, Muhammad Khán and Jalab Khan. The former has shown that he

has great influence and control; the latter has to deal with a very troublesome clan, but he will, it is hoped, as time goes on, get them in hand, while the circumstances of other independent clans being brought under the control of the Biluchistán Agency will greatly facilitate his work in this direction.

72. The Tumandárs, headed by Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., have, as usual, loyally assisted their Deputy Commissioner whenever called upon to do so.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

73. List of the Native Chiefs and Gentlemen, either official or non-official, who have died during the year ending 31st March 1885:—

1. Alá-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, Nawáb of Lohárú.
2. Abdul Kádir, son of Bákí-Sháh of Sadhaura, Umballa district.
3. Ahmad Alí Khán, Mooltaní (of Lahoree), son of Nawáb Sarfráz Khán.
4. Rai Bhág Singh of Batála, District Gurdáspur.
5. Díwán Daulat Rai of Dera Ismail Khan.
6. Harcharn Dás, Sardár Rukan-ud-daula of Amritsar.
7. Haknawáz Khán of Farídpur, District Montgomery.
8. Hasan Sháh, Bakakhel, Bannu district.
9. Sardár Hírá Singh, Mán.
10. Iláhí Bakhsh, late Subadár, Ludhiána.
11. Ishar Singh, nephew of the late Mahárání Chand Kaur, Fatehgarh, District Gurdáspur.
12. Jíwan Lal, Rai Bahadur, of Delhi.
13. Jawán Bakht, son of the late King of Delhi.
14. Rája Jai Singh, son of Rája Bhúp Singh of Goler.
15. Khair-ud-dín, Honorary Magistrate and member of Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
16. Díwán Karm Chand, son of Díwán Jíwan Mal of Eminabád, District Gujránwála.
17. Malik Mozaffar Khán, Khan Bahadur of Kálabagh, Darbárí of Bannu district.
18. Munshí Muhammad Azím of Lahore.
19. Mehar Iláhí Khán, son of Rahm Alí Khán of Karnál.
20. Sardár Mána Singh, Mokal, son of Sardár Káhan Singh, Lahore district.
21. Rai Ratan Chand, son of Alam Chand of Bhabaur, Hoshiárpur district.
22. Díwán Rám Chand, son of Díwán Rattan Chand of Akálgarh, District Gujránwála.
23. Sher Khán of Isakhel, District Bannu.
24. Chaudhrí Sharaf, son of Rahmat Khán of Haríánwála, District Gujrát.
25. Sarfráz Sháh, son of Chirágh Haidar Sháh of Bilát, Dera Ismail Khan.
26. Shekh Khwáj Bakhsh, son of Mahtáb of Bahadargarh, Rohtak district.
27. Rája Sir Sahib Dial, K. C. S. I., of Kishenkot, District Gurdáspur.
28. Karamat Alí, Honorary Magistrate, Rohtak.
29. Charnjit Lal, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

74. SURVEYS.— The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1883-84 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Cost per square mile.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Topographical Survey of the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts, 1857-59	10,555	20	5	1
Military reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49	7,500	2	7	0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys, topographical ...	23,602	12	4	4
Revenue Survey by villages	137,741	28	5	5

75. During the year only one party, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, was at work in the Punjab. The area surveyed was 7,306 square miles in the Ferozepore, Umballa, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur districts, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 70,726, or an average of Rs. 9-10-10 per square mile.

76. The Government Cattle Farm at Karnál, area 3·63 square miles, was also surveyed. This was a revision of the former survey made in 1871-72.

SETTLEMENTS.

77. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement at the commencement of the year were :—

(1) Hoshiárpur.
(2) Jullundur.
(3) Ráwalpindi.
(4) Simla.
(4) Karnál-Umballa.
(6) North Umballa.

There was also a summary settlement in progress in the Bárak tappa of Kohát.

78. The re-settlement of part of the Ferozepore district was commenced during the year.

79. The work in each of these settlements may be briefly detailed as follows :—

80. *Hoshiárpur*.—In October and November 1884 the new assessments, which had been already introduced in Unah, were announced in the remaining three tahsíls. Part of the establishment had been previously despatched to Ferozepore, and what remained was also sent there in January 1885. The Hoshiárpur settlement is therefore now complete. It has lasted six years, and added Rs. 1,33,492 to the rent-roll at a net cost of Rs. 6,33,023. It has therefore paid very well as a financial undertaking. The final report will be submitted almost immediately.

81. *Jullundur.*—The chief work done in this settlement was the announcement of the new assessments throughout the district. The distribution of revenue over holdings, which in this district is a work of some delicacy, was also completed in 1,092 out of 1,341 villages, and the general work of completing the record was vigorously pushed on. Since the year closed the settlement has been completed and the establishment transferred to Gurdaspur.

82. *Ráwalpindi.*—The general work of the settlement was pushed on, and seven assessment reports submitted for the whole district. Orders were passed on four of these during the year, and the remaining three have been disposed of in the year now current. It is hoped that the settlement will be completed by October 1886.

83. The forest settlement makes progress, but like most forest settlements leads to very lengthy discussions.

84. *Simla.*—The forest settlement and the final report were both completed during the year.

85. *Karnál-Umballa.*—Good progress was made in this settlement in spite of considerable difficulties. Out of 1,497 villages 937 have now been measured, and it is hoped that the first assessment report may be submitted in the cold season of 1885-86. In order to expedite matters, the preparation of annual papers by the Patwáris was dispensed with. It is anticipated that measurements will be completed by July 1886, and the whole work of settlement by November 1887.

86. *North Umballa.*—Measurements (which practically include attestation and partial preparation of the record) were continued throughout the year.

87. *Ferozepore.*—Preliminary operations were started early in the year. Mr. Francis, the Settlement Officer, did not join till November 1884. Since then the latter officer has carried on the preliminary stages of measurement work and the preparation of a correct jamábandi with great energy and zeal. The work of this settlement, however, will be better appraised in the report for next year.

88. *Kohát.*—The summary settlement of the Barak tappa was vigorously pushed on. Measurements and attestation were both practically complete at the end of the year. Fairing is now in progress, the Assessment Report has been written and submitted to the Financial Commissioner since the close of the year.

89. Expired Settlement.—The following settlements in tracts not under settlement have expired :—

Hissár.	Gurdáspur.
Kángra.	Shahpur.

Arrangements have been made to commence the re-settlement of Gurdáspur during the current year with the establishment set free in Jullundur.

90. Great progress has been made in the disposal of final Reports. Those of Kohát and Karnál are the only ones still before the Punjab Government, and orders upon them will be issued shortly. The reports upon Mooltan, Gurgaon, Ludhiána and Sirsa are still with the Financial Commissioner.

LAND TENURES.

91. Land Tenures.—The subject of land tenures was treated in detail in the Report for 1882-83. There is nothing special to note in the present year.

92. Working of the Punjab Tenancy Act.—There were 562 suits for disposal, against 618 in 1883-84 and 1,050 in the year before. All except 65 were decided. In 405 cases rent was enhanced by Rs. 1,830. The corresponding figures for last year were 494 cases and Rs. 2,389. Of the enhancements decreed in the year under report, two were made under ground (i) of Section XI. of the Tenancy Act, 80 under ground (ii), and the remainder under ground (iii). The two districts which had most cases for disposal were—

Hoshiárpur	181
Amritsar	105

Ludhiána, which last year had 234 cases, had this year only 13. No other district had as many as 50 cases. Fourteen districts had no litigation of the kind, and in seven other districts the number of suits did not exceed ten.

93. As to the districts with large returns, the landlords succeeded in getting enhancements in every suit which was decided in Hoshiárpur, and in all suits (except 23) which were decided in Amritsar. In the whole Jullundur division the tenants did not succeed in a single case. Altogether, however, the tenants succeeded in 80 out of 485 decided cases, or an average of about one in six. Twelve cases were filed in Ludhiána without any decision; and sixty-five cases were left pending throughout the Province at the close of the year.

94. Only five decrees for ejectment were passed, affecting 46 acres. Three of these cases were in Siálkot, one was in Umballa, and the other in Delhi. The rest of the Province was free from this litigation.

95. Last year it was mentioned that the number of notices of ejectment recorded in that year was lower than it had been since 1879-80. In the present year, however, these notices are more numerous than they have ever been since the same year 1879-80. The following table gives the comparative figures for the whole Province and for certain selected districts :—

	Number of Notices of Ejectment issued.				
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Total	7,995	10,659	9,463	7,842	14,364
Hissár	3,116	3,213	2,872	1,359	7,627
Sirsa	1,189	1,882	891	731	...
Ráwalpindi ...	291	242	704	904	584
Ferozepore ...	364	961	594	634	1,017
Jhelum	...	113	473	324	266
Delhi	336	587	458	294	397
Hoshiárpur	188	416	413	262	159
Amritsar	286	327	368	418	508
Rohtak	385	349	236	421	388
Gurgaon	477	525	299	508	515

Thus it will be seen that, practically speaking, the whole of the provincial increase was concentrated in the single district of Hissár, where notices have always been numerous, and settlement operations are likely to be undertaken before long. It appears from the printed statistics that in 1878-79 the area held by tenants-at-will was returned as 518,133 acres in the Hissár district, distributed over 40,611 holdings. Since then, according to the printed returns, the notices of ejectment issued, and the ejectments made, stand as under :—

Year.	Notices.	Acres from which ejectments were made.
1879-80	1,347	18,772
1880-81	3,116	43,168
1881-82	3,213	45,336
1882-83	2,872	41,611
1883-84	1,359	18,245
1884-85	7,627	110,808
Total	19,534	277,940

It is necessary to remember that more notices than one may have been issued in regard to the same area, and also that the returns for the last year include the figures for a part of the old Sirsa district. But even after these deductions are made, it would seem that about half of the whole area held by tenants-at-will has been subjected to ejectment proceedings during the last six years. Further, the returns for the last year give about two-fifths of the entire result for six years: in other words, the result for five years is only half as great again as the result for one year. The fluctuations in particular years are also remarkable; but perhaps the most extraordinary thing about these Hissár notices is the small amount of litigation and resistance to which they seem to give rise. Only 250 applications were received for assistance to eject, or less than one application for 30 notices. Similarly the area from which tenants are said to have been ejected without resort on their part to the courts, is 109,799 acres; while the area from which ejectments were made after suits brought unsuccessfully by tenants to contest their liability to ejectment was only 1,009 acres. These figures certainly suggest in the first place that very few notices were contested; and, secondly, that in all probability actual ejectment did not take place in the great majority of cases. A special report upon the subject has been called for.

96. The draft Tenancy Bill is under the consideration of the Government of India.

97. Government Lands.—The total area of the lands owned by Government in the Province is returned as 11,144,421 acres, being a decrease of 11,567 acres as compared with the year before. This large area is distributed under the following managements :—

	Acres.
Under Forest Department	2,028,526
Under other Departments	74,027
Under Deputy Commissioners	8,648,938
Under cultivating leases	392,930

In the following districts more than five lakhs of acres are under the Deputy Commissioner :—

	Acres.
Jhang	2,215,111
Montgomery	1,665,662
Mooltan	1,709,906
Shahpur	517,179
Dera Ismail Khan	817,421
Hazára	764,337

Pesháwar, Ludhiána and Ferozepore are the only districts which return no areas as under the Deputy Commissioner's management.

98. The income from cultivating leases increased to Rs. 92,619, as compared with Rs. 87,177 in the year before. There was, however, a falling off in "Other Income," so that the total revenue only reached Rs. 7,11,147, as compared with Rs. 7,15,047 in the year before. This is a little more than an anna an acre all round.

99. The Lahore rakhs were inspected and reported on during the year; but the executive proposals are still under the Financial Commissioner's consideration.

100. Since the close of the year a scheme has been sanctioned for the amalgamation of the forest with the civil administration in most parts of the Province.

101. Estates held under direct management.—There were 25 villages held under direct management, of which 22 are the Gandapur and Bhitanni villages, which are only under direct management, inasmuch as they were assessed in kind at their own desire. In Bannu the small estate of Kána Totazai continued under direct management, but has ceased to be so since the close of the year. The distressed village of Alawálke, in the Gugaira tahsíl of Montgomery, and a small Chhamb village in Gurdáspur called Sarwarpur Sallo, remained under direct management as before.

102. Wards' Estates.—The administration of the Wards' estates in the various districts of the Province has been in most cases successfully carried on under the supervision of the Financial Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána deserves great credit for the energetic way in which he has freed the estate of Sardár Badan Singh from the incubus of debt which hung over it to the amount of Rs. 80,000. The administration of the estate of Malik Umr Hyat Khan, son of the late Malik Sáhib Khan, C.S.I., of the Tiwána family in the Shahpur district, was also very successful. Investments were made during the year to the amount of Rs. 63,828; debts were paid off to the amount of Rs. 1,02,745; and the cash balances at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,67,679.

103. Sardárs Bakhshish Singh, Arúr Singh, and Jawand Singh were released from tutelage during the year. The case of Sardár Bakhshísh Singh, who came of age after the commencement of the year under report, but before the report for the previous year was written, was noticed in the report for 1883-84. In the Gurdáspur district the estates of Nand Lál, adopted son of

Diwán Narinjan Dás of Fatehgarh, and of Thákur Harkishen Dás, grandson of the late Rája Sir Sáhib Diál, K.C.S.I., came under the management of the court during the year. The only other new wards are Khálik Dád Khan and his brothers, infant sons of the late Hakk Nawáz Khan, jágirdár of Kaniwála, in the Montgomery district, and Faiz Bakhsh, son of Mulla Ramzán, zaildár of Kabírpur in the Mooltan district.

104. Transfers of Land.—The statistics of sale and mortgage in the Punjab, as recorded by the Revenue Department during the last two years, are summarized in the following table :—

Year.	Sales.			Mortgages.		
	No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.	No. of cases.	Acreage transferred.	Price paid.
			Rs.			Rs.
1883-84	15,396	237,780	42,12,708	41,199	372,658	71,51,154
1884-85	19,080	248,549	43,66,205	59,004	421,210	88,39,968

105. There was therefore a considerable increase in every item, although the number of transactions has increased faster than the acreage affected, which seems to show that many of the transfers must have been smaller than usual. The returns are, however, beset with numerous doubts and difficulties which render it difficult to ascertain their real meaning. The operations of the Settlement Department are, too, a periodic cause of disturbance, the effect of which can be neither eliminated nor calculated. Thus within the last three years several thousands of transfers in the Karnál, Umballa and Ferozepore districts, which have hitherto escaped notice, were for the first time brought to record. We thus get a double effect. The transfers in the present time are made to appear greater than they really are, while at the same time it is proved that the transfers in the past have hitherto been represented as less than they really were. It is hoped that the new Agricultural Report will introduce more certainty into our statistics, and proposals have recently been made by the Punjab Government for a detailed study of the question of transfers in selected typical villages.

106. Sales.—The area sold is said to have been transferred to agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the following proportions :—

	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Yearly jama.	Amount agreed on.	Average per acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To agriculturists	12,246	161,620	73,342	25,60,186	15
To non-agriculturists	6,834	86,920	51,019	18,06,019	21
Total ...	19,080	248,540	1,24,361	43,66,205	17

107. The area secured by agriculturists was thus about two-thirds of the whole, and the capital which they invested in land purchase was more than 25 lakhs of rupees. Unfortunately the meaning of the term agriculturist, as used in the tables, still remains very uncertain, although the new Agricultural Report will perhaps make it more definite. Sales were large in Hissar, Mooltan, Lahore, Jhelum, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. The figures for Umballa and Ferozepore are also large, but they include many transactions of past years unearthed by the Settlement Department.

108. Mortgages.—The area mortgaged during 1884-85 was thus divided among agricultural and other mortgagees :—

	No. of cases.	Acreage.	Yearly jama.	Amount agreed on.	Average per acre
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To agriculturists	31,684	201,109	1,37,977	44,71,784	22
To others	27,320	220,101	1,53,470	43,68,184	19

109. Here again the Settlement Department has caused a great disturbance in the returns. In the single district of Ferozepore, for instance, where last year only 3,200 acres were returned as mortgaged, the present year shows 65,450 acres. As usual, too, the districts of the Deraját exhibit large returns; and the Pachádas of the Fathehabad tahsil in Hissar are said to be parting with land rather rapidly. During the year 101,455 acres are said to have been redeemed from mortgage at a cost of Rs. 13,36,356.

LAND REVENUE.

110. Land Revenue.—Exclusive of balances standing over from former years, the Land Revenue demand for the last three years has been as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Land Revenue on the rent-roll	1,92,84,944	1,92,72,837	1,92,60,294
Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue	17,54,849	17,55,649	17,72,343
Total	2,10,39,793	2,10,28,466	2,10,32,637

This is also exclusive of a sum of Rs. 2,80,063 received as tribute and succession duties from Native States.

111. Alterations in the Fixed Land Revenue Roll.—These may be seen from the following table :—

Reason.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses and grants of revenue-free assignments ...	78,651	9,547
Revision of assessment	654	96,665
Fluvial action	44,330	39,631
Progressive assessments	11,261	...
Assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, and relinquishment of lands occupied by Government	5,939	...
Other causes	1,558	9,093

There was thus a net decrease of Rs. 12,543. This was entirely due to the transfer of certain villages in Rohtak from the fixed to the fluctuating rent-roll—a transfer which was afterwards mainly cancelled. But for this there would have been an increase of about Rs. 82,000.

112. COLLECTIONS.—The total collections on account of Land Revenue and Tribute have been as follows during the last four years :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Land Revenue ...	1,91,21,164	... 1,88,98,047	... 1,87,63,207	... 1,91,05,374
Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue	17,05,672	... 18,15,977	... 18,27,322	... 18,08,497
Tribute	2,80,465	... 2,78,060	... 2,81,977	... 2,80,063

113. Thus, after two years of depression the collections for fixed Land Revenue are now about the same as in 1881-82. But this result is not altogether due to a closer correspondence between collection and demand, for the balance of the year was no less than Rs. 4,39,997, while Rs. 5,48,602 is still outstanding from former years.

114. BALANCES.—The amount of fixed land revenue in balance at the close of the year was Rs. 9,88,599, or not far short of a million of rupees. Of this large sum Rs. 5,48,602 belong to former years, and the rest to the year under report. Out of the whole amount, Rs. 6,60,879 are described as in train of liquidation, while the remainder is made up of doubtful, irrecoverable, or nominal items. The districts which show balances of more than Rs. 10,000 are :—

	Rs.
Delhi	... 25,619
Gurgaon	...3,78,253
Rohtak	...3,60,892
Karnál	... 58,948
Umballa	... 40,134
Hoshiárpur	... 22,618
Pesháwar	... 31,767
Kohát	... 10,256

The balance in Hoshiárpur is chiefly made up of outstandings which were purely temporary, and have since been realized, or of nominal items, such as diluvial remissions, reductions of jama in the new Settlement, and zaildári allowances not yet brought finally to account. A great portion of the Kohát balance was also nominal, while the outstandings in Pesháwar occur chiefly in the villages watered by the Bára stream, where a concurrence of causes has produced some temporary embarrassment. There remain the great outstandings in five districts of the Delhi division which have increased during the year under report, although very large before. All things considered, the Delhi district has been managed—and well managed—with wonderfully small balances. The Gurgáon balance is unfortunately very large, and increased during the year, although the district is now worked on the reduced jama of Messrs. Roberts and Wilson. The Rohtak balances are mainly due to causes similar to those which have operated in Gurgáon. There is reason to believe that they will be largely reduced during the current year. The revenue account of this district has been further complicated by the introduction and subsequent withdrawal of

fluctuating assessments in about sixty Jhajjar villages. The Karnál and Umballa balances need not be noticed in detail; they are partly—though not largely—nominal, and due to the system of fluctuating collections in force in certain villages.

115. FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The collections on account of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue during the past three years compare as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating ...	... 11,68,714 ...	10,64,937 ...	11,60,370
Miscellaneous ...	... 5,86,135 ...	6,90,712 ...	6,11,973

The net result is a small increase, the falling-off under miscellaneous being rather more than counterbalanced by an increase in fluctuating items.

116. In fluctuating revenue the increase of nearly a lakh is thus distributed:—

HEAD OF INCOME.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Difference, + or −
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating assessments of riverain and other lands	5,83,719	6,33,768	+ 50,049
Water advantage revenue	3,08,451	3,10,674	+ 2,223
Lapses	60,090	42,263	− 17,827
Assessment of alluvial lands temporarily off the rent-roll	24,166	26,396	+ 2,230
Estates under direct management	20,279	28,234	+ 7,955
Revision of assessment	3,981	52,898	+ 48,917
Waste land brought under assessment	18,360	18,186	− 174
Other items	45,891	47,951	+ 2,060
Total	10,64,937	11,60,370	+ 95,433

The increase in the first item is almost entirely due to the temporary inclusion of certain Rohtak villages under a system of fluctuating assessment. The increase under "revision of assessment" is due to the announcement of the new Settlement jamas in three tahsils of Hoshiárpur during the year.

117. Excluding settlement parcha fees, the income from the various items of miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,56,665, as against Rs. 5,91,141 in the year before. The collection under some of the chief heads compare as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant talbana...	14,470	13,967	17,965
Grazing dues	3,71,784	3,90,955	3,84,011
Sale of wood	52,233	83,319	48,742
Leases of gardens and groves	8,339	18,544	17,702
Sajji	15,084	16,735	16,517
Other items (column 32) ...	22,403	39,300	17,402

These results call for no particular remark. There was also a collection of Rs. 36,154 on account of outstandings from former years.

118. The outstandings under fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue have been reduced to Rs. 48,570, against Rs. 50,780 last year. The districts with balances of more than Rs. 3,000 are:—

	Rs.
Delhi	3,291
Lahore	8,003
Montgomery	10,018
Shahpur	3,078
Peshâwar	7,686
Kohât	3,456

119. Land Revenue assignments.—The following table compares the value of the revenue assignments as they stood at the end of 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 respectively :—

Grants.	Value.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Perpetual	19,42,526	19,78,459	19,82,285
For life	6,20,313	5,70,051	5,52,510
For lives	1,55,627	1,55,988	1,57,490
During maintenance of institutions ...	1,95,710	2,01,346	2,05,570
Pending orders ...	37,015	4,413	2,479
Total	29,51,191	29,10,257	29,00,334

The new grant of Rs. 2,400 to Usmán Khan of Hangú was assigned during the year: and a new grant of Rs. 787 was made to Bhola Singh, the Granthi at the Samádh of Maharája Ranjit Singh. There were some large lapses in Gurdaspur. In Jullundur the jagír of Báwa Sampúran Singh also lapsed, but out of this a sum of Rs. 2,500 per annum was continued in perpetuity to his heirs.

120. Land taken up for public purposes.—The area of land taken up for public purposes was large, although smaller than that taken up in the year before. The following table gives the details :—

Purpose for which acquired.	Area in acres.	Compensation for land.	Compensation for trees, buildings, &c.	Total compensation.	Reduction in rent-roll.	Average price of land per-acre.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	387	8,538	123	8,661	23	22
Canals	3,934	96,106	12,290	1,08,396	1,010	28
State Railways	1,234	27,459	1,932	29,391	585	42
Guaranteed Railways	52	3,681	153	3,834	15	74
Buildings and miscellaneous ...	1,859	42,975	9,998	52,973	63	28
Total	7,466	1,78,759	24,496	2,03,255	1,696	27

121. The largest areas taken up were in the following districts :—

For roads.—Rohtak 265 acres.

For canals.—Delhi, 144 acres; Gurgaon, 176 acres; Karnál 159 acres; Ferozepore 1,026 acres; Lahore, 465 acres; Gujránwála, 841 acres; Pesháwar, 525 acres.

For State Railways.—Hissár, 853 acres; Siálkot, 150 acres.

For Guaranteed Railways.—Lahore, 40 acres.

For Buildings and Miscellaneous.—Ráwalpindi, 1,469 acres.

Of the whole area taken up, no less than 3,171 acres were secured by private negotiation. This was the sole means employed for the acquisition of the Rohtak roads and the Ferozepore and Pesháwar canals. The work for which land was chiefly required were the Okla navigation channel, new distributaries on the Western Jumna and Agra canals, the Sirhind canal, the Chenáb canal, and the Rewári-Ferozepore State Railway.

122. It should be noted that though the statement shows that land in Ferozepore was acquired by private negotiation for the Sirhind canal, yet the Deputy Commissioner states that the acquisition was made under the Act. The matter is under enquiry.

123. Agricultural advances.—The amount of money advanced during the year under report, under Act XXVI. of 1871, for agricultural improvements was Rs. 4,51,814, or more than three-quarters of a lakh in excess of the amount advanced in the year 1883-84. As in previous years, the advances were chiefly made in the south-western corner of the Province, where the scanty rainfall renders artificial irrigation necessary to cultivation. Nine districts took over Rs. 20,000; the Ráwalpindi district took Rs. 11,500; five districts took between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 each; while less than Rs. 5,000 was advanced in each of the other sixteen districts. The districts in which over Rs. 20,000 was advanced were :—

	Rs.
Mooltan	1,56,744
Jhang	37,425
Dera Ghází Khan	29,000
Jullundur	29,000
Rohtak	24,985
Gurgaon	24,690
Montgomery	22,781
Delhi	20,755
Lahore	20,230

124. The causes of this inequality of distribution are various. In Gurdáspur, Hazára and other districts there are means of irrigation in abundance already existing, and protective works are in some cases not required, and in other cases are beyond the means of the agriculturist. In Muzaffargarh advances are stated to have been made in previous years with a too lavish hand, and the money thus obtained is said not to have been applied to the purpose for which it was obtained.

125. The balance of unpaid instalments and interest due at the close of the year increased from Rs. 7,036 at the close of 1883-84 to Rs. 17,497 on the 31st March 1885. In the south-eastern districts the large balance was no doubt due to the almost total failure of the rabi harvest coming after a succession of

bad harvests. Now that two good harvests have been obtained, it is hoped that the arrears will be got in without delay. There are also large balances outstanding in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan (Rs. 3,184) and Peshawar (Rs. 1,929). The balance in the Pesháwar district is especially unsatisfactory, as the whole amount advanced in a single year in that district has never exceeded Rs. 4,000. It is satisfactory to notice that, in spite of the large advances made year by year in Mooltan, the amount outstanding in that district at the close of the year under report was only Rs. 819. In Muzaffargarh the balance due was only Rs. 230.

126. Towards the close of the year under report the Financial Commissioner applied for an increase to the annual allotment to the Province. The sanction of the Government of India has since been obtained to the increase of the standing allotment to five lakhs. Pending the reply of Government to this application, no allotments were made to the various divisions, and some inconvenience was caused in consequence. Measures will be taken in future to publish the distribution of the provincial allotment before the commencement of the year.

127. The standing allotment to the Province for advances for the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks is Rs. 25,000. Owing to the failure in 1883 and in the spring of 1884 it was found that a much larger sum would be required for advances to enable the people to replace a portion of the cattle which had died from the drought, and an extra allotment of half a lakh was obtained from the Government of India in June 1884. Out of the whole allotment, Rs. 61,393 were actually granted as advances, Rs. 41,925 for the purchase of bullocks, and Rs 19,468 for the purchase of seed-grain. By far the largest advances were made in the districts of the present Delhi division, in which Rs. 18,835 were taken up for the purchase of seed-grain, and Rs. 28,400 for the purchase of bullocks. The balance due at the end of the year was insignificant, except in the Gurgaon district.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

128. Acts.—Of the Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab, passed by the Legislature during the year 1884-85, the most important were XIII of 1884,—The Punjab Municipal Act—An Act to make better provision for the organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Punjab; and XVIII of 1884,—The Punjab Courts Act—An Act to give effect to the scheme for the re-organization of the Civil Administration of the Punjab.

129. The following Act, also passed during the year, and referring exclusively to the Punjab, may be mentioned :—

XIV of 1884—An Act for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement Officers in the Punjab.

130. Of the Acts affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces of British India, the following may be noted :—

(1). Act IX of 1884—The object of which is to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 in so far as it relates to the duty chargeable on the enrolment of Legal Practitioners.

(2). XII of 1884—An Act to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkavi Act, 1879.

(3). XV of 1884—An Act for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

(4). II of 1885—An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(5). III of 1885—An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

131. Rules having the force of Law.—The rules mentioned below, issued by the Governor-General in Council, have the force of law and are applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India :—

Rules under the Indian Salt Act, 1882, for the manufacture, possession, storage, &c., &c. of Salt.

132. The following rules were issued by the Local Government under the authority conferred by the several Acts of the Legislature under which they were framed :—

(1). Rules under the Northern Indian Ferries Act, 1878, for the regulation of Public Ferries and Bridges of Boats.

(2). Rules under Act XX of 1883, for the constitution and guidance of District and Local Boards.

(3). Rules under Act XX of 1883, for the assessment and collection of the Local rate.

(4). Rules under the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884—regulating elections in Municipalities.

(5). Rules under the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to regulate the preparation of a transcript record in appeals admitted to a Divisional Bench of the Chief Court.

(6). Rules under Act XVIII of 1884, for the distribution of business between the two Financial Commissioners under the said Act.

(7). Rules under Act XIX of 1883, providing for the grant of loans under the Act.

133. Bills.—Among the Bills referred to the Local Government for opinion, the most important, having special reference to the Punjab, was that relating to Courts in the Punjab, which has since passed into Law.

134. The other Bills on which the opinion of the Local Government was taken, were :—

(1). The Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2). Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

(3). Bill to amend and define the Law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojas.

(4). Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor-General in Council.

(5). Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

(6). Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(7). Bill to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

(8). Bill to repeal part of Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act of 1882, and to amend the Excise Act of 1881 and the Bengal Excise Act of 1878.

(9). Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of certain births and deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping registers of certain births deaths, and marriages, and for certain other purposes.

135. Of these, the Bills—

(1). To amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ;

(2). For the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages ; and,

(3). To amend the Transfer of Property Act 1882,

were, as stated above, passed into law during the year.

POLICE.

136. The sanctioned strength of the police force during 1884, excluding border police, was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police	3
District Superintendents of Police, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General, Special Branch	35
Assistant District Superintendents Police	24
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	68
Ditto ditto on less pay ...	529
Men ... Mounted	714
Men ... Foot	19,286

137. The nationality of this force was—

Europeans and Eurasians	74
Natives of India	20,355

Amongst the gazetted officers were four natives.

138. During the year the number of the first class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police has been increased from 16 to 18, and that of the second class reduced from 8 to 6. In future appointments to the second class will ordinarily be reserved for natives of India, as defined in 33 Vic. cap. 3; but this reservation will not be held to disentitle deserving European Inspectors of Police from promotion.

139. Classified by religion, the force consisted of—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians	75 ...	9
Muhammadans	297 ...	10,916
Sikhs	86 ...	2,907
Hindús	176 ...	5,920
Other religions	... ...	42

140. The total estimated cost of the police was Rs. 31,82,501. Of this sum Rs. 26,70,619 was paid from Provincial Revenues, and the balance from Municipal, Cantonment, and other sources.

141. The proportion of police of all grades to the population of the Province was as follows :—

To the whole population	1 policeman to 914 souls.
In districts, excluding towns	1 " " 1,463 "
In towns	1 " " 456 "

142. Compared with the area of the Province, the strength of the police represents 1 policeman to 5·12 square miles of the whole district.

143. The number of Provincial Police on purely police duty was 8,957, or 1 policeman to 2,105 souls and 11·9 square miles.

144. The police investigated 51,374 cognizable and 6,763 non-cognizable cases during the year. Offences of the former class were less by 1,011 than were investigated in 1883.

145. Of cognizable cases reported in clearly false cases, there were 1,270 offences against the State, public tranquillity and justice, an increase of 536 as compared with the preceding year. There were 4,575 serious offences against the person, and 13,193 serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

146. The following statement shows the number of murders committed during the last five years :—

Year.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Total.
1880	167 ...	184 ...	351
1881	175 ...	151 ...	326
1882	189 ...	162 ...	351
1883	171 ...	175 ...	346
1884	188 ...	173 ...	361
Quinquennial average ...	178 ...	169 ...	347

147. The Peshawar district alone contributed 85, or more than 23 per cent. of the total number of murders in the Province.

148. WORKING OF THE POLICE.—The revised criminal statements prescribed in 1884 by the Government of India having been employed for the first time, make certain changes in the record of crime, which render impossible any useful comparison of the working as now shown with that of previous years.

149. Convictions were obtained in 608, or 47 per cent. of the offences reported against the State, &c. The percentage of convictions in serious offences against the person and against property fell to 36 and 17, the percentages of the preceding year having been 51 and 18 respectively.

150. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armament of the force was as follows:—

Men armed ...	With firearms	9,814
	With swords and batons ...	10,246
	With batons only	223

151. The number of departmental punishments was 2,253 against 2,915 in the previous year. One officer and 28 men were sentenced to punishment after trial for offences under the Police Act, and 2 officers and 15 men for offences under the Indian Penal Code. 1·5 per cent. of the regular; 2·4 per cent. of the Railway, and 1·7 per cent. of the Municipal Police were dismissed. The resignations in the police force amounted to 597.

152. EDUCATION.—Eighty-six per cent. of the Inspectors and of the Deputy Inspectors, 50 per cent. of the Sergeants, and 11 per cent. of the men, were able to read and write Urdú intelligently.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

153. The tribes registered under Act XXVII of 1871 are the Sánsís, Minás, Bilúchis, Tágús, Harnís, and Bauriás.

154. The *Mínás* of the Gurgaon district show signs of improvement, and the measures introduced for their reformation are likely after a time to produce a permanent effect on their habits. A certain number have now been enlisted in the Police as an experimental measure, and the carpet weaving business established last year at Jacombpurá has given employment to some 15 or 20 families. The condition of a great number however remains as before, and 85 men are still absent and presumably engaged in their traditional pursuits. The number on the register has increased from 140 to 200 owing chiefly to children having during the year attained the age for registration.

155. Of the *Tágús* of the Karnál district, 39 were convicted during the year, of whom 7 were sentenced for offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number on the register was 293, and of this number 143 were reported to be absent without a pass. Their habit of using assumed names and their ingenuity in adopting different disguises increases the difficulty in tracing absentees in other districts.

156. The *Sánsís* are registered as below :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1883.	End of 1884.	
Karnál	270	28	— 242
Ludhiána	924	910	— 14
Jullundur	257	249	— 8
Hoshiárpur	88	86	— 2
Gurdáspur	1,317	1,363	+ 46
Siálkot	752	504	— 248
Lahore	241	245	+ 4
Gujránwala	1,411	1,544	+ 133
Gujrát	326	283	— 43
Total ...	5,586	5,212	— 374

The conduct of this tribe has generally improved, notably in the Karnál and Ludhiána districts. In Karnál only one conviction of a Sánsí occurred during 1884, and the Deputy Commissioner hopes to be able to recommend the entire removal of the tribe from the operation of the Act. In the Hoshiárpur district only 12 of the 86 persons on the register are reported to be traders, but the Deputy Commissioner states that endeavours are being made to find employment for the 74 Sánsis who have no ostensible means of subsistence.

157. In the Gujránwála district 17 Sánsís were convicted of offences other than under the Criminal Tribes Act; but in the adjoining district of Lahore no offences against property were brought home to the tribe during the year, and the report of their conduct is not unfavorable.

158. In the Ludhiána district the Sánsis have several branches of industrial occupation—such as basket-making, &c., and the number of absentees is small. The Deputy Commissioner, however, does not recommend any relaxation of the rules in their favor at present.

159. The *Hárnís* continue to require careful surveillance, and are registered as follows :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1883.	End of 1884.	
Ludhiána	2,231	2,187	— 44
Jullundur	84	79	— 5
Hoshiárpur	446	436	— 10
Total ...	2,761	2,702	— 59

The practice of sending small parties of Police from the surrounding districts to learn the habits, appearance and disguises of the Ludhiána Hárnís has been kept up throughout the year, and with fairly good results. The Hárnís of the Ludhiána district comprise the most criminal section of the tribe, and 309 registered persons were absent without passes on the 31st December 1884. Crime was only brought home to the Hárnis in 5 cases during the year, but since the close of 1884, 12 Hárnís have been arrested from among the number absent, and have disclosed 187 cases of dakaiti and burglary committed by members of the tribe in other districts.

160. The *Bilúch* tribe, which is registered in the Umballa and Karnál districts, continues to be unfavourably reported on. The number actually convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code was, in Umballa, four only, but 12 men were convicted either for offences against property or for bad livelihood in the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. The practice of the tribe too would appear to be not to commit crime near their own homes, but in localities sometimes 200 or 300 miles distant. A Sergeant of Police and 8 Constables continued throughout the year on the duty of specially patrolling the Bilúch villages of the Umballa district.

161. The number of Bilúchis on the register was as follows :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1883.	End of 1884.	
Karnál	73	77	+ 4
Umballa	450	465	+ 15
Total ...	523	542	+ 19

162. The *Bauriá* tribe is confined to the Ferozepore and Ludhiána districts, and the number of offenders against property in the former district is still large in proportion to the numerical strength of the tribe. In the Ludhiána district, however, there were no convictions in the year under either the Criminal Tribes Act or the Indian Penal Code, and it has been found possible to relax the rules to a very considerable extent. All restrictions on the movements of the women and children have now been removed, and 87 Bauriás have been given permanent passes, which will enable them to move about freely. The Bauriás are by instinct "trackers," and it is hoped that arrangements can be made for the enlistment of a certain number in the Police.

163. The Bauriás are registered as follows :—

District.	Number on the Register at		Difference.
	End of 1883.	End of 1884.	
Ludhiâna	307	240	— 67
Ferozepore	1,283	1,100	— 183
Total ...	1,590	1,340	— 250

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

164. General Review of offences committed and brought to trial.—The annexed table gives in the usual form the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and of persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of the Province in each of the last three years. It is necessary to explain that the Government of India, in issuing amended forms of Criminal Returns, have directed that certain classes of proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code should be included under the head of "offences under Special and Local Laws," besides being shown separately, as "proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure." The cases referred to are proceedings to prevent breach of the peace, proceedings for taking security for good behaviour, and contempts of Court; and, in order to make the comparison for the three years complete, separate details are given in the table, showing what the figures would have been if these proceedings had, as in previous years, been excluded from "Special and Local Laws," and from the total :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	Remarks.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code...	1882	99,964	28,562	1,446	69,956	55,014	117,695	
	1883	106,640	30,192	1,519	74,929	58,533	125,388	
	1884	108,395	32,881	1,758	73,756	57,021	125,174	
Offences under Special and Local Laws ...	1882	20,572	723	26	19,823	19,793	40,900	The figures for 1884 in italics are exclusive of the proceedings referred to above.
	1883	21,287	744	26	20,517	20,359	42,299	
	1884	26,262	2,051	39	24,172	23,761	51,163	
	1884	*19,476*	*1,055*	*38*	*18,383*	*18,002*	*37,806*	
Total ...	1882	120,536	29,285	1,472	89,779	74,807	158,595	
	1883	127,927	30,936	1,545	95,446	78,892	167,687	
	1884	134,657	34,932	1,797	97,928	80,782	176,337	
	1884	*127,871*	*33,936*	*1,796*	*92,139*	*75,023*	*162,980*	

165. The number of cases in which the Courts dismissed complaints under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, that is, after the examination of the complainant and such further preliminary inquiry as appeared necessary, was 33,936 in the year under report, as against 30,936 and 29,285 in the two preceding years. In the margin are given the details of the number of cases in which complaints disposed of in this manner were first referred to the police for inquiry, and the following figures show the classes of complaints in regard to which the powers of summary dismissal were most freely employed:—

Year.	Dismissed.	
	Without reference to police.	After such reference.
1883	22,355	8,581
1884	25,639	8,297

Description of Offence.	Complaints rejected under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.			
	1883.		1884.	
	Without reference to police.	After reference to police.	Without reference of police.	After reference to police.
Hurt, &c., Secs. 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338, Indian Penal Code	1,098	449	1,884	376
Criminal force, &c., Secs. 352 to 358 ...	8,983	1,096	9,192	818
Mischief, Secs. 426 to 428 and 434 ...	1,377	381	1,368	564
Offences relating to marriage, Secs. 493 to 498	2,134	701	2,433	629
Total ...	13,592	2,627	14,877	2,387

166. It is under these heads (which account for more than half of the total number of complaints summarily dismissed) that there has always been a tendency to make unnecessary references to the police; and the smaller proportion borne by the number of references, especially in cases of these classes, to the number of complaints disposed of by the Magistrates without the intervention of the police, is satisfactory. This result would seen to indicate that Magistrates as a rule exercise greater care in the examination of complainants, a matter to which attention has been repeatedly directed.

167. There has been a further increase in the number of offences struck off the Register on the application of the police, the figures being 1,796 in 1884, and 1,545 in 1883.

168. Taking the reduced figures of the table given in para. 1, it will be seen that the number of true cases has fallen from 95,449 to 92,139, or between 3 or 4 per cent., but that it remains higher than in 1882. The decrease is more marked in offences under Special and Local Laws, than under the Penal Code. The decrease under the Penal Code occurs almost entirely in offences against property; while a fall in the number of prosecutions under the Police and Cantonment Acts accounts for that in offences against Special and Local Laws.

169. Of the offences admitted to have occurred, nearly 83 per cent., the same proportion as last year, were brought to trial.

170. Classification of Offences.—Chapters VI to XV of the Indian Penal Code.—Under the head of "offences against the public tranquillity" (Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code), there was a considerable increase in the number of cases returned as true, and of persons brought to trial, while the number of persons convicted remained almost the same as in 1883. The Pesháwar Division, as usual, contributed a large proportion of the number of cases (272). The number of persons convicted of offences under Chapter X (contempts of the lawful authority of public servants), and under Chapter XIV (offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience), showed a very considerable decrease, although, under the former head, the number of offences admitted as true and of persons brought to trial was nearly the same in both years.

171. Taking offences which affect the human body as a whole, it will be seen that the number of cases is nearly the same in both years :—

Year.	Number of cases.	Persons disposed of.
1883 ...	31,727	67,173
1884 ...	31,686	67,845

172. The number of offences affecting life and of persons disposed of is almost the same as in the preceding year; but the ratio of persons convicted has increased.

173. The comparative results of the working of the police and of the Courts in respect of cases of murder for the two years will be seen from the annexed statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Cases.		Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Remaining under trial.
	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	
1883 ...	344	233	664	190	355	545	119
1884 ...	347	312	613	212	317	529	84

174. The figures for the Pesháwar district contrast unfavorably even with those of 1883; for although 77 cases were reported as true against 73 in 1883, only 46 (against 54 in 1883) were brought to trial. The number of persons convicted was 19 in 1884 and 14 in 1883; the numbers acquitted, discharged, &c. being 70 and 64 respectively. With these figures may be compared the details of the neighbouring Rawalpindi district, where out of 30 true cases 27 were brought to trial, and there were 17 convictions to 23 acquittals, &c. In paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Review of last year's Criminal Report, His Honor commented on the unsatisfactory results under this head in the Frontier districts, particularly Pesháwar.

175. From the statement given above, it will be seen that the proportion of persons convicted to persons disposed of on charges of murder rose from 35 per cent. in 1883 to 40 per cent. in 1884. Of 523 persons disposed of last year by the ordinary tribunals 311 were acquitted on trial and 212 were convicted. In addition to the above, 177 persons were tried under the Frontier Regulation by *Jirgás* or Councils of Elders, and of these 125 were convicted and 52 discharged. The details of disposals by the ordinary tribunals and by Jirgás for the various Divisions are as follows:—

Division.	*Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.*		*Persons disposed of by Councils of Elders.*	
	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.
Delhi	19	10	...	...
Hissar	4	3	...	...
Umballa	7	19	...	...
Jullundur	6	12	...	...
Amritsar	15	24	...	...
Lahore	14	19	...	...
Ráwalpindi	79	59	...	...
Mooltan	14	18	...	...
Derájat	44	19	4	52
Peshávar	109	29	48	73
Total ...	311	212	52	125

176. The figures under the other heads of offences affecting human life require no comment, as they differ but little from those of last year.

177. Last year's increase of 8 per cent. in the number of offences against property has been followed by a decrease of 3 per cent. in the year under report, the figures being—

1883	... ...	32,557
1884	... ...	31,513

178. This decrease is considerable under all heads except "mischief," which shows an increase.

179. Under the head of theft and receipt of stolen property, there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of cases admitted and of those brought to trial.

180. The number of serious cases of criminal trespass admitted to have occurred shows a decrease, while the number of cases brought to trial is almost the same in both years.

181. Cases of robbery and dacoity have still further decreased in the year under report. This form of crime is most common in the Peshávar Division and in Bannu; and the decrease in the number of admitted cases, which is shown

in the Pesháwar district, may be regarded as satisfactory, especially as it is accompanied by an increase in the number of cases brought to trial. The larger number of true cases under this head, shown in the Hazára returns, is attributed by the District Magistrate to disturbances on the Agror border. There has been for the whole Province an increase in the proportion of convictions under this head.

182. The only other point calling for remark under Chapter XVII. is the increase in the number of cases of mischief. This is not considerable; but it has occurred almost entirely in cases of mischief with aggravating circumstances, which increased from 690 to 937, the number in the Pesháwar and Hazára districts having risen from 143 in 1883 to 263 in 1884. In the latter district only 32 cases were brought to trial before the regular tribunals out of 153 admitted to have occurred, as against 26 out of 79 in 1883; but the District Magistrate has made use, with good effect, of his powers of reference to a *jirga* in such cases.

183. The most numerous and important of the remaining classes of offences under the Indian Penal Code are cases relating to marriage (Chapter XX). The returns show a small decrease in the number of these admitted to have occurred, and of persons brought to trial and convicted. Nearly 40 per cent. of the complaints brought under this chapter are summarily dismissed; and still the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial is only 12 per cent.

184. Offences under Special and Local Laws.—If the details of the proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, to which reference has been made in paragraph 1, be excluded from the figures of this year, it will been that the number of offences under Special and Local Laws admitted to have occurred has decreased from 20,517 to 18,383, or by 10 per cent., and there has been a corresponding fall in the number of persons punished. The following table gives the variations under the principal heads:—

	Cases returned as true.		*Persons convicted.*	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Arms Act	233	210	192	187
Canals and Drainage Act	718	577	1,148	858
Cantonments Act	3,601	2,838	5,218	5,280
Cattle Trespass Act	1,332	1,466	707	715
Contract (Workmen) Act	112	103	8	8
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act	705	563	477	431
Excise Act	324	255	368	279
Forest Act	947	1,022	2,676	2,585
Gambling Act	181	177	719	627
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	133	311	142	358
Municipal Act	3,445	3,125	4,359	3,932
Opium Act	340	255	369	273
Police Act	6,827	5,631	15,116	8,341
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act)	132	301	121	458
Punjab Laws Act	730	541	996	697
Railways Act	262	532	274	501
Salt and Saltpetre Act	49	90	71	150
Stamp Act	170	123	188	108

185. CANALS ACT.—The number of prosecutions and of persons convicted for offences against the provisions of the Canals Act shows a considerable decrease from 1883, and agrees with the figures of 1882. An increase of offences under this head is generally recognized as the natural result of scarcity of water in the canals; and the year under report was more favorable in this respect than the preceding one. The Dera Ghâzi Khan district alone contributes upwards of 40 per cent. of the whole number of convictions.

186. Although the number of cases under the Cantonments Act (exclusive of proceedings against prostitutes) shows a decrease, the number of persons punished for breach of the rules is slightly in excess of that for 1883.

187. A decrease in the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act is said by the District Magistrate, Ludhiána, to be due to increased vigilance on the part of the police in not allowing the members of the tribes to absent themselves; while an increase in prosecutions under the Act is accounted for by the District Magistrate, Karnál, by the necessity of instituting proceedings against a number of Tagris who have absconded from their villages.

188. FOREST ACT.—There was an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Forest Act; but the number of persons convicted was somewhat less than in 1883. Of the total number of convictions, three-fifths appear in the Kángra district returns; and next to Kángra, Ráwalpindi and Hazára furnish the greatest number, as will be seen from the statement in the margin. The District Magistrate, Hazára, remarks on the satisfactory decrease in the number of cases under the Forest Regulation in force in that district; but it will be seen that the number of persons convicted in 1884 was far in excess of that for 1883. In the opinion of the District Magistrate the regulation requires amendment.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	Disposed of.		Convicted.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Kángra	2,258	1,870	1,744	1,532
Ráwalpindi	584	649	392	322
Hazára	227	394	101	240

189. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of prosecutions and in the number of persons convicted for breach of Municipal bye-laws. Of the total number of persons punished, 1,022, or more than a quarter, appear in the Ráwalpindi returns, while for the districts which contain the three largest cities of the Province the figures are as follows:—

Delhi	718
Amritsar	94
Lahore	145

190. Last year the number of convictions in the Ráwalpindi district was 1,229. In most districts the decrease of these prosecutions is attributed to greater willingness on the part of the people to conform to sanitary rules.

191. There has been a large decrease in the number of prosecutions and of convictions under the Excise and Opium Acts. The falling off under the former head in the Jullundur district is ascribed to the fact that, according to recent

rulings of the Chief Court, the possession of *lâhan* does not constitute an offence. In Lahore the causes assigned are the energetic measures taken by the Excise authorities to prevent illicit distillation and the deterrent effect of certain convictions. The decrease in Amritsar and Lahore, of prosecutions under the Opium Act, is attributed to the defective wording of the rules, in consequence of which certain acts intended to be treated as offences could not be punished as such.

192. The returns of last year showed an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Police Act, which was attributed to more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of Section 34. This year the number of cases and of persons convicted have fallen below the figures of 1882.

193. The variations under the remaining heads appear to call for no remark.

194. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The following comparative statement shows the proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the years 1883 and 1884.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	1883 1884	1 22	1 23	1 21
Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	1883 1884	2,089 2,402	8,843 8,838	4,716 4,316
Proceedings under Chapter VIII to obtain security for good behaviour	1883 1884	4,329 3,258	6,300 4,370	5,057 3,256
Proceedings relating to public nuisances, Chapter X	1883 1884	186 79	365 231	114 54
Disputes as to immovable property, Chapter XII	1883 1884	115 144	347 428	94 130
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250	1883 1884	951 994	1,095 1,145	1,095 1,144
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Section 332	1883 1884	1 ...	1 ...	... ...
Contempts of Court under Section 480 ...	1883 1884	151 70	176 81	156 69
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1883 1884	2,593 2,217	2,593 2,217	408 434
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	1883 1884	194 228	257 328	193 245

195. PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER VIII TO PREVENT BREACH OF THE PEACE.—There has been a further falling off in the number of persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace: the figures for the last four years of persons called upon to furnish security being—

1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
7,514	6,692	4,716	4,316

196. The Frontier Divisions alone (that is the Peshâwar and the old Derâjat Divisions) contribute 2,989 of the 4,316 persons shown as convicted in 1884 (as against 2,985 in 1883), leaving only 1,327 for the rest of the Province.

197. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, the number being 3,256 against 5,057 in 1883. The total number of persons under inquiry was 6,290 in 1883, and 4,370 in 1885. Since the introduction of the present Code of Criminal Procedure at the beginning of the year 1883, the power of demanding security for good behaviour has not only been considerably curtailed, but, where the power exists, certain preliminary formalities must be complied with before an order can be passed demanding such security. It seemed probable that there would be a large diminution in the number of persons ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour during the year 1883; but the fact that this result of the new Criminal Procedure has not been observed till now, points to the possibility that Police Officers and Magistrates did not at first in all cases fully understand the changes that had been introduced into the law, but that its provisions are now more generally adhered to.

198. The subject of the award of compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints has received a good deal of attention during the last 2 or 3 years; and in the Review of the Criminal Report of 1883, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governer recorded certain remarks as to the means of checking the abuse of the Criminal Courts which the increasing number of such complaints indicated. With reference to these remarks, the Judges of the Chief Court have been unable to recommend the raising of the initial fee upon complaints; but they have again drawn the attention of all Criminal Courts to (1) the necessity of a thorough preliminary examination of complainants, and (2) the provisions of the law relating to the award of compensation to defendants against whom frivolous or vexatious complaints are made. No further instructions on these subjects were required; and it rests with Sessions Judges and District Magistrates to see that the subordinate Criminal Courts act up to those already issued.

199. General result of trials in Magistrates' Courts.—The total number of persons brought before Magistrates during the year under report was 172,609, as against 183,418 in 1883 and 177,452 in 1882. The manner in which these persons were brought up on trial is shown in the following statement:—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Under arrest by police ...	63,900	57,836	35	33
Upon warrant	14,787	12,795	8	8
On summons	98,783	97,437	54	56
Voluntarily	5,949	5,541	3	3

200. The slight falling-off in the proportion of persons brought before the Courts by the police is probably due to the fact that the decrease in crime, which marks the year under report, has taken place principally in offences against property.

201. The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates during the year under report (including those awaiting trial at the close of 1883) was 173,874, and the manner in which they were dealt with is shown below:—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
Died or escaped	125	... ...
Transferred	50	... ...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	52,826	... 30
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	52,132	... 30
Convicted, committed or referred	68,741	... 40

202. The proportion of persons convicted, &c., is 2 per cent. less, and that of persons discharged or acquitted after trial 2 per cent. greater than in 1883.

203. Results of trials in Courts of Magistrates of different denominations.—The following statement shows the percentages of convictions in the various grades of Courts throughout the Provinces:—

	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed, or referred.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
District Magistrate...	7,349	7,085	61	59
Judicial Assistants... ... Europeans ...	1,157	1,106	40	50
Judicial Assistants... ... Natives ...	4,280	2,029	51	45
Assistant Commissioners	13,692	12,712	39	40
Extra Assistant Commissioners Europeans ...	4,955	4,377	37	38
Extra Assistant Commissioners Natives ...	40,992	39,347	39	38
Tahsíldars	64,899	64,675	36	33
Naib-Tahsíldars	4,651	2,903	34	42
Munsiffs	...	27	...	85
Cantonment Magistrates	8,124	8,219	75	74
Judges of Small Cause Courts	39	81	54	47
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates ...	1,638	1,355	68	69
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	19,232	19,154	45	40
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	13,353	10,804	44	38
Total ...	184,361	173,874	42	39

204. Details of the disposals and of the manner of disposal.—The cases decided during 1884 consisted of—

402 inquiries into Sessions cases;
48,254 summons cases; and
31,154 warrant cases.

205. The details and percentages of cases tried regularly and summarily are given in the annexed statement in the usual form:—

Court.	Tried Regularly.				Tried Summarily.			
	1883.		1884.		1883.		1884.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
District Magistrates	3,114	89	3,035	89	372	11	380	11
Boards of ditto	6,410	69	6,896	76	2,891	31	2,167	24
Cantonment ditto	1,618	32	2,469	59	3,451	68	1,711	41
Other ditto	68,059	99	61,611	98	839	1	1,139	2

206. There has been a decrease in the proportion of summary trials by Boards of Magistrates. The percentage of such trials in the Courts of Cantonment Magistrates was explained last year to be exceptionally high, and it has now fallen even below the level of 1882, when it was 47.

207. AVERAGE DURATION OF MAGISTERIAL TRIALS.—The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts throughout the whole Province was, as in previous years, 8 days. The periods for the different classes of Courts during the years 1883 and 1884 are as follows:—

		Days. 1883.	Days. 1884.
Special Magistrates ...	... ...	5	3
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd class...	7	7
	1st class	7	8
Benches of Magistrates ...	... ...	5	6
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of District	2nd and 3rd class...	8	8
	1st class ...	10	8
References under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...		3	4
District Magistrates ...	Under their ordinary powers	7	7
	Under their enhanced powers (Sec. 30, Criminal P. Code)	22	16

208. DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL BUSINESS.—The following table gives, generally, the number of cases disposed of by each of the various grades and classes of Courts:—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases disposed of. 1883.	Number of cases disposed of. 1884.	Percentage. 1883.	Percentage. 1884.
Special Magistrates	695	616	0·8	0·8
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	6,733	4,881	7·6	6·0
Benches of Magistrates	9,301	9,063	10·6	11·3
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	66,955	61,810	76·2	76·8
Magistrates of Districts	3,515	3,440	4·0	4·3
Courts of Session	606	617	0·7	0·8
Chief Court	93	64	0·1	...

209. The number of cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates was 13,944, which is less than during the previous year, but these gentlemen have clearly rendered very considerable assistance to the paid Magistracy, and deserve the thanks of Government.

210. SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES UNDER SECTION 30, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—Of 629 cases disposed of by District Magistrates in exercise of their enhanced powers, 260, or 41 per cent., were cases triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and 365, or 59 per cent., were other cases in which the District Magistrate had to pass a sentence beyond the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. Of 1,146 persons tried by Magistrates under their enhanced powers, 231, or 20 per cent., were acquitted or discharged; 636, or 55 per cent., convicted and sentenced to punishments which did not require the confirmation of the Court of Session, while of 279, or 25 per cent., the sentences were referred for such confirmation. Of the sentences referred, 245, or 87 per cent., were confirmed, 25 were modified, 4 were annulled, and 14 were pending decision at the close of the year.

211. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 16 days, as against 22 in 1883, and 17 in 1882.

212. In the year under report only 93 European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates as against 152 in 1883, about one-third of the number being charged under Section 352, Indian Penal Code. Of the persons brought to trial, 42 were convicted, 48 acquitted or discharged, and 3 were committed to the Chief Court or Court of Session.

213. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the various Frontier Regulations, in the Districts to which they apply, during 1883 and 1884:—

District.	*Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.* Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 4.* Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 8.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2.* References to Councils of Elders.		*Regulation VII of 1873, Section 6.* Crossing the Frontier.		*Regulation IX of 1874.* Grazing.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	1	...	7	3	29	34	...	2	...	...
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	36	66	1	...	...	...
Bannu	4	4	...	...	3	2	203	234	...	...	...	...
Peshâwur ...	2	5	6	...	...	...	163	150	...	...	...	...
Hazâra	...	1	...	...	...	2	26	89	...	2	...	...
Kohât	...	5	4	...	3	1	270	217	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	15	11	2	14	10	727	790	1	4	...	...

214. It will be seen that almost all the cases (96 per cent.) entered in the above statement were under Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2—*i. e.*, where the accused was charged with an offence under the Indian Penal Code, but there was not sufficient evidence to support the charge before the ordinary tribunals; and the question of his guilt was referred to a Council of Elders.

215. The total amount of fines imposed under all the Frontier Regulations was Rs. 54,593 last year, as against Rs. 52,879 in 1883. The following are the details of the fines imposed and realized, and of the compensation awarded:—

Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage realized.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
52,879	54,593	58	60	65	48	36,120	40,925

216. In addition to the amounts realized on account of the fines of the year under report, Rs. 15,980 were realized on account of fines imposed in past years. This is not included in the percentages of realization in the above statement; and the increase on the figures of 1883 (Rs. 5,265) is probably due to the smaller proportion of the fines of that year which were realized within it. Of the amount awarded as compensation in 1884 and the previous years, Rs. 19,930 were actually paid within the year to the parties entitled to it.

217. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SESSION—SESSIONS TRIALS.—The amount of work disposed of by Courts of Session in 1884 and the preceding year will be seen from the following abstract :—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Sessions trials	333	350	652	765
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	233	225	295	290
Other references	40	42	46	47
Total	606	617	993	1,102

218. It may be here mentioned that the introduction of the re-organization scheme of the Judicial agency of the Province necessitated the reconstitution of the Sessions Divisions from November 1st, 1884. The number (ten) has remained the same as before; but the districts have been redistributed. Instead of ten Commissioners, who were also Sessions Judges, and two Additional Commissioners, who were also Joint Sessions Judges, there are now ten Sessions Judges and three Joint Sessions Judges (the latter in three Civil Divisions which could not conveniently be broken up) who are also Divisional Civil Judges.

219. The results of the trials for the whole Province are shown in the annexed statement :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Number of persons convicted and sentenced to death	106	79	16	10
Do. do. and sentenced otherwise	276	374	43	49
Acquitted	268	307	41	40
Died, &c.	2	5	...	1

220. The percentage of convictions remains, as in 1883, 59; but the proportion of capital sentences is considerately lower than in that year. The porportion of convictions was 53 per cent. in Peshâwar against 46 in 1883, and in Rawalpindi it was 66.

221. Of the 350 Sessions trials 333 were held with the assistance of assessors. In 299 of the cases the Sessions Judge agreed with all the assessors, and in 10 more with the majority of them; while in 7 cases he differed from two, and in 17 from all three.

222. Two trials of European British subjects were held during the year, one by the Sessions Judge of Lahore, and the other by the Sessions Judge of Pesháwar. Both trials resulted in the accused being convicted. The accused (2) in the former case were sentenced under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, and in the latter under Sections 511-376, Indian Penal Code.

223. The average duration of trials in Courts of Session was somewhat higher (60 days) than in 1883 (49), and was much the same during the first ten as during the last two months.

224. In addition to cases committed for trial, Sessions Judges disposed of, under Section 380, Criminal Procedure Code, 225 cases referred to them by District Magistrates under Section 34. The result of these references has already been noticed in paragraph 210. There were also 42 other references disposed of; 37 under Section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1 under Section 42 of the Punjab Laws Act, and 4 under Section 3 of Frontier Regulation No. 1 of 1872. In all, 267 references were disposed of within the year; those under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code in an average of 9, and the other references in an average of 8 days. All of the orders referred under Section 123 of the Code and the Punjab Laws Act were confirmed, but 3 of the fines proposed under Frontier Regulation No. 1 of 1872 were not sanctioned by the Sessions Judge.

225. The total number of witnesses examined by all Courts was slightly less than in 1883; thus:—

	1883.	1884.
District Courts	229,543 ...	226,881
Sessions Courts	4,555 ...	4,770
Chief Court	28 ...	49

226. ATTENDANCE AND DETENTION OF WITNESSES IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The details of the periods during which witnesses were detained in District Courts differed for the whole Province but little from those of the previous year.

	Percentage. 1883.	1884.
Discharged on the first day	89·4 ...	89·8
" " second "	8·2 ...	8·1
" " third "	1·8 ...	1·6
Detained more than three days	0·9 ...	0·5

227. The total number of witnesses detained for more than three days was 1,098 (as against 1,421 in 1883); and of these 813 were discharged on the fourth day, and the rest from the fifth to the eighth day. These figures indicate a considerable improvement on the details given in last year's report.

228. The annexed statement gives particulars as to dieting of witnesses; the totals for 1883 being added for purposes of comparison :—

	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Actual number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted. By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted. By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid. By Police.	Amount of diet money paid. By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted. By Police.	Average cost of each witness dieted. By Magistrate.	Percentage of witnesses dieted to those examined.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Total 1884	236,872	226,881	66,221	37,169	39,970	8,910	20,650	0 3 10	0 8 3	29
Total 1883	236,537	229,543	65,168	35,977	40,143	9,018	23,262	0 4 0	0 9 3	28

229. Punishments.—The following table gives the necessary details regarding the sentences passed by all Courts during 1884 and preceding year :—

Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	Persons sentenced to — Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Fine. Without imprisonment.	Persons ordered to find or give — Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. Rigorous.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. Simple.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Magistrates' Courts	1883	74,976	...	...	...	...	8,785	5,137	758	...	273	1,367	10,171	49,350	2,750	1,811	5,018	...	...
	1884	67,291	...	...	...	...	8,354	4,869	776	2	265	1,290	9,398	44,549	2,836	1,490	3,234	495	35
Sessions Courts ...	1883	601	...	100	27	...	389	18	1	...	8	2	147	25	...	...	39	...	...
	1884	705	...	130	73	2	392	44	1	1	13	2	163	19	...	...	42	42	...
Chief Court ...	1883	103	64	33	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884	66	51	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1883	75,680	64	133	27	...	9,176	5,159	759	...	281	1,369	10,318	49,375	2,750	1,811	5,057	...	...
	1884	68,062	51	143	73	2	8,748	4,913	7 77	3	278	1,292	9,561	44,568	2,836	1,490	3,276	495	35

230. The number of persons sentenced to death was 51 as against 64 in the previous year. Sentences of transportation for life increased by 10, and for a term by 46.

231. The particulars of the sentences of imprisonment have varied but little during the last four years. The following are the details, according to the length of the term awarded, for 1883 and 1884 :—

	Number. 1883.	Number. 1884.	Percentage. 1883.	Percentage. 1884.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,531	1,574	10	11
" " 6 months ...	8,595	8,431	57	56
" " 2 years ...	4,339	4,271	29	28
" " 7 " ...	616	713	4	5
Above 7 " ...	13	19	...	...
Total ...	15,094	15,008		

232. In 95 per cent. of the sentences the imprisonment was rigorous, and in 64 per cent. of these solitary confinement was included, the proportions for 1883 being exactly the same.

233. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.—In two cases forfeiture of property was ordered by District Magistrates (Amritsar and Pesháwar); and in one, by a Court of Session.

234. WHIPPING.—The number of persons sentenced to whipping is slightly smaller than in the preceding year, under the heads both of persons so sentenced in addition to, and those so sentenced in lieu of other punishment. The number of persons sentenced to stripes as juvenile offenders was 234 in 1884 as against 265 in 1883. It will be seen that out of 13,089 persons liable to this punishment, 1,570 or 12 per cent. received it, the proportion for 1883 being the same.

235. FINES.—The following is a comparative statement of the sentences of fine passed in 1883 and 1884, arranged according to the amount of fine imposed:—

	Number.			*Percentage.*	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	48,302	43,979	...	81	81
" " 50	10,070	8,986	...	17	16
" " 100	916	828	...	1	2
Exceeding " 100	405	336	...	1	1

236. The total amounts imposed, realized and awarded in compensation, together with the percentages, are as follows:—

	FINES.				COMPENSATION.		
Year.	*Imposed.* Rs.	*Realized.* Rs.	*Percentage realized.*		*Awarded* Rs.	*Paid.* Rs.	*Percentage paid.*
1883 ...	5,73,218	4,55,449	79	...	1,20,265	64,058	53
1884 ...	5,01,762	3,91,966	78	...	1,06,713	53,645	50

In this statement are included the realizations on account of previous years.

237. The decrease in the total number of persons punished has naturally resulted in a decrease in the number sentenced to fine, and in the gross amount of the fines imposed. The proportion of realizations is 1 per cent. worse than it was in 1883; and 1 per cent. better than in 1882.

238. The following statement shows the number of persons fined, the amounts of fines imposed, with the averages per head, &c., for the Province.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of fines of the year realized.		Percentage of fine imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
District Courts ...	59,077	53,947	5,59,492	4,86,275	10	9	63	63	21	22
Sessions Courts ...	226	182	13,726	15,487	80	85	35	25	29	12

239. The average for each person fined in District Courts has fallen slightly from Rs. 10 of the previous four years; while the average in Sessions trials is Rs. 85 against Rs. 80 in 1883, and Rs. 144 in 1882. The averages for the Frontier Districts are, as usual, rather high, because fines under the Frontier Regulations are included.

240. APPELLATE JURISDICTION.—NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED IN DISTRICT COURTS.—Criminal appeals were preferred to District Courts by 6,320 persons in 1884, as against 6,064 in 1883. The number of appealable sentences and of appeals during the last four years are as follows :—

	Years.			
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Appealable sentences	45,913	46,318	45,392	40,036
No. of appellants	4,191	4,311	6,064	6,320

241. The annexed statement shows the number of appeals decided by the District Magistrates and by their Assistants, and the manner in which they were disposed of :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Appeals disposed of.						Percentage of persons whose				Average duration of appeals.
	By District Magistrates.		*By Extra Judicial Assistants.*		*By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.*		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed or new trial ordered	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persone.					
1883 ...	3,377	5,476	162	267	102	266	23	37	10	30	9
1884 ...	3,693	5,985	121	175	103	167	28	36	11	25	9

242. District Magistrates thus decided 95 per cent. of the appeals, and in all except 8 districts, they kept the whole Criminal Appellate work in their own hands.

243. Of the appeals disposed of, 64 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful, as against 60 in 1883 and 55 in the two preceding years. This increase may be attributed, as was explained in the Report of last year, to the freer exercise of the right of appeal which has followed the withdrawal from Appellate Courts of the power of enhancement.

244. Appellate work for disposal by the Courts of Session.—The annexed table exhibits the appellate work done by Courts of Session during the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	For disposal.						Disposed of.												Pending at the end of the year.				
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Persons.								Total.								
									Appeals rejected under Section 421, C. P. C.						After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, C. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.						
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Court.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than 3 months.	Date of oldest appeal pending.
1884	161	179	3,991	4,876	4,152	5,055	1	47	325	1,784	1,259	492	953	17	57	70	3,963	4,808	132	177	19	1	13-9-84
1883	110	142	3,811	4,554	3,921	4,696	...	64	302	1,237	1,633	425	841	15	78	93	3,682	4,424	161	179	18	...	2-10-83
1882	72	80	2,965	3,561	3,037	3,641	5	53	307	1,041	1,109	245	721	18	85	96	2,842	3,403	110	142	17	3	10-7-82

245. The same cause as has been assigned for the increase of the Appellate business in the District Courts, the withdrawal in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 from Appellate Courts of the power of enhancing a sentence appealed against, may also be taken as accounting for the large increase in the institutions of appeals in the Courts of Sessions. The increase in 1884 on the figures of the preceding year is normal. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences, which was 45 per cent. in 1883, and 34 per cent. in 1882, is 50 per cent. for the year under report.

246. Of the appeals for disposal, 4,020 were decided, leaving a pending file of 132 cases involving 177 persons, as against 161 cases and 179 persons at the end of 1883.

247. Of the persons who appealed, 70 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful, as against 72 per cent. in 1883 and 71 per cent. in 1882; while 20 per cent. obtained a complete reversal of their sentences, and 10 per cent. modifications of them, the figures for 1883 being 19 and 9 per cent. respectively.

248. Revision work of District Magistrates and Courts of Session.—The following Statement shows the revision work of the District Magistrates and Courts of Session during the past year :—

	No. of accused persons before the Courts by application.			Applications rejected including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainants.	Total.					
Sessions Courts	298	71	369	307	18	30	14	16
District Courts	429	356	785	595	105	63	22	7

249. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—ORIGINAL TRIALS.—Three cases were disposed of by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year 1884, as compared with two cases in the preceding year. In one case the accused was convicted of murder, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to death. In another case the accused was charged with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and was directed to be kept in prison pending the orders of Government under Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the third case the accused was acquitted of the charge of murder. There were no cases remaining at the close of the year.

250. The annexed table shows the work of the Chief Court as a Court of Criminal reference, during the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending.		
					Persons.							
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced under minor charge.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1884 ...	78	98	61	72	50	13	2	7	...	17	26	42
1883 ...	105	135	91	116	64	32	6	12	2	14	19	46

251. It will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in the numbers of cases and persons for disposal (27 and 37). The number of references in 1884 was less than in any year since 1879.

252. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 69 as against 55 in 1883. At the close of the year there were pending 17 references affecting 26 persons; but 11 of these cases were submitted during the last few days of December. The average duration of the references disposed of was 42 days as against 46 in the previous year.

253. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the last five years is shown in this statement :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
From orders of Courts of Session	248	294	277	252	225
" " District Magistrate ...	397	420	454	250	256
Total ...	645	714	731	502	481

254. The cause of the falling off in the number of appeals to the Court from the orders of District Magistrates was explained in last year's report to be the change in the law which the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 introduced—*i. e.*, sentences passed by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers are now only appealable to the Chief Court if they required the confirmation of the Court of Session, and the figures for 1884 are very much the same as for 1883. There has been a considerable decrease in the more important, and a slight increase in the less important, classes of appeals.

255. Of 536 cases affecting 696 persons, the appeals of 617 persons were disposed in the manner shown below; the figures for 1883 being added for purposes of comparison :—

	Number of persons.			*Proportion to total number disposed of.*	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Appellants who died or whose appeals were transferred ...	11	20·	...	1·6	3·2
Appeals rejected ...	214	227·	...	32·1	36·8
Sentences confirmed ...	209	217·	...	31·4	35·2
„ modified ...	139	79·	...	20·9	12·8
„ annulled ...	93	74·	...	14·0	12·0

256. The pending file at the close of the year consisted of 55 appeals affecting 82 persons, as against 54 appeals and 79 persons for 1883. Three of the pending appeals had been on the file for more than three months. The average duration of the decided cases was 42 days in 1884, 46 days in 1883, and 39 in 1882.

257. REVISION.—The following table shows the revision business of the Chief Court during the last three years :—

	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS YEAR.		INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Cases.	*Persons.*	*Cases.*	*Persons.*	*Cases.*	*Persons.*	*Cases.*	*Persons.*
1882 .	105	217·	1,032	2,133·	1,039	2,136	98·	214·
1883...	98	214·	1,223	2,645·	1,218	2,652	103·	207·
1884...	103	207·	1,388	3,012·	1,387	2,964	104·	255·

258. These figures show a steady increase in this branch of the Court's work. The details of the manner in which the cases came before the Court during the last three years are—

YEAR.	*Number of cases.*			Total.
	Reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.	Instituted by petition.	Taken up by the Court of its own motion.	
1882 ...	149	851	32	1,032
1883 ...	112	1,083	28	1,223
1884 ...	131	1,231	26	1,388

259. The increase has been most marked in the institutions by petition. The methods of disposal in 1883 and 1884 are given below :—

	Number of persons.			*Proportion to total number disposed of.*	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Applicants who died or whose applications were transferred	33	45	...	1	1
Applications rejected ...	1,677	1,872	...	63	63
Orders confirmed ...	292	329	...	11	11
Sentences enhanced ...	21	39	...	1	2
" modified ...	187	232	...	7	8
Orders reversed or quashed ...	442	447	...	17	15

Thus, notwithstanding the greater number of cases for disposal, the number of those in which the Court interfered was little in excess of the figures of 1883. The average duration of the proceedings was 26 days as compared with 31 in 1883, and 27 in 1882.

PRISONS.

260. Jail population.—The total prison population during the year 1884 was 50,289 as compared with 51,932 in the previous year. Of this number, 31,727 were convicts; 17,335 under trial; and 1,227 civil prisoners. The total population for each of the last five years has been—

1880	65,189
1881	63,424
1882	57,190
1883	51,932
1884	50,289

Thus, the prison population has, in the course of five years, decreased by 14,900.

261. The total daily average number of prisoners during the year was 11,658, as compared with 12,355 in 1883 and 13,344 in 1882. The progressive diminution of the Jail population is satisfactory, and is to be ascribed, no doubt, to the circumstances of the Province, which, in 1884, included cheap food, abundance of work and good wages.

262. The daily average of each class during 1884 was—convicts, 10,807, under-trials 738; civil prisoners 113.

263. The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 16,155, or 827 less than in the preceding year. The number of prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the year 1884 was 10,145 (9,842 males and 303 females), against 11,060 (10,687 males and 373 females) in 1883.

264. Buildings.—The Sirsa Jail was finally closed on the 1st November 1884 in consequence of the abolition of the Sirsa district, and the Mooltan Central Jail was closed temporarily on the 29th December 1884. The Chinawan Central Jail, for the employment of prisoners on the Chenab Canal, was opened on the 3rd March 1884.

265. The total amount spent by the Public Works Department on Jail buildings was Rs. 1,54,000, and by the Jail Department Rs. 1,697. The chief works executed during the year were—The extension of the Delhi Jail, additions to

the female ward and hospital in the Gurgaon Jail and the extension of the enclosing wall, the renewal and restoration of buildings, and a water-supply scheme for the Umballa Jail, the renewal of buildings in the Ludhiána Jail and the raising of the walls of the cells and barracks, the construction of a ward for convict lepers at Amritsar, the construction of a godown and the re-roofing of the clothing godown and barracks in the Lahore Central Jail, twenty new solitary cells in the Jhelum Jail, and re-roofing the work-sheds in the Mooltan District Jail.

266. A reformatory for juvenile prisoners at the Lahore Central Jail is very urgently required. It is to be regretted that this work, which was sanctioned several years ago, is still deferred for want of funds. Amongst the other urgent requirements may be mentioned the practical reconstruction of the old Shahpur Jail, the provision of quarters for Jail establishment at several places, and a better water-supply for the Delhi Jail. A considerable saving would probably be effected if more work of this description were in future made over to Superintendents of Jails for execution by prison labor.

267. Classification of Prisoners.—Of the prisoners admitted during the year, 15,481 were males and 674 females. The number of Christians admitted was 25 (12 Europeans, 6 Eurasians and 7 Natives); Muhammadans 10,198; Hindús and Sikhs 4,830; and of all other religions 1,102. The number of infants admitted with their mothers was 111, and 22 were born in Jail after the mother's imprisonment. The number of juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age) admitted into Jail was 192, as compared with 243 in 1883. The number of females admitted into Jail during 1884 was 674 (against 826 in 1883), of whom 474 were married, 38 unmarried, 102 widows, and 60 prostitutes.

268. The occupation followed by prisoners previous to their admission into Jail is shown in the following table:—

Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities	458
Professional persons	460
Persons in service or performing personal offices	1,859
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	8,510
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	437
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. ...	466
Persons not classed otherwise	3,291

269. Description of sentences.—Of the total number of prisoners admitted into Jail during 1884, 1,273, or 7·88 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 6,463, or 40·01 per cent., to rigorous imprisonment; 8,067, or 49·93 per cent., to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; and 352, or 2·18 per cent., to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

270. The terms to which the prisoners admitted during the year were sentenced were as under:—

One year and under	13,178, or 81·57 per cent.
Over one but not more than 2 years	1,815, or 11·23 "
Over 2 but not more than 5 years	773, or 4·78 "
Over 5 but not more than 10 years	162, or 1·00 "
Exceeding 10 years	7, or 0·04 "
Transportation for life	133
" " a term	26

271. The total number of transportation prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the year 1884 was 390 (286 for life and 104 for terms), against 347 at the close of 1883. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation, but confined in the Lahore Central Jail, continues to increase; and as the Government of India has decided that the present rules for the medical examination of such convicts at Calcutta are not to be relaxed, there is no probability that the number of these prisoners confined in the Lahore Central Jail will decrease.

272. Sixty males and one female were admitted under sentence of death, of whom 23 males remained in Jail on the 31st December 1884.

273. Of the total number of convicts imprisoned during the year, 2,431, or 15 per cent., had been previously in Jail—1,654 once, 482 twice, and 295 more than twice. Of these, 1,326 were identified before conviction as having been previously in Jail, their previous convictions being endorsed on their warrants by the committing Magistrate, 605 were identified after admission into Jail as having been previously convicted, and 560 confessed that they had been previously in Jail. The recognition and identification of old offenders received the attention both of the Police and Jail authorities during the year. The procedure hitherto in force in the Punjab has been much the same as that which has recently been approved by the Government of India for adoption throughout the country generally, and has now, in one or two minor points, been improved.

274. Escapes and Recaptures.—During the year 14 prisoners escaped, of whom 9 were recaptured, as compared with 22 escapes and 10 recaptures in 1883. Four prisoners who had escaped in previous years were also recaptured during 1884. The decrease in the number of escapes is satisfactory, especially when the insecure state of some of the Jails is taken into consideration. In the great majority of cases escapes were clearly due to negligence or disobedience of orders on the part of members of the contingent guard.

275. Offences and Punishments.—The total number of offences committed during 1884 was 1,610 (1,536 by males and 74 by females), or 239 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 46 were criminal offences and 1,564 were breaches of Jail discipline. The larger proportion of the latter (760, or 48·59 per cent.), were connected with work; 336, or 21·48 per cent., were cases of smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles; and 468, or 29·92 per cent., were other offences.

276. During 1884 the total number of punishments inflicted was 1,609, as compared with 1,838 in 1883. Of these 45 were inflicted by Criminal Courts and 1,564 by Superintendents of Jails. The percentage of total punishments to daily average number of prisoners in Jail was 15, and of corporal punishments 4·16. The ratio per cent. of total corporal punishments ordered by Superintendents (450) to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners was 43.

277. The total number of corporal punishments inflicted on convicts during 1884 was 450, as compared with 432 in 1883. Three under-trial prisoners were also whipped. Of the prisoners whipped, 75 received from 5 to 10 stripes, 97 from 10 to 15 stripes, 141 from 15 to 20 stripes, 56 from 20 to 25 stripes, and 84 from 25 to 30 stripes.

278. In no case did death or illness result, directly or indirectly, from the infliction of corporal punishment.

279. The remarkable diversity in the number of punishments in the different Jails points to the necessity of securing greater uniformity in this respect; and endeavours will be made to attain this end. In future "formal warnings or cautions" by Superintendents are, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, to be recorded as offences and punishments.

280. EDUCATION.—The daily attendance at school was 1,140 males and 23 females. Of the total number imprisoned during the year under report, 15,209 males and 674 females were quite illiterate; 163 males could read and write a little, and 109 males could read and write well. Of the total number released during the year, who had been under instruction, (that is, 1,423 males and 10 females), 313 males and 6 females had derived no benefit from their attendance at school, 780 males and 4 females were able to read and write a little, and 330 males were able to read and write well.

281. MARK SYSTEM.—The total number of prisoners released, who had been under the Mark system during 1884, was 1,267, of whom 356 obtained partial remissions of sentence and 911 did not. These numbers differ little from those of 1883, when 378 prisoners earned, and 857 failed to earn, remissions. The average gratuity earned was Rs. 2-3-0 per prisoner.

282. TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—At the close of the year the total number of prisoners on the 1st stage of the Ticket-of-leave system was 19, on the 2nd stage 14, and on the 3rd stage 8, total 41, as compared with a total of 39 at the close of 1883.

283. NEW MARK SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED.—The new Mark system will be introduced in all the Jails of the Punjab on the 1st January 1886, and it is probable that under it the number and length of remissions will be considerably increased.

284. CONVICT OFFICERS.—The daily average number of convict officers during 1884 was 576 males and 12 females, as against 514 males and 6 females, in 1883. The total number was 1,071 males and 17 females. The number reduced or otherwise punished was 111, compared with 131 in 1883. The system of employing convict officers continues to work well; it saves expense, and is an effective aid to the maintenance of Jail discipline, especially in preventing escapes. Endeavours will, if possible, be made gradually and judiciously to extend the system in accordance with the views of the Government of India.

285. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.—The average number of prisoners under sentence of labor on working days was 10,137 (compared with 10,560 during 1883), of whom 588 were prison officers, 1,278 prison servants (cooks, bhistis, barbers, sweepers, &c.,), and 5,393 were employed on manufactures. The daily average of prisoners not sentenced to labor was 136, the daily average of sick was 304, and of convalescents and infirm prisoners 143. The total average number of prisoners employed on extramural labor and Jail buildings (new Jails, additions, alterations and repairs) was 1,284 in 1884, against 1,059 in 1883.

286. CHINAWAN CENTRAL JAIL.—The principal event of the year was the opening of the Public Works Jail at Chinawan, to which reference has already been made. The prisoners are here employed on the excavation of the Chenab Canal, and the daily average number of prisoners in the Jail (for the ten months from 3rd March to 31st December 1884) was 878 on working days, of whom 512 were employed on canal excavation and 115 on the construction of the temporary Jail. A second Jail has now been built, and the total strength of both Jails raised to nearly 2,000 prisoners, or somewhat less than one-fifth of the total prison population of the Province. The work is suitable, penal and deterrent, and the scheme has certainly been a success from all administrative points of view.

287. GANGS EMPLOYED ON EXTRAMURAL LABOR AT MOOLTAN AND AMRITSAR.—Only two small gangs of prisoners belonging to ordinary Jails were employed during the year on extramural labor, otherwise than under the Public Works Department. One was utilized for excavation work at Amritsar, connected with the new drainage scheme of that city, and the other was employed at Mooltan in making a road.

288. PRISON MANUFACTURES.—The subjoined table shows the various branches of Jail manufactures, and the expenditure, receipts and profits, under each head:—

Branch of Manufactures.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Profits.	Percentage of profits over expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Carpets	39,738 15	48,690 10	8,951 11	23	
Daris	11,465 10	14,868 13	3,403 3	30	
Weaving cotton	20,166 14	22,632 8	2,465 10	12	
Weaving worsted ...	44,209 14	35,938 4	—8,271 10	...	Loss.
Tent-making	5,322 10	9,753 8	4,430 14	83	
Typographic printing ...	22,347 2	42,977 3	20,630 1	92	
Lithographic printing ...	20,990 11	42,259 6	21,268 11	101	
Paper-making	46,666 4	90,666 4	44,000 0	94	
Pottery	2,000 11	2,570 13	570 2	28	
Rope-making	3,369 15	5,363 7	1,993 8	59	
Ice	1,071 6	1,453 2	381 12	36	
Labour supplied to Municipality, or Department Public Works	1,068 6	38,525 14	37,457 8	3,507	
Miscellaneous	21,823 1	37,300 0	15,476 15	71	
Commission	11,547 10	...	—11,547 10	...	
Total ...	2,51,789 1	3,92,999 12	1,41,210 11	56	

289. The gross profits for the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,920, as compared with 1,27,722 in 1883; the gross manufactory and indirect profits amounted to Rs. 2,92,701 in 1884, against Rs. 2,93,543 in 1883. The average earnings per head per annum of prisoners sentenced to labor was Rs. 13-4-0, as compared with Rs. 10-7-0 in 1883; and of those employed on manufactures, Rs. 23-3-0, against Rs. 18-14-0 in 1883.

290. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during 1884 (excluding the cost of new buildings and of additions, alterations and repairs) was Rs. 6,99,315, or Rs. 28,014 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is due partly to the cheaper rates of provisions, but chiefly to the smaller average strength of the Jail population.

291. The average cost per head in 1884 was Rs. 61-5-0, against Rs. 60-4-0 in 1883. The obvious explanation of this increase is that, in 1884, the expenditure had to be distributed over a smaller number of prisoners than in 1883, and that, under some heads, *e.g.*, establishment and Police guard, much reduction cannot be made, however low the number of prisoners may fall.

292. The net cost to Government, per prisoner, after deducting the earnings of the prisoners, was Rs. 49 in 1884, compared with Rs. 50-8-0 in 1883.

293. The following was the average cost per prisoner, during 1884, under each head:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	18	2	0
Establishment and Police guard	29	15	0
Hospital charges	1	11	0
Clothing	5	0	0
Contingencies	6	9	0
Total cost, ...	61	5	0

294. HEALTH.—The annexed table shows the comparative sickness and mortality in the Jails of the Punjab during 1883 and 1884:—

YEAR.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1883	12,122	11,537	319	354	952	26	29·20
1884	11,449	12,741	312	319	1,113	27	27·86

295. From the above it will be seen that, although the mortality was less in 1884 than it was in 1883, the sickness was slightly greater. There was an increase of admissions into hospital of 161 per mille of average strength in 1884 compared with 1883, while the increase of daily average sick was only 1 per mille, from which it may be inferred that sickness was more widely spread, but was of a less severe character in 1884 than in 1883.

296. There were 19 Jails in which there was an increase in mortality during the year, the greatest increase being in the Delhi Jail, in which it rose from 24·39 in 1883 to 74·41 in 1884. None of these Jails are situated to the north or west of Lahore; and all the Jails exhibiting the greatest sickness and mortality lie between Lahore and Delhi—a part of the Province which was visited by a severe epidemic of fever. There was a decrease of mortality in 16 Jails; and in the Simla, Hoshiárpur, Gujránwála and Sháhpur Jails there were no deaths. The Ráwalpindi Jail, which in former years suffered from most destructive epidemics, was, during 1884, one of the healthiest Jails in the Province, and had the remarkably low death-rate of 10·17 per mille of average strength.

297. Compared with the statistics of mortality among the free population of the Province during 1884, those of the Jails are very satisfactory. The total average death-rate per mille of free population was 35, or 7·14 more than that of the prisoners, which was 27·86. Among the free population the ratio per mille was 6 above the mean of the previous five years, while in the Jails it was 43 below the Jail mean (70·86) for the same period.

298. The mortality per mille according to age was as follows during 1884:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under 16 years	15·87	...
From 16 to 40 years	19·82	17·60
" 40 to 60 "	52·99	65·57
Over 60 years	133·90	...

These figures show that the mortality amongst convicts increases with age.

299. The mortality according to imprisonment passed was—

Under 6 months	23·74
From 6 to 12 months	22·28
" 1 to 2 years	30·99
" 2 to 3 "	32·13
" 3 to 7 "	54·52
Above 7 years	87·38

300. The following statement shows the diseases to which the largest number of admissions to hospital and deaths were due, during each of the years 1883 and 1884:—

Diseases.	1883.		1884.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	5,928	55	7,666	27
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,032	40	1,092	65
Ulcers and boils	708	6	524	3
Respiratory diseases	563	106	479	89
Anæmia and general debility	225	24	278	30
Remittent and continued fevers	107	25	162	24
Other fevers	123	...	105	1
Jaundice	20	1	42	1
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	18	10	22	14
Cholera	...	...	2	...
Small-pox	2	...	1	...

CIVIL JUSTICE.

301. Reorganization of the Judicial system of the Province.—The year under report is marked by the introduction of the scheme for reorganizing the Judicial agency of the Province, and the new Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), measures which came into effect from November 1st, 1884, and have considerably advanced the separation of the Judicial and Executive branches of the administration commenced in 1875. A sketch of the changes effected in the constitution of the Courts and in the Law may appropriately be given here.

302. The scheme of 1875 provided for the appointment of Munsiffs as the lowest grade of Court, to relieve Tahsíldars of original Civil work, and of Judicial Assistants and Extra Assistant Commissioners in most districts, to relieve Deputy Commissioners of the Civil appellate business. The appellate

Court next above that of the Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant was that of the Commissioner; and it had become necessary to appoint, from time to time, special officers to be Additional Commissioners, as the press of Judicial work in Commissioners' Courts became too great.

303. By the new scheme Commissioners were relieved of all Civil and Criminal work except Revenue appeals, and the Districts of the Province (reduced from 32 to 31 by the abolition of Sirsa) redistributed into seven Civil Divisions, to six of which Benches of two Judges (called Divisional Judges) were appointed, the seventh (Derájat) having a single Judge with whom the Commissioner of the Division sat as a Bench. In districts where the work is very light, the Deputy Commissioner will continue to hear appeals in Civil cases, being invested for this purpose with the powers of a District Judge under the new Act. These powers consist of (1) powers to hear appeals from subordinate Civil Courts, and (2) powers of controlling subordinate Civil Courts. In some of the remaining districts a special officer has been appointed District Judge, and invested with powers of both sorts; while in the others the Deputy Commissioner retains the power of control (being called the District Judge), but is relieved of the appellate work by an officer (Subordinate Judge) invested with the appellate powers of a District Judge. Since the close of the year the Bench system has been given up.

304. Changes in the Law.—The most important provisions of the new Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) are those relating to appeals. The District Courts of first instance are the Courts of the Munsiff (the pecuniary limit of whose jurisdiction is Rs 1,000), and of the Subordinate Judge (whose jurisdiction may be unlimited), and of Special Judges invested with the powers of a Munsiff or of a Subordinate Judge. The powers of a Munsiff have been subdivided into three classes, with pecuniary limits of Rs. 100, 500, and 1,000; and those of a Subordinate Judge into two classes (up to Rs. 5,000, and above this without limit). Appeals in cases of the nature cognizable by a Small Cause Court up to Rs 500 value, decided by a Munsiff or by a Special Judge invested with the powers of a Munsiff, lie to the District Judge, or to the Officer invested with the appellato powers of a District Judge; and the decision of the District Judge in such cases is final. All appeals in suits of which the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 lie direct to the Chief Court; and all other appeals from District Courts lie to the Divisional Courts.

305. When the value of a suit does not exceed Rs 500, and a single Judge of a Divisional Court confirms the order of the Court of first instance, or a Divisional Bench reverses or modifies such order, there is no further appeal, unless on a certificate given by a Divisional Judge to the effect that such an appeal should be allowed. Above the limit of Rs. 500 a further appeal to the Chief Court lies in every case from the decision of a Divisional Court.

306. It should alse be noted that Chapter V of the new Act has created a separate jurisdiction, to be exercised in certain classes of cases, by which suits of the descriptions specified in Section 45 of the Act (Tenancy cases and certain suits regarding land revenue, &c.) instituted after November 1st, 1884, are heard in the Revenue and not in the Civil Courts, and will be decided in due gradation by Tahsíldars, Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners, and the Financial Commissioner.

307. NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE VARIOUS GRADES OF COURTS.—The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in the various grades of Courts during each of the last five years:—

CLASS OF COURT.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Chief Court	2	1	1	1	3
Divisional Courts	...	4	3	...	3
District Courts of general jurisdiction	237,921	236,069	236,147	239,814	241,197
District Small Cause Courts ...	12,497	12,438	12,942	13,537	13,825
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	5,595	6,178	6,959	7,616	7,832
Total ...	256,015	254,690	256,052	260,968	262,860

308. There has thus been, in the year under report, an increase in the number of institutions of 1,892 over the figures of 1883, or of less than 1 per cent. In consequence of the change introduced by Section 45 of the new Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), certain classes of suits have, as noted in the preceding paragraph, been instituted since November 1st, 1884, in the Revenue, instead of, as heretofore, in the Civil Courts, and the change should be borne in mind in comparing the total number of institutions of 1884 with those of previous years.

309. CLASSIFICATION OF SUITS INSTITUTED.—The following table gives the substance of the classification of the suits instituted during the year under report:—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.		1882.	1883.	1884.
I. SUITS FOR MONEY OF MOVEABLES.	On registered bonds	4,132	3,567	3,828
	On unregistered bonds	86,617	87,821	86,046
	Otherwise than on bonds	96,173	101,120	102,300
	For rent other than of land	2,984	2,859	3,306
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	16,624	13,410	13,500
	For damages	1,291	3,230	1,967
	Other suits	1,671	1,888	2,350
	Total ...	209,492 82 p. c.	213,895 82 p. c.	213,297 81 p. c.
II. RENT SUITS AND SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.	For arrears of rent	7,160	7,455	7,587
	To establish or contest rights of occupancy ...	1,151	856	1,062
	For enhancement or abatement of rent ...	821	1,216	696
	Connected with ejectment	1,579	1,717	2,078
	Other suits	376	443	666
	Total ...	11,087 4 p. c.	11,687 5 p. c.	12,089 5 p. c.
III. OTHER SUITS.	For immovable property	21.169	21,471	23,109
	For a declaration of right	2,024	1,990	2,364
	For specific performance	214	236	218
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower,	4,972	4,815	5,541
	For or relating to partition	260	191	178
	Relating to revenue	4,637	5,014	4,812
	Other suits	2,197	1,669	1,252
	Total ..	35,473 14 p. c.	35,386 13 p. c.	37,474 14 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL ...		256,052	260,968	262,860

310. The number of suits returned under class I, "for money or movables," is almost exactly the same as in 1883; and the proportion of these suits to the whole number instituted is 81 per cent., almost the same as in the two preceding years. The variations under the minor heads are not remarkable, and the accuracy of the returns is not so reliable as to give much value to a detailed comparison of the figures, even if it were necessary to explain the differences.

311. The number of institutions under the second class, "Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act," is greater than in 1883, although almost all such suits instituted since November 1st, must have gone to the Revenue Courts under Section 45 of the new Courts Act. Were it not for this change, the increase must have been greater. But for the operation of Section 54 of the Act, which gives the Revenue Courts the power of referring parties to the Civil Courts, this heading might be removed from the returns of future years. The decrease in enhancement suits is not wholly due to the above cause, and is satisfactory.

312. The details under the third class of "other suits" do not call for remark. The variations are slight; and this may be taken as indicating that a greater degree of accuracy in classification has been attained. The decrease in the sub-head "other suits" is merely the result of its having been found possible to include more suits under the preceding descriptions. Some of the suits under this third class must also have gone to the Revenue Courts during the last two months of the year, and will be heard by them in future.

313. The number of suits for money which were classed in the returns as brought by money-lenders against agriculturists is shown in 1884, as 103,101, or 39 per cent. of the whole number or suits instituted, the figures for 1883 being 98,411, and 38 per cent.; and for 1882, 102,506, and 40 per cent. It is impossible, however, to give such definitions of a money-lender on the one hand, and of an agriculturist on the other, as would prevent the officials who in the first instance collect the statistics from making mistakes. In some parts of the Province, men of the agricultural class have taken to money-leading business in addition to their hereditary occupation, while on the other hand, men of the mercantile class have in many places become landowners without ceasing to be money lenders.

314. VALUE OF SUITS INSTITUTED.—Of the whole number of suits instituted 257,406, or 97·9 per cent., were capable of a determinate money valuation. The aggregate value of these amounted to Rs. 1,82,89,120, giving an average of Rs. 71 for each suit, as compared with Rs. 63 in 1883 and Rs. 64 in 1882.

315. The following is an abstract of the number and value and of the average value of these suits under each of the four classes into which they are distributed in para 3:—

Class.	No. of suits.	Value.	Average value.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) For money or movable property	213,297	1,31,48,016	61	9	6
(2) For land assessed or subject to assessment ...	19,259	18,21,940	94	9	8
(3) For other immovable property	8,797	22,31,382	253	10	5
(4) Other suits...	16,053	10,87,782	67	12	2

316. The valuation of (2) is that accepted for purposes of Stamp duty, and is calculated on the revenue demand. In most parts of the Province this is probably not more than 20 or 30 per cent. of the real market value. The average value of (1) (suits for money or movable property) was Rs. 61-9, the figures for 1883 and 1882 being Rs. 57 and Rs. 58.

317. The following table gives further details of the distribution according to value of the suits of each of the four classes :—

No.	Class.		Not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.	Not exceeding Rs. 500 in value but exceeding Rs. 100.	Exceeding Rs. 500 in value.	Total.
1	Suits for money or moveable property	No.	188,362	22,672	2,263	213,297
		p. cent.	88	11	1	100
2	Suits for land assessed or subject to assessment	No.	16,096	2,765	398	19,259
		p. cent.	84	14	2	100
3	Suits for other immoveable property	No.	7,246	1,345	206	8,797
		p. cent.	83	15	2	100
4	Other suits	No.	14,326	1,569	158	16,053
		p. cent.	89	10	1	100

318. Suits of which the value cannot be fixed have been excluded from this and the preceding statement. From the table in para. 3 it will be seen that the proportions of each of the above classes to the whole number of the suits instituted were—

Class	1	2	3	4
Per cent.	83	7	4	6

So that suits for money or movables not exceeding Rs. 100 in value made up about 73 per cent. of the whole number of suits instituted in the Province; and the same class of suits, not exceeding Rs. 500, made up about 82 per cent.

319. Disposal of original Suits.—In the Chief Court there were three and in the Divisional Courts the same number of original suits for disposal, and of these only the former were decided. The following abstract shows the number of original suits for disposal and disposed of during the year, and the pending file in the District Courts :—

Year.	For disposal, instituted and re-admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1883	288,770	272,601	16,169
1884	290,723	271,375	19,348
Difference + ...	+1,953	−1,226	+3,179

320. The following is a statement for the whole Province of the manner of disposal of the original Civil suits decided during each of the last three years:—

		1882.	1883.	1884.
Without trial	...	19·3	19·4	18·5
" contest	...	48·7	47·9	48·5
On reference to arbitration	...	1·3	1·4	1·1
After contest ...	for plaintiff ...	21·7	22·2	22·9
	for defendant	9·0	9·1	9·0

321. The proportion of contested cases was almost exactly the same (31 per cent.) in 1883 and 1884.

322. Decrees bearing interest.—The subject of decrees bearing interest has received a considerable amount of attention; and, since the action of individual Courts has been closely watched and the matter generally been looked into, a steady decrease in the number of such decrees is observable. The figures of the last three years are as follows:—

Number of cases in which interest was allowed on amount decreed.	1882.	1883.	1884.
By consent	3,865	2,718	1,636
Without consent	570	370	347
Total	4,435	3,088	1,983

323. The decrease shown by these figures is very marked. It was mentioned in the Report of 1883 that a Circular had been issued with a view to removing the erroneous impression that, when a rate of interest has been fixed by consent of parties, the Court was bound to accept this and to decree accordingly; and it is likely that these instructions have had their effect in the year under report, causing a great fall in the number of cases, in which interest has been allowed according to the agreement of parties.

324. Average duration of Suits decided.—The averages of duration of the suits disposed of during the year were 32 days (33 in 1883) in contested cases, and 20 days (21 days in 1883) in uncontested.

325. The averages in the Courts of each grade are given in the annexed table:—

	Contested.		*Uncontested.*	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Deputy Commissioners' Courts	83	85	29	41
District Judges' Courts	...	79	...	57
Judicial and Extra Judicial Assistants' Courts	79	58	38	40
Courts of Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	...	68	...	32
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts ...	42	47	28	32
District Small Cause Courts	19	19	19	17
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	24	18	15	12
Tahsíldars' Courts	31	29	20	20
Naib-Tahsíldars' Courts	22	25	17	16
Munsiffs' Courts	30	29	21	20
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts	33	33	21	23

326. The averages of the superior District Courts for 1884 are shown separately according to the denomination of the Courts in the first 10 and the last 2 months.

327. Average number of attendances.—The parties, or one of them, had to attend Court on an average 5 times in the Ráwalpindi district; and on an average 4 times in Jullundur and Pesháwar. In no other district did the average exceed 3.

328. Agency employed in districts for the disposal of Suits.—The annexed table shows the manner in which the original Civil suits decided were distributed between the various grades of Civil Courts in the Province:—

Number of Officers.			Grade of Officers.	Original suits decided.						Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1882	1883	1884		1882	1883	1884	1882	1883	1884	1882	1883	1884
Varying.			Dy. Comrs. and District Judges...	229	127	484	0·1	0·1	0·2			
			Judl. Assts. and Sub-Judges with appellate powers ... Europeans,	1,458	1,602	1,299	0·5	0·6	0·5			
			Judl. Assts. and Sub-Judges with appellate powers ... Natives ...	3,950	2,406	1,456	1·5	1·0	0·5			
			Assistant Commissioners ...	6,620	6,000	5,699	2·5	2·2	2·2			
			Extra Assistant Commissioners, Europeans ...	3,223	4,019	3,469	1·2	1·5	1·3			
			Extra Assistant Commissioners, Natives ...	33.349	28,286	24,455	12·3	10·4	9·0			
125	125	125	Tahsildars	31,839	30,068	28,746	11·8	11·1	10·6	259	241	232
24	18	15	Naib-Tahsildars	5,335	3,696	2,356	2·0	1·3	0·9	223	205	157
74	78	84	Munsiffs	151,588	164,147	171,651	56·2	60·2	63·2	2.048	2,104	2,043
50	49	47	Honorary Civil Judges ...	11,613	10,368	9,701	4·3	3·7	3·5	232	212	206
4	4	4	Judges of Dist. S. C. Courts ...	13,426	14,071	14,097	5·0	5·1	5·2	3,357	3,518	3,524
8	9	9	Judges of Cantt. S. C. Courts ...	7,123	7,811	7,962	2·6	2·8	2·9	890	868	885
			Total ...	269,773	272,601	271,375	...	...	...	...	...	...

329. The Courts invested with appellate powers disposed of 1·2 per cent. of the original work in 1884, and 1·7 in 1883. Extra Assistant Commissioners disposed of 10·3 per cent. of the work in 1884, and 11·9 in 1883; but this decrease was to be expected from the measures taken to strengthen the subordinate agency by an increase in the number of Munsiffs at the end of 1883, and the transfer of certain classes of cases to the Revenue Courts in 1884.

330. Tahsíldars and Naib-Tahsíldars are shown as having disposed of 11·5 per cent. of the whole number of Civil suits, the figures for 1883 and 1882 being 12·4 and 13·8. The decrease is due to the causes mentioned above. Towards the end of 1883 the number of Munsiffs was increased from 74 to 84, and the full number have been at work during the whole year under report. The changes introduced by the Courts Act have been referred to in para. 1. Tahsíldars will in future dispose of a large number of Revenue cases, which will not appear in the Chief Court returns.

331. As already stated, the number of Munsiffs was raised in 1883 from 74 to 84; and this will account for the increased percentage of cases decided by this grade of Court. In the year under report they disposed of 63·2 per cent. of the whole number of civil suits decided. The average number of regular suits decided by each Munsiff is 2,043; and in 1882, when 74 Munsiffs were working for the whole year, it was 2,048.

332. Honorary Civil Judges disposed of 3·5 per cent. of the whole original Civil work of the Province, as against 3·7 in 1883, and 4·3 in 1882.

333. District Small Cause Courts disposed of 5·2; and Cantonment Small Cause Courts of 2·9 per cent. of the original Civil work of the Province, the figures of the last three years being almost the same.

334. The following table shows the distribution amongst the various grades of Courts of Civil suits of each of the three classes in which they have been arranged in the statement in para. 3 :—

Grade of Court in which instituted.	Percentage of		
	I. Suits for money or movables.	II. Tenancy suits.	III. Other suits.
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	9	21	34
Small Cause Courts	10	...	...
Tahsíldars' and Naib-Tahsíldars' Courts	6	49	29
Munsiffs' Courts	71	29	35
Honorary Civil Courts	4	1	2
Total ...	100	100	100

335. The Revenue jurisdiction created by the new Courts Act has already been referred to several times; and its probable effect in removing from the Civil Courts certain classes of suits has been explained. It appears only necessary to add that the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction of Munsiffs has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, while that of Tahsíldars has been reduced to Rs. 100, as the lower limit was considered quite sufficient to give them the smaller number of Civil suits which they will now have to try in addition to Revenue cases.

336. Institutions of Miscellaneous Cases under the Code of Civil Procedure in District Courts.—The following abstract shows the variations under the principal heads of miscellaneous cases, under the Code of Civil Procedure, instituted in District Courts during the last two years :—

Nature of the Case.	1883.	1884.
Plaints rejected or returned without registration	5,596	5,642
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed on default, or decreed *ex-parte* (Secs. 99, 103, &c.)	13,249	14,721
Objections with regard to attached property (Secs. 278 and 487) ...	13,360	13,960
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Sec. 401) ...	1,315	1,314
Applications for review of judgment (Sec. 623)	2,219	2,280
Other cases	1,055	964
Total	36,794	38,881

337. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—There were in all 2,544 miscellaneous cases not connected with the Code of Civil Procedure, as against 2,474 instituted in 1883.

338. Cases regarding redemption and foreclosure of mortgages (Regulation I of 1798 and XVII of 1806) have increased from 1,409 to 1,430. The number of cases of this class has been steadily increasing, as will be seen from the figures of the past five years noted in the margin.

1880 ...	810
1881 ...	942
1882 ...	1,211
1883 ...	1,409
1884 ...	1,430

339. The number of applications for certificates of guardianship of minors or of administration of their property under Acts XL of 1858 and IX of 1861 show an increase from 375 to 417.

340. Thirty-two applications were made for probates and letters of administration under Act X of 1865, as compared with 39 in 1883.

341. DETAILS OF DISPOSAL OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS.—Including 1,843 cases pending from 1883, there were 43,776 miscellaneous cases of all kinds for disposal by District Courts; and of these 41,660 cases were disposed of in the manner following:—

Without trial	12,687, or 30 per cent.
Without contest	4,913, or 11·7 "
With contest	24,060, or 58 "

342. The above results, when compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase in the proportion of cases disposed of without trial and a decrease in the proportion of contested cases. The pending file was heavier by 273 cases at the end of the year. The average duration of contested cases was 19 days, or 1 day higher than in 1883; and of uncontested cases 12 days, as in the previous year.

343. MISCELLANEOUS CASES IN DIVISIONAL COURTS.—There were 304 Miscellaneous cases for disposal by Divisional Courts in 1884. Of these, 296 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8 pending at the close of the year. The averages of duration were 100 days for contested cases, and 11 days for cases decided without contest.

344. The description of cases dealt with is shown below:—

	Number.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	161
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for the restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed on default or decided *ex-parte*	29
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	56
Applications for review of judgment	27
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870	31
Total	304

345. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The total number of applications for execution of decree in District Courts was 2,02,832 in 1884 and 1,97,505 in 1883. Thus the number of applications for disposal exceeded that of 1883 by 5,327, or 2·7 per cent. The number of cases disposed of was 1,79,546, or 88 per cent. of the whole number for disposal, as compared with 1,76,525, or 89 per cent. in 1883; and the pending file has risen from 20,980 to 23,286. The

average duration of execution cases was 39 days, or one day less than in 1883. The proportions of the various methods of disposal for the last three years are as follows :—

	Percentage. 1882.	1883.	1884.
Completely executed	33·7	32·2	31·4
Partially executed	27·0	25·0	25·0
Wholly infructuous	39·0	42·3	42·9
Transferred	0·3	0·5	0·7

346. The proportion of the number of decrees completely executed has slightly fallen as compared with that for 1883. Of the decrees completely executed 95·5 per cent. were executed through the Court, and 4·5 per cent. out of Court.

347. The total value of the money decrees put in execution during the year was Rs. 1,26,40,580, or Rs. 13,54,684 more than in 1883. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 35,27,966, or Rs. 1,50,672 less than in the previous year. The percentage of realizations was 28, as compared with 33 in the preceding year ; or excluding the value of decrees under execution at the end of the year, it fell from 38 per cent. in 1882 and from 39 per cent. in 1883 to 35 per cent.

348. Sales of hereditary or joint acquired property in land show an increase from 8 to 96, the number in 1882 being 30. It would appear that a good many sales sanctioned in previous years have been carried into effect in the year under report. Temporary alienations of land under Sections 305 and 326, Civil Procedure Code, fell off from 754 to 486.

349. Of 8,310 judgment-debtors who were arrested, and subsequently released, only 1,033, or 12 per cent., were committed to the Civil Jail during the year, as compared with 1,167 in 1883 and 989 in 1882.

350. The aggregate amount for which debtors were committed to prison was Rs. 1,78,763 as against Rs. 1,60,707 in 1883.

351. Insolvency proceedings under Chap. XX of the Civil Procedure Code.—There has been an increase of 93 in the number of applications for a declaration of insolvency filed during the year by judgment-debtors against whose persons or property an order of arrest or attachment had been made. The following table exhibits the number filed, disposed of, and pending in the two past years :—

Year.	Filed by judgment-debtors. Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1883 ...	85	321	406	394	87
1884 ...	86	413	499	481	105

352. Of the applications made, 333 were filed in District Courts and 166 in the specially empowered Small Cause Courts. The results of the applications disposed of in the two past years are given below :—

		1883.	1884.
Transferred		...	1
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted ...		138	183
Granted ...	A receiver not being appointed ...	59	69
	A receiver being appointed ...	66	60
Rejected...	Penal proceedings not being taken ...	113	166
	Penal proceedings being taken ...	18	2

353. Only 27 per cent. of the applications were successful, against 31 in the previous year.

354. In the year under report 137 persons were declared insolvents, of whom 79 were discharged forthwith without a receiver being appointed, and 68 persons were discharged on the receiver's report, under Section 355, Civil Procedure Code.

355. Estates in the hands of Receivers.—The number of estates in the hands of receivers during the year was 140. In 86 cases the administration of the property was completed, and proceedings finally closed; and 54 estates were still under management at the end of the year. The scheduled debts aggregated Rs. 5,95,353, and of this sum 37 per cent. was satisfied or written off during the year. Including the balance of the previous year, there was Rs. 1,09,583 in the hands of the receivers, of which Rs. 58,105, or 53 per cent., was disbursed, leaving Rs. 51,478 in hand at the end of the year.

356. Attendance of witnesses in Civil Cases.—The details as to attendance of witnesses in original suits in the Civil Courts during the past two years is exhibited in the following table :—

	Number.		Difference.	Percentage.	
	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily	135,506	142,055	+ 6,549	35	35
Witnesses for whose appearance a summons was issued	252,899	264,200	+ 11,301	65	65
Total ...	388,405	406,255	+ 17,850	...	...

357. Of the number of witnesses summoned, 199,521, or a little over 75 per cent., received diet expenses, averaging 10 annas and 2 pies, against 9 annas and 1 pie in the previous year, and 10 annas 1 pie in 1882.

358. The average cost of each process issued was 4 annas and 7 pies, or 1 pie more than in 1883, but the same as in 1882.

359. ORIGINAL CIVIL BUSINESS OF DISTRICT SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The annexed table gives details for the last two years of the number of Civil suits for disposal by the District Small Cause Courts, and of the manner in which they were disposed of :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30
	Number of suits on the file.																						*Average duration.*					
	Pending from last year.		Instituted.		Readmitted under Sections 99 and 103 of Act X of 1877 or Section 21 of Act XI of 1865.		Total.		Disposed of without trial.		Without contest.		With contest.		Total disposed of.		Pending at the end of the year.		Pending for more than three months at the close of the year.		Percentage of contested cases.		Contested.		Uncontested.		Cases in columns 4 and 5 brought by bankers and shop-keepers against agriculturists.	
	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884	1883	1884
Total.	989	899	13,537	13,825	439	350	14,970	15,074	2,124	1,950	7,735	7,887	4,212	4,260	14,071	14,097	899	977	71	64	30	30	20	19	19	17	837	758

360. The number of institutions and of suits for disposal differed but slightly in the two years. The number of regular cases for disposal in the Lahore Court was, as usual, much greater than in any of the others, being 5,718; while the Amritsar Court came next, with 4,448. In order to relieve the Lahore Court, the work of which had for some time been recognized as too great for a single Judge to cope with, a proposal was made for the appointment of a Munsiff as Registrar, to be invested with limited Small Cause Court powers. This proposal has been sanctioned and carried into effect in the year under report.

361. The manner of disposal of the work of district Small Cause Courts during the last two years is shown in the annexed abstract :—

	Percentage. 1883.	1884.
Without trial ...	15	14
" contest ...	55	56
After contest { For plaintiff ...	23	23
After contest { For defendant ...	7	7

362. The average duration is slightly lower than in 1883, being 19 and 17 days in contested and uncontested cases respectively.

363. WORK OF THE CANTONMENT SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The following table shows the number of regular Civil cases coming before Cantonment Small Cause Courts and the details of disposal :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS ON THE FILE.												AVERAGE DURATION		
	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 108, Act XII of 1882.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.	Grand total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending for more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Percentage of contested cases.	Contested.	Uncontested.	General average duration.
Total ... 1884	132	7,832	195	...	8,159	1,181	5,266	1,515	7,962	197	...	19	18	12	11
Total ... 1883	207	7,616	119	1	7,943	1,265	4,954	1,592	7,811	132	3	20	24	14	36

364. The increase in the number of suits for disposal by these Courts during the last five years is remarkable :—

1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
5,595	6,178	7,330	7,943	8,159

365. Thus the work in 1884 was nearly 50 per cent. heavier than in 1880.

366. The percentage of contested cases was only 20 (as compared with 30 in District Small Cause Courts). The average duration was very satisfactory, being 18 days in contested and 12 in uncontested (as against 24 and 14 in 1883).

367. DETAILS OF INSTITUTIONS OF APPEALS IN DISTRICT AND DIVISIONAL COURTS.—The annexed table shows the number of fresh appeals brought during 1884 for disposal on the files of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, the totals for the preceding year being added for purpose of comparison :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		APPEALS INSTITUTED IN DIVISIONAL COURTS.			GRAND TOTAL.							
	No. of appeals instituted in District Courts.	From Courts of first instance.	From subordinate appellate Courts.	Total.	1884.	1883.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Total number of contested cases decided in which an appeal lay.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable cases.	No. of appeals in which District Courts modified or reversed the order of the lower Court.	Percentage of further appeals to decisions in column 12.
Total ... 1884 ...	13,675	6,217	1,644	7,861	21,536	19,970	+8	81,135	19,892	25	3,954	42.
Total ... 1883 ...	14,778	3,849	1,343	5,192	...	...	...	79,896	18,627	23	3,553	38.

368. The alteration in the law of appeal effected by the introduction of the Courts Act (XVIII of 1884) has been already described. The only appeals that can be instituted in District Courts under the new law are in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value, of the nature cognizable by a Small Cause Court, and decided by a Munsiff or special Judge exercising the powers of a Munsiff. This change in the law of appeal came into effect from November 1st, 1884; but it was found necessary to transfer from the files of the District Appellate Courts to the Divisional Courts a considerable number of pending appeals which would, if the suits had been instituted after that date, have lain to the latter; and these transferred appeals have been shown as if they had been instituted in the Divisional Courts in the first instance. The total number of appeals instituted in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court has increased from 19,970 to 21,536 in 1884, or by 8 per cent., the number in 1882 being 18,637. There has been a decrease in the number shown as instituted in District, and a large increase in the number instituted in Divisional Courts.

369. APPELLATE WORK OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Including those pending at the close of 1883 and re-admitted under Section 558, &c., there were 16,153 regular appeals for disposal by District Courts, as compared with 16,833 in 1883. The number disposed of was 15,572 as against 14,740 in 1883; and the pending file fell from 2,093 at the end of 1883 to 581 at the end of 1884.

370. The following statement shows the proportions in which the various grades of District Appellate Courts disposed of the business coming before them:—

	Percentage. 1883.	1884.
Deputy Commissioners	13·3	13·7
District Judges	...	5·2
Judicial and Extra Judicial Assistants	84·9	72·6
Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ...	...	4·6
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	1·8	3·9

371. Owing to the alteration in the constitution of the Courts, this table does not give much information. District and Subordinate Judges have usually taken the place of Judicial Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and in some places they have relieved the Deputy Commissioner of his appellate work during the last two months. In all except 10 districts the Deputy Commissioner heard some appeals; but in six the number of appeals coming before him did not exceed 12.

372. MANNER OF DISPOSAL OF APPEALS.—The following abstract shows the proportions in which the various methods of disposal of appeals were employed in each of the last two years:—

	Percentage. 1883.	1884.
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code	18·9	22·0
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted	4·3	4·4
Order of lower Court confirmed *ex-parte*	4·5	3·0
" " " after contest	36·0	32·8
" " modified	7·0	8·3
" " reversed	17·1	17·3
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code	12·2	12·4

373. There has been a considerable increase in the percentage of appeals summarily rejected, and a corresponding decrease of the number in which the order of the Lower Court was confirmed after contest. This seems to indicate that the Courts have shown greater discrimination in issuing process to the respondent in cases in which his attendance was not really necessary for the disposal of the appeal.

374. Pending files.—As noted above, the total number of appeals pending has fallen from 2,093 at the close of 1883 to 581 at the close of 1884. This is the direct result of the transfer from District to Divisional Courts of certain classes of appeals on the introduction of the new Courts' Act.

375. The average duration of decided appeals in District Courts was 38 days in both years.

376. Value and cost of appeals in District Courts.—The annexed table shows in detail the value and relative cost of appeals, and the percentage of cost to value. The appeals are divided into two classes,—in suits "for money or moveables" and in "other suits"; and arranged in grades according to the value of the suits:—

Scale of Valuation.	*Number of appeals.*		*Aggregate value of appeals.*		*Aggregate cost of appeals.*		*Average value of appeals.*						*Average cost of appeals.*						*Percentage of cost to value.*	
	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.	In suits for money or moveable property.			In other suits.			In suits for money or moveable property.			In other suits.			In suits for money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	1,344	1,587	8,771	9,090	2,949	3,859	6	8	5	5	12	8	2	3	1	2	6	11	34	42
" " " 50	4,154	2,254	1,13,602	59,251	16,907	10,151	27	5	6	26	4	7	4	1	1	4	8	0	15	17
" " " 100	1,683	966	1,18,217	66,368	14,998	8,414	70	3	10	68	8	8	9	2	6	8	11	4	13	13
" " " 300	1,330	571	2,19,773	91,562	24,415	10,148	165	3	11	160	5	7	18	5	8	17	12	4	11	11
" " " 500	155	77	57,625	30,914	5,367	2,884	371	12	5	401	7	8	34	10	0	37	7	3	9	9
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	...	897	...	...	...	8,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	6	...	...
Total ... 1884 ...	8,666	6,352	5,17,988	2,57,185	64,636	44,122	59	12	4	47	0	3	7	7	4	6	7	11	12	14
Total ... 1883 ...	7,840	6,528	4,86,544	3,21,917	58,805	50,350	62	0	10	54	12	2	7	8	0	7	5	6	12	13

377. Appeals in suits for "money or moveable property" were 58 per cent. of the whole number of appeals, and the average value of such suits appealed was nearly Rs. 60, as against Rs. 62 in 1883. The average value for "other suits" fell from nearly Rs. 55 to Rs. 47. For many appeals belonging to this latter class, the valuation does not give the true value, but only that assumed for the purpose of stamp duty.

378. Institution of appeals from decrees in Divisional Courts.—As already noticed, the number of fresh appeals from decrees which were brought on the files of Divisional Courts during the year being either instituted in them

from the first, or transferred from District Courts when the new Punjab Courts Act came into effect, was 7,861, or 2,669 (52 per cent.) more than in 1883. A few appeals in suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value have been transferred to the Chief Court, and have therefore been excluded from the figure of Divisional Courts. Old appeals readmitted have also been excluded.

379. APPEALS FOR DISPOSAL, DISPOSED OF, AND PENDING.—The following statement shows the appellate work of the old Divisional Courts during the first ten, and of the new Courts during the last two months of the year:—

Ten months—January to October.

	NUMBER OF APPEALS FOR DISPOSAL.		NUMBER OF APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		NUMBER OF APPEALS PENDING.		AVERAGE DURATION.		PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS.				
										In which the order of the Lower Court was			
	By Commissioner.	By Additional Commissioner.	By Commissioner.	By Additional Commissioner.	Before Commissioner.	Before Additional Commissioner.	Commissioner's Court.	Additional Commissioner's Court.	Transferred, struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code.
Total ...	3,991	2,327	2,522	1,423	1,469	904	121	143	4	60	7	20	9

Two months—November and December.

	Number of appeals for disposal, including pending from above statement.	NUMBER OF APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		Number of appeals pending.	AVERAGE DURATION.		PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS.				
								In which the order of the Lower Court was			
		By single Judge.	By Bench.		Court of single Judge.	Court of Divisional Bench.	Transferred, struck off for default, or otherwise not prosecuted, &c.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code.
Total ...	5,604	636	208	4,760	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total 1884	9,549	...	4,789	4,760	...	...	3	79	3	12	3
Grand Total 1883	6,988	...	5,300	1,688	...	...	5	61	7	19	8

380. The following is an abstract of the disposals:—

Decided by 10 Commissioners, 2 Additional Commissioners and 1 Civil and Sessions Judge in 10 months	3,945
Decided by 13 Divisional Judges in 2 months	844

381. DISPOSALS BY COMMISSIONERS AND ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS.—In 1883 Commissioners disposed of 3,222 appeals from decrees; and in the first ten months of 1884 they decided 2,522. The disposals by Additional Commissioners and the Civil Judge of Pesháwar were in 1883—2,078; and in ten months of 1884—1,423.

382. The number of appeals pending in the Courts of Commissioners and Additional Commissioners at the end of October was 2,373 against 1,688 at the end of the preceding year; but owing to the September vacation and a number of Civil holidays in October, the number of working days in the last two of the ten months of 1884 were few.

383. The average duration of appeals was 121 days in Commissioners', and 143 days in Additional Commissioners' Courts, the figures for 1883 being 83 and 107.

384. Work of Divisional Judges.—The number of appeals left pending by the Commissioners and Additional Commissioners amounted to 2,373, of which 24 were transferred to the Chief Court, and the rest to the new Divisional Courts. To these pending files were added appeals transferred (as already explained) from District Courts, and the institutions of the last two months of the year, making a total for disposal of 5,604. Of these the Divisional Judges decided 844 appeals during the last two months of the year, of which 636, or 75 per cent., were disposed of by a single Judge in Chambers, confirming the decree of the Court of first instance; and 208, or 25 per cent., by a Bench. The Amritsar Court was strengthened by the addition of a third Judge for a short period (from 26th November). In the Derajat, as already said, the Commissioner sits with the Divisional Judge for the purpose of hearing cases referred to a Bench. As the Courts were not in proper working order, and the system a new one, it is not necessary to make any more detailed remarks on the figures.

385. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was very large (4,760 as against 1,688 in 1883); but this result was to be expected.

386. It may be remarked generally that no inference as to the amount of Civil appellate work which will eventually fall on the Divisional Courts can be drawn from the figures of these last two months of 1884. In particular, appeals in all suits of the classes described in Section 45 of the Courts Act instituted before 1st November 1884, must go to the Divisional Courts, while they will not have appeals in cases of this class instituted after that date, nor further appeals from appellate decisions of District Courts. Since the close of the year it has been abundantly demonstrated that the Divisional Benches could not keep pace with the work for disposal.

387. General result of disposals.—The following is an abstract of the manner of disposal of the appeals decided by Divisional Courts in each of the last two years:—

	1883.	1884.
Struck off on default, &c., &c.	5	3
Order of the Lower Court upheld	61	79
" " modified	7	3
" " reversed	19	12
Cases remanded under Section 562	8	3

388. It was not to be expected that these details for the two years should agree very closely; and a comparison can scarcely be instituted between them.

389. VALUE AND COST OF APPEALS.—The annexed table shows the value and cost of the appeals decided by Divisional Courts during the year 1884. :—

Scale of Valuation.	*Number of appeals.*		*Aggregate value of appeals.*		*Aggregate cost of appeals.*		*Average value of appeals.*						*Average cost of appeals.*						*Percentage of cost to value.*	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.			In other suits.			For money or moveable property.			In other suits.			For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	82	383	525	2,514	403	1,587	6	6	5	6	9	0	4	14	8	4	2	4	77	63
" " 50	206	757	6,801	21,769	1,382	4,878	33	0	3	28	12	1	6	11	4	6	7	1	20	22
" " 100	230	422	18,564	29,206	2,803	4,600	80	11	5	69	3	4	12	2	3	10	14	5	15	16
" " 300	348	471	69,821	79,396	7,838	10,165	200	10	2	168	9	1	22	8	4	21	9	4	11	13
" " 500	159	158	62,464	61,396	6,547	7,330	392	13	8	388	9	4	41	2	10	46	6	3	10	12
" " 1,000	169	133	1,27,604	83,254	12,834	9,264	755	0	10	625	15	6	75	15	1	69	10	6	10	11
" " 5,000	106	46	2,18,342	95,776	19,646	8,036	2,059	13	3	2,082	1	5	185	5	5	174	11	2	9	8
" " 10,000	13	6	96,146	37,975	6,232	3,064	7,395	13	6	6,329	2	8	479	6	2	510	10	8	6	8
" " 1,00,000	2	6	28,915	1,50,197	2,432	7,102	14,457	8	0	25,032	13	4	1,216	0	0	1,183	10	8	8	5
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	1,013	...	...	...	16,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	0	...	...
Total ... 1884	1,315	3,395	6,29,182	5,61,483	60,117	72,740	478	7	5	235	11	6	45	11	5	21	6	10	10	10
Total ... 1883	1,429	3,771	10,38,117	7,63,182	67,678	83,178	726	7	5	262	12	10	47	5	1	24	3	11	6	8

390. The number of appeals in suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value disposed of was 27 in 1884 and 33 in 1883. The valuation of suits of the second class ("in other suits") when relating to agricultural land is only that fixed for purposes of stamp. The average value in suits for money or moveables fell from Rs. 726 to Rs. 478.

391. When the new appellate system is in proper working order, and the old cases have disappeared, no appeals in suits of the first class, of which the value does not exceed Rs. 500, will be heard by Divisional Courts, except such as are tried by officers exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge; while all appeals in suits of which the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 now lie direct to the Chief Court. Further remarks on the above statement are not, under the circumstances, called for.

392. MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.—There were 438 miscellaneous appeals for disposal by Divisional Courts, of which 370 were appeals from orders under Section 588, Civil Procedure Code. Of the whole number for disposal, 333 were decided, and 105 were left pending at the close of the year.

393. CIVIL BUSINESS INSTITUTED IN THE CHIEF COURT.—The following abstract shows the Civil business of all sorts, other than original Civil suits, instituted in the Chief Court in each of the last two years :—

Year.	Appeals from decrees.	Appeals from orders.	Applications for revision.	Miscellaneous cases.
1883	2,630	183	707	538
1884	2,612	230	792	650
	− 18	+ 47	+ 87	+ 112

394. The Court consisted of five Judges throughout the year under report.

395. Civil appeals instituted.—The number of Civil appeals (from decrees and from orders) instituted has slightly increased, being 2,842 in 1884 as against 2,813 in 1883, and 2,577 in 1882. The figures of 1884 include 24 appeals transferred from Divisional Courts because the subject-matter was more than Rs. 5,000 in value. It was not to be expected that the provisions of the new Courts Act with regard to appeals would have any appreciable effect on the institutions of 1884; but the decrease in appeals from decrees since the close of the year has been very marked.

396. The numbers instituted during the first four months of the current year and of 1884 are :—

Month.	1884.	1885.
January	229	132
February	213	63
March	180	63
April	223	89
Total ...	845	347

397. Details of disposals of Civil appeals.—The annexed statement gives particulars as to the kinds of appeals instituted and disposed of, and the manner of disposal :-

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Description of Appeals.		Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of appeals. Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Average duration.
First and further appeals.	From decrees ...	1883	575	1,165	643	...	5	22	35	6	22	9	380
	" orders ...		113	149	80	1	6	37	20	3	15	18	190
	Total ...	...	688	1,314	723	...	5	24	34	6	21	10	359
	From decrees ...	1884	518	1,064	545	...	3	22	33	10	24	8	353
	" orders ...		146	215	131	1	6	29	23	2	17	22	206
	Total ...	...	664	1,279	676	...	4	24	31	8	22	11	32
Second appeals ...	From decrees ...	1883	2,055	3,349	2,302	...	3	47	16	2	5	27	252
	" orders ...		70	107	72	...	4	50	17	...	7	22	207
	Total ...	...	2,125	3,456	2,374	...	3	47	16	2	5	27	25
	From decrees ...	1884	2,094	3,189	2,079	...	2	53	16	2	6	21	188
	" orders ...		84	120	79	1	4	44	25	...	10	16	164
	Total ...	...	2,178	3,309	2,158	1	2	53	16	1	6	21	187
Grand Total ...		1883...	2,813	4,770	3,097	...	3	42	20	3	9	23	276
		1884...	2,842	*4,588	2,834	...	3	45	20	3	10	19	220

* Includes 73 readmissions.

398. The number of disposals was 263 less than in 1883; but the figures of 1883 included one group of 164 cases from the Rohtak district, which were heard together, and many of which were governed by the same order.

399. The details of the manner in which the appeals were disposed of do not differ materially from those for 1883. The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appeals was 68 in the year under report, and 65 in the preceding year.

400. In 13 per cent. of the remainder the order of the Lower Court was modified or reversed (12 per cent. in 1883); and in 19 (23 in 1883) per cent. the case was remanded. So far as the disposal of Civil work was concerned, the Court consisted in both years of five Judges, of whom two formed a permanent Bench, hearing only Civil appeals which had been admitted to a Bench by the other Judges; and this will account for the greater uniformity in the treatment of appeal during the last two, as compared with previous years.

401. AVERAGE DURATION AND PENDING FILES.—The average duration of Civil appeals decided in 1884 by the Chief Court was 220 days, a considerable decrease on that for 1883 (276 days).

402. AVERAGE VALUE AND COST OF APPEALS.—The following table gives details regarding the value and the cost of appeals from decrees which were decided by the Chief Court in the year under report. Transferred and readmitted appeals have been excluded.

Scale of Valuation.	*Number of appeals.*		*Aggregate value of appeals.*		*Aggregate cost of appeals.*		*Average value of appeals.*						*Average cost of appeals.*						*Percentage of cost to value.*	
	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.	In other suits.	For money or moveable property.			In other suits.			For money or moveable property.			In other suits.			For money or moveable property.	In other suits.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		
Not exceeding Rs. 10	...	319	...	1,862	...	1,994	...	...	...	5	14	5	...	...	...	6	4	0	...	107
" " 50	...	658	...	18,534	...	6,228	...	...	...	28	3	10	...	...	...	9	7	5	...	34
" " 100	26	313	2,228	23,904	406	4,856	85	11	1	76	2	11	15	9	10	15	8	3	18	20
" " 500	94	385	25,973	84,663	3,540	12,730	276	4	11	219	15	6	37	10	7	33	1	0	14	15
" " 1,000	46	54	33,324	40,128	4,188	5,020	724	6	11	743	1	9	91	0	8	92	15	5	13	12
" " 5,000	31	30	62,110	54,388	6,444	5,845	2,003	8	9	1,812	14	11	207	13	11	194	13	4	10	11
" " 10,000	7	5	50,007	36,909	3,588	2,329	7,143	13	9	7,381	12	10	512	9	2	465	12	10	7	6
" " 1,00,000	1	4	13,778	69,006	712	2,987	13,778	0	0	17,251	8	0	712	0	0	746	12	0	5	4
Exceeding " 1,00,000	1	...	1,07,376	...	2,181	...	1,07,376	0	0	...	...	...	2,181	0	0	...	...	...	2	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	596	...	...	...	13,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	15	11	...	...
Total ... 1884	206	2,364	2,94,796	3,29,394	21,059	55,694	1,431	0	9	186	4	11	102	3	8	23	8	11	7	13
Total ... 1883	171	2,705	2,87,099	13,76,718	19,367	76,705	1,678	15	1	708	14	8	113	4	1	28	5	9	7	5

403. The average value of appeals in suits for money or moveables fell from Rs. 1,679 to Rs. 1,431, and that in other suits from Rs. 709 to Rs. 186.

404. The decrease in "other suits" is accounted for by the fact that there were no appeals in suits of this class exceeding a lakh of rupees in value, while in 1883 the value of two suits aggregated Rs. 8,13,076.

405. APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION UNDER SECTION 622, C. P.C.—Applications for revision have increased from 707 to 792. As remarked in last year's report, they had risen in the period 1878-82 from 153 to 531.

406. The figures below show the number of applications disposed of during the past and previous years, and the results to the applicants :—

		Number.			Percentage.	
		1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Rejected ...	Without calling for files ...	439	519	...	72	66
	After calling for file	72	64	...	12	8
Dismissed by a Bench	Without calling for files ...	2	7	...	...	1
	After calling for files ...	30	101	...	5	13
Order of Lower Court	Modified	4	7	...	1	1
	Reversed	18	16	...	3	2
Remanded for fresh decision	... ...	40	70	...	7	9
		605	784			

407. The proportion of applications which were wholly unsuccessful was, as usual, very high (88 per cent. in 1884 and 89 per cent. in 1883). It may be here noted that the doubts which existed as to the limits of the Court's power of interference under Section 622 were set at rest by Section 70, Act XVIII of 1884; and, as regards applications made before that Act came into force, by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, reported I. L. R. 11 Calcutta 5; and this change is likely to have a marked effect on the figures of future years.

408. OTHER CIVIL BUSINESS.—The details of the other Civil business disposed of by the Chief Court during the last two years are given below :—

	1883.		1884.
Original matrimonial cases	2	...	2
Uncontested applications for Probate and Letters of Administration	5	...	11
References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code	10	...	11
References under Section 49, Act I of 1879 ...	...	...	1
Applications for sanction to sale of land in execution of decree	80	...	117
Applications for review, for permission to appeal as a pauper, to stay execution of decrees, and other miscellaneous applications	538	...	597
Total ...	635	...	739

409. SERVICE OF PROCESSES BY THE CIVIL COURTS.—The annexed table gives information regarding the service of processes by the District Civil Courts, showing for the past and previous years the establishments maintained, the number of processes issued, and the receipts and expenditure on this account.

	Establishment.				Number of processes issued.			Value of stamps filed for process-fees.	Expenditure.
	Názirs.	Naib-Nazirs.	European Bailiffs.	Peons.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.		
								Rs.	Rs.
1884 ...	32	198	13	2,117	1,251,944	105,223	84,324	3,40,388	1,84,348
1883 ...	32	187	12	2,061	1,209,153	103,406	67,954	3,28,884	1,82,090

410. The total income in the District Courts of the Province increased from Rs. 3,28,884 in 1883 to Rs. 3,40,388, or by 3 per cent.; and the expenditure from Rs. 1,82,090 to Rs. 1,84,348, or by 1·2 per cent. The District process-serving establishment, have recently been revised; and such alterations have been made as had become necessary in consequence of the changes in the Judicial agency. In Divisional Courts Rs. 3,251 were realized, and in the Chief Courts Rs. 3,458, on account of process fees; and there was no expenditure against this. Altogether the net profit to Government from the service of processes was in the year under report Rs. 1,57,598, as compared with Rs. 1,53,202 in 1883, and Rs. 1,44,177 in 1882.

REGISTRATION.

411. The following table summarises the operations of the Registration Department for the year 1884-85, and contrasts them with those of previous years :—

			Average of five years ending 1876-77 under Act VIII of 1871.	Average of five years ending 1881-82, under Act III of 1877.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Number of documents registered. Book No. I — Documents relating to immovable property.	Ordinary registrations.	Compulsory	32,123	42,080	41,507	43,604	44,086
		Optional ...	18,897	18,393	11,290	12,347	11,305
		Total ...	51,020	60,473	52,797	55,951	55,391
	Special registrations under Section 89.	Takavi certificates...	...	274	747	1,292	1,908
		Sale certificates ...	...	397	865	1,532	1,578
		Total ...	...	671	1,612	2,824	3,486
Book No. III	Wills	... Optional ...	116	230	376	354	394
	Authorities to adopt	... Compulsory	2	1	1	...	...
Book No. IV	Miscellaneous documents	... Optional ...	21,289	13,575	10,391	10,572	10,509
Aggregate registrations	Ordinary ...	Compulsory	32,125	42,081	41,508	43,604	44,086
		Optional ...	40,302	32,198	22,057	23,273	22,208
		Total ...	72,427	74,279	63,565	66,877	66,294
	Special under Section 89 ...		...	671	1,612	2,824	3,486
		Grand Total ...	72,427	74,950	65,177	69,701	69,780
Value of immoveable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode			Rs. 1,50,00,000	Rs. 2,09,79,000	Rs. 2,19,35,000	Rs. 2,34,89,000	Rs. 2,30,43,000
Total receipts from all sources			1,57,828	1,77,882	1,65,142	1,73,111	1,74,564
Total expenditure			1,02,035	1,03,746	86,652	88,030	1,00,147
Surplus of income over expenditure			55,793	74,136	78,490	85,081	74,417

412. It will be seen that in the total number of documents registered there has been no material variation as compared with the previous year, the figures standing at 69,780 in 1884-85 against 69,701 in 1883-84. Both totals are below the average of the five years ending 1876-77 and 1881-82 respectively, which were 72,427 and 74,950. The value of immovable property transferred by documents registered in the ordinary mode has increased from Rs. 1,50,00,000 in the first of these periods to Rs. 2,30,43,000 in the year under report. This is below the figures of the preceding year by Rs. 4,46,000. The receipts of the year—*viz.*, Rs. 1,74,564, are somewhat less than the average of the last period of

five years mentioned for comparison—*viz.*, Rs. 1,77,882. The surplus of income over expenditure, Rs. 74,417, is nearly the same. An analysis of the figures shows that the decline in the number of registrations has taken place entirely in the optional class, which has fallen from a five years' average of 32,198 to 22,208. In compulsory registration there has been a slight increase from 42,081 to 44,086. Special registrations under Section 89 of the Registration Act have also increased from 671 to 3,486, owing to the more free use of the law relating to advances for agricultural improvements, and to the better observance by Civil Courts executing decrees of the rule requiring them to send for registration copies of all certificates of sale of immovable property granted under Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code.

413. Descending to details, the following table shows the number of documents of each class registered in the ordinary mode during the past two years:—

Description of Documents.		1883-84. Compulsory.	1883-84. Optional.	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. Compulsory.	1884-85. Optional.	1884-85. Total.
Documents affecting immovable property ...	Gifts ...	1,068	...	1,068	1,090	...	1,090
	Sale of agricultural land ...	7,555	1,527	9,082	7,804	1,440	9,244
	Other sales ...	5,856	2,267	8,123	5,739	2,025	7,764
	Mortgages of agricultural land	21,397	6,104	27,501	21,435	5,480	26,915
	Other mortgages ...	6,153	2,104	8,257	6,255	2,016	8,271
	Leases ...	867	129	996	922	117	1,039
	Others ...	708	216	924	841	227	1,068
	Total ...	43,604	12,347	55,951	44,086	11,305	55,391
Wills ...		...	354	354	...	394	394
Other documents ...	Relating to movable property ...	...	1,050	1,050	...	1,061	1,061
	Bonds and other money obligations...	...	4,234	4,234	...	3,611	3,611
	Miscellaneous ...	...	5,288	5,288	...	5,837	5,837
	Total ...	...	10,572	10,572	...	10,509	10,509
	Grand Total ...	43,604	23,273	66,877	44,086	22,208	66,294

414. Thus there was a decrease in the number of sales of immovable property registered to the extent of 197, and in mortgages of 572, the decrease taking place entirely in the optional class. As to transactions relating to agricultural land, other than gifts and leases, there was a falling off in the total of 424—all in mortgages; the sales increased in number by 162. Gifts advanced from 1,068 to 1,090, and leases from 996 to 1,039. It is interesting to observe that the practice of writing and registering testamentary documents is extending in the Punjab. The number registered ten years ago in one year was only 122, while in the year under review 394 wills were registered. The difference in the total number of other documents not affecting immovable property registered during the two years compared was unimportant.

415. There were several circumstances in the year under report which might have caused a decline in registration. But notwithstanding good harvests, the liberal distribution of loans to agriculturists both for land improvements and purchase of seed and plough-cattle diminishing to some extent ordinary registration, and severe sickness which prevailed for several months of the autumn and winter in some of the southern districts, it is satisfactory to find that the total operations of the Department have not diminished.

416. The total value of the property forming the subject-matter of the documents registered during 1884-85 was Rs. 2,52,11,901, or about 7½ lakhs of rupees less than in the previous year. Of the above, Rs. 2,30,42,946 relate to immovable property. The following are the leading statistics :—

		Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred.	Average of each transaction.
I.—*Sales* of immovable property—			Rs	Rs
Of Rs 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	7,804	41,44,463	531
	Non-agricultural	5,739	34,89,454	608
Of less than Rs 100 in value.	Agricultural	1,440	1,06,491	74
	Non-agricultural	2,025	1,61,182	80
II.—*Mortgages* of immovable property—				
Of Rs 100 and upwards in value.	Agricultural	21,435	87,48,627	408
	Non-agricultural	6,255	40,74,239	651
Of less than Rs 100 in value.	Agricultural	5,480	4,00,182	73
	Non-agricultural	2,016	1,55,449	77
III.—*Bonds* and other obligations for the payment of money,		3,611	15,59,196	432

417. In agricultural lands there is no noticeable difference between the average value of each transaction during the past two years, but as regards other kinds of immovable property, while last year a marked increase in average value was observable. On the present occasion we have a decrease, although not to the same extent, in average value. Thus sales, which in 1882-83 averaged Rs. 593, rose to Rs. 644 in 1883-84, and again fell to Rs. 608 in 1884-85, while mortgages rose from Rs. 633 to Rs. 710, and have now again fallen to Rs. 651. Bonds have fallen greatly in number, but largely increased in average value—*viz.*, from Rs. 365 in 1882-83 to Rs. 374 in 1883-84, and to Rs. 432 in 1884-85; the last figure, however, is accidental, for the Registrar of Lahore notes the registration of a bond of the value of Rs. 96,800 during the year, and this alone is sufficient to vitiate the average.

418. The year opened with 202 offices available for the registration of documents, of which 32 were the offices of Registrars, and 170 those of Sub-Registrars; and it closed with 230 such offices—*viz.*, 31 offices of Registrars and 199 of Sub-Registrars and Joint Sub-Registrars. At the beginning of the year there were 170 *ex-officio* and 32 non-official registering officers, and at its close 191 and 39 respectively. The increase in the number of *ex-officio* registering officers arises from the appointment of Tahsíldars at the head-quarters of districts to be Joint

Sub-Registrars, in order to afford relief to Treasury Officers. The increase in the number of non-official registering officers is mainly caused by the appointment of selected persons of this class to be Sub-Registrars at the head-quarters of nine districts, thereby entirely relieving the Treasury Officers of those districts of registration duties.

419. But although the number of registry *offices* has thus been increased by 28, the number of *sub-districts* has been decreased by 13. In some cases people had a long distance to go to obtain registration when there was an office hard-by in an adjoining sub-district. The complaints of this inconvenience have been met by amalgamating the two circles into one, and giving both of the registering officers concurrent jurisdiction as Joint Sub-Registrars throughout the amalgamated circle.

420. The income and charges of the Department under the principal heads for the past two years are shown below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
INCOME.	Rs	Rs
Fees, ordinary	1,27,156	1,27,937
" extraordinary	10,419	11,080
" copying	35,536	35,547
Total ...	1,73,111	1,74,564
EXPENDITURE.		
Inspecting Officers—		
Salary	10,800	12,425
Establishment	4,249	4,523
Contingencies	4,483	4,160
Registering Officers—		
Remuneration	35,575	42,223
Establishment	31,764	33,558
Contingencies	1,159	3,258
Total ...	88,030	1,00,147
Surplus ...	85,081	74,417

421. It will be seen that there has been a slight increase of Rs. 1,453 in the income and a considerable increase, Rs. 12,117, in the expenditure. The latter is due to the appointment of several non-official Sub-Registrars to relieve Treasury officers, and to the multiplication of offices, already noticed. Still the surplus of Rs. 74,417 represents the considerable percentage of 42·6 on the income.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

422. Municipal Administration.—The usual statement of the population, income and expenditure of the Municipal towns in the Punjab will be found in appendix No. 40 of this report.

423. The number of Municipalities at the end of 1884-85 was 202, or the same as in the previous year. In the report for 1883-84 it was mentioned that proposals were under consideration for the abolition of some of the minor Municipalities; this measure could not be carried out in the year under review, but the abolition of the 37 Municipalities named in the margin has since been determined on, and these towns will in all probability cease to be Municipalities before 1st April 1886.

	Districts.
Najafgarh	... Delhi.
Nuh	... Gurgaon.
Ratia, Tohana	... Hissar.
Pihewa, Kharar, Radaur	... Umballa.
Behlolpur	... Ludhiána.
Badhni	... Ferozepore.
Narot, Nainakot, Bahrampur, Darman, Sukhuchak, Fatehgarh, Shahpur	... Gurdáspur.
Shorkot, Ahmadpur	... Jhang.
Sayadwala, Dipalpur	... Montgomery.
Makhad	... Ráwalpindi.
Chakwal, Talagang	... Jhelum.
Girot	... Shahpur.
Sankhatra, Mitranwali	... Siálkot.
Hafizabad, Jelalpur, Sodhra	... Gujránwála.
Paharpur	... Dera Ismail Khan
Naushahra	... Dera Ghâzi Khan.
Sitpur, Jatoi, Shahr Sultan, Kot Adu, Dera Din Panah, Kinjar	Muzaffargarh.

424. The chief events in the Municipal Administration of 1884-85 were the substitution of elected or partly elected for nominated Committees in the majority of towns and the passing of a new and improved Municipal Act, *viz.*, Act XIII. of 1884. The progress made in the business of substituting either wholly or partly elected for nominated Committees is shown by the following comparative figures :—

	Wholly elected Committees.	Partly elected and partly nominated Committees.	Wholly nominated Committees.
1883-84	5	5	192
1884-85	10	110	82

425. The net result is that the system of election was extended to 110 towns where previously all appointments to the office of member of a Municipal Committee were made by nomination. The constitution of all but one of the new Committees was regulated by rules framed under Act IV. of 1873; the Delhi Committee was appointed under the new Act, XIII. of 1884. In the more important towns—such as Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar and Dharmsála, special rules applicable to the particular localities, respectively, were used, but in the majority of Municipalities the election and nomination of the new members were carried out under one set of rules of general application, supplemented where necessary by special provisions as to voting qualifications and number of members.

426. The new Punjab Municipal Act, XIII. of 1884, became law on the 22nd August 1884, and came into force, generally, on 15th September 1884. But the only towns which were during the year declared to be Municipalities under the Act are Delhi, Simla, Lahore and Dharmsála. All these towns were constituted Municipalities of the 1st Class.

427. The extension of the Act to the other Municipalities in the Province and the framing of rules and bye-laws thereunder, are matters which belong to the current year, and need not be here specified. It may however be mentioned that there are now not less than 79 1st and 2nd Class Municipalities in the Province in which Act XIII of 1884 is in force.

428. The income and expenditure of the several Municipal funds during the year call for little remark. The income from the octroi tax, which amounted to Rs. 23,63,201 in the previous year, did not exceed Rs. 22,60,161 in 1884-85. The decrease is probably due to special efforts made by the Government to relieve the general trade of the country from the tax. The subject of octroi taxation has been further considered in the current year, and it is hoped that the effect of recent orders which have been issued in this connection, will be the removal of many irregularities with which the levy and collection of the import has hitherto been attended. The only other income from taxation of any magnitude was derived from taxes on houses and lands, levied chiefly in the hill Municipalities of Simla, Dalhousie, Dharmsála and Murree. The total income from taxes of all descriptions was Rs. 23,73,403, and fell at the rate of Re. 1-1-8 per head of the town population. The remaining sources of Municipal income were :—

	Rs.
Realizations under Special Acts	2,581
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.) ...	65,521
Sale proceeds of land	21,168
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	91,464
Municipal fines	10,691
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals ...	4,716
Grants-in-aid	29,148
Sundries	1,86,761

429. The expenditure incurred by the various Committees amounted to Rs. 27,95,838, against Rs. 29,90,153 in the previous year. The nature of the outlay incurred and of the operations of the Committees may be gathered from the following detailed account :—

	Rs.
General Establishment—	
Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishment, &c.	1,45,984
Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi ...	2,72,625
Public Safety—	
Fire (Establishments, Engines, buckets, &c.)	2,053
Lighting	36,048
Police	4,71,002
Public Health—	
Registration of births and deaths	6,319
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	35,386
Repairs to markets, dispensaries, &c.	21,139
Maintenance of Medical institutions	1,81,058
Vaccination	21,486
Water-works	60,699
Road-watering	54,151
Road-cleaning	58,596
Conservancy	3,27,352
Refunds	6,553
Drainage-works	96,647
Markets and slaughter houses (Establishment and Contingencies)	6,411
Public Gardens	1,02,843

	Rs.
Public Instruction—	
Contributions to Schools	1;66,752
Public Convenience—	
Public Works Establishments	26,616
Construction and Maintenance of Roads	2,63,678
Other new works	1,71,310
Other repairs	34,686
Survey of land	176
Other charges	16,341
Contributions to Provincial and Local Funds	1,911
Miscellaneous	64,250
Total Expenditure ...	26,52,072
Debts—	
Loans repaid	23,760
Interest on loans	1,15,812
Deposits	3,744
Advances	450
Total Charges ...	27,95,838

430. The balance at credit of the several Municipal funds at the end of the year 1884-85 was Rs. 12,50,980, and included investments in Government paper and deposits amounting to Rs. 2,91,763.

MILITARY.

431. Distribution of Troops.—The following tables show the strength of the Punjab garrisons on the 31st March 1885 :—

Distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab on 31st March 1885.

Station.	Troops.		Total.	Guns.
	British.	Native.		
Delhi	...	826	826	...
Fort Delhi	472	...	472	...
Umballa	579	293	872	6
Kasauli	18	...	18	...
Dagshai	188	...	188	...
Jutogh	105	...	105	6
Simla	...	167	167	...
Fort Ludhiana	...	47	47	...
" Phillour	...	87	87	...
Jullundur	467	596	1,063	...
Mian Mír	704	428	1,132	6
Fort Lahore	140	52	192	...
Mooltan	411	727	1,138	6
Fort Mooltan	48	...	48	...
Ferozepore	581	198	779	6
Fort Ferozepore	224	35	259	...
Fort Govindgarh	51	...	51	...
Amritsar	133	100	233	...
Fort Kângra	...	24	24	...
Dharmsâla	...	154	154	...
Bakloh	...	124	124	...
Dalhousie	28	...	28	...
Râwalpindi	2,901	2,180	5,081	30

Distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab on 31st March 1885.—Concluded.

Station.	Troops. British.	Troops. Native.	Total.	Guns.
Murree	40	...	40	...
Jhelum	...	141	141	...
Campbellpore	136	...	136	...
Fort Attock	61	113	174	...
Siálkot	593	215	808	...
Peshâwar	2,329	3,810	6,139	6
Nowshera	156	502	658	...
Cherat	...	169	169	...
Fort Jamrúd	...	146	146	...
Camp Râwalpindi	6,023	6,519	12,542	36
Total on 31st March 1885 ...	16,388	17,653	34,041	102
Total on 31st March 1884 ...	15,868	18,083	33,951	96
Difference ...	+520	−430	÷90	+6

Distribution of Punjab Frontier Force on 31st March 1885.

Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Staff.	Total.	Guns.
Abbott-abad (*a*)	...	...	813	...	813	...
Mardan (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát (*c*)	76	246	1,653	...	1,975	...
Edwardesabad	169	305	1,625	...	2,099	4
Dera Ismail Khán	172	562	1,659	...	2,393	4
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	560	814	...	1,374	...
Rajanpur	...	562	...	...	562	...
Ráwalpindi Camp	360	342	2,558	2	3,262	8
Total Strength	777	2,577	9,122	2	12,478	16
Strength on 31st March 1884 ...	757	2,574	9,158	2	12,491	16
	+20	+3	−36	...	−13	...

(*a*) No. 4 Mountain Battery and 5th Goorkhas at Ráwalpindi Camp.

(*b*) Corps of Guides, Cavalry and Infantry, at Ráwalpindi Camp.

(*c*) No. 1 Mountain Battery and 3rd Sikhs at Ráwalpindi Camp.

Cost of Punjab Frontier Force.

Year.	Staff.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	48,872	2,56,050	14,41,652	23,21,535	40,68,109
1883-84	48,351	2,66,492	14,86,333	23,17,544	41,18,720
Difference ...	+521	−10,442	−44,681	+3,991	−50,611

432. The above saving of half a lakh of rupees is due to the disbandment of one Cavalry and one Infantry regiment, part of the cost of which was included in last year's statement.

433. Militia.—The strength and cost of the Derajat Militia are nearly the same as last year:—

Sabres	... ...	307
Bayonets	... ...	180
Costing	... ...	Rs. 1,02,446

434. Recruiting.—The subjoined table shows the number of recruits enlisted in the Districts of the Punjab during 1883-84 and 1884-85. There has been a considerable diminution during the year under report owing to fewer men being in demand.

435. It is satisfactory to record that when, towards the end of the year, the four Mountain Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force were augmented to six guns, the extra establishment of 66 men per battery (gunners and drivers) were enlisted without delay.

	In 1883-84.	In 1884-85.
For the Punjab Frontier Force ...	1,827	1,030
" " Bengal Army	1,271	955
" Other Presidencies	99	41
Total ...	3,197	2,026
From the following Castes:—		
Ahírs	27	4
Jats	141	238
Gújars	28	3
Brahmins	10	13
Dogras and Rájputs	534	289
Sikhs	1,290	650
Pathans	415	256
Other Hindús	50	28
Other Muhammadans	702	545
Total ...	3,197	2,026

436. Raids.—*Hazára.*—As mentioned in last report, the defence of the Agror villages, even on the extreme border, has become an easy matter, now that the inhabitants have been encouraged to resistance by a supply of arms, the erection of some slight defensive works, and some organization.

437. On the night of the 12th September 1884, a large body of Chiggarzais had collected on the spurs of the Black Mountain above the villages of Ghanian and Dilbori: these villages are close to the border, upwards of four miles distant from the garrisoned post of Oghi, and much exposed to attack.

438. After nightfall the Chiggarzais attempted a raid on Ghanian, but were completely repulsed by the villagers, and in the morning had retired to their positions on the hill-side.

439. At 5 A. M. on the 13th Lieutenant Barrett, 5th Goorkhas, with 75 men each of the 2nd Sikh Infantry and 5th Goorkhas, and 25 Police (175 rifles in all), accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. Clarke, advanced from Oghi, and, finding that the enemy had failed in his attack on Ghanian, determined to assault his position. Lieutenant Barrett accordingly commenced the attack, taking 120 rifles in one column, while the police and villagers, and the Khán of Agror's Levies, under Mr. Clarke, made a simultaneous attack

on two other spurs; this little force drove the Chiggarzais successively from every position they occupied; and, on reaching the pass on the summit of the ridge at about 11 A. M. found that the enemy, who are believed to have numbered 2,000 men with 80 standards, were no longer visible in any direction. The force accordingly, having assembled and halted for a time on the ridge, returned to Oghi.

440. To wipe off the stain of this defeat, another raid was attempted by the Chiggarzais on the night of the 5th November, but with no better success. Some intimation of the intended raid having been received, the village of Dilbori had been reinforced by some men of the Agror levies; and when the Chiggarzais made their attack during the night, they found the villagers prepared to receive them. They retired, carrying with them two killed and two wounded men, and leaving four dead bodies on the field. On the side of the villagers four were killed, and some goats and cattle were found mutilated by the enemy. In the early morning, when the troops from Oghi arrived on the scene, the raiders had disappeared.

441. No further attempts have been made to disturb the peace of the Agror border.

442. *Derajat.*—The usual tabular statement of border offences is given below, and shows a slight diminution since last year :—

	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Kidnapping.	Thefts.
Bannu	...	2	3	4	34
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	1	...	28
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	1
Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	4	4	63
Total in 1883-84 ...	1	2	8	5	66

443. The following is the only incident of any importance to be recorded.

444. A skirmish took place between Bhittánis and Mahsud Wazíris on the 3rd of March, close to the Khirgi outpost, in which the Bhittáni garrison of the post, and eventually the regular garrison of Girni outpost, became involved.

445. Some three weeks previously the Mahsuds had attacked a Bhittáni hamlet in the Shuza pass, beyond British territory, carrying off 300 sheep and cattle and burning a few huts. A Bhittáni of the Warspun clan was killed in this affray. It was known that the Warspuns and other Bhittánis sought an opportunity to retaliate; and Mahsuds trading with Tank accordingly moved in large bodies, with extraordinary precautions. They, however, did not expect to be attacked in British territory.

446. On the 21st March some Bhittánis had made a claim before the Deputy Inspector of Police for restitution of some stolen animals; but the robbery not being committed in British territory, that official refused to interfere. The Bhittánis had even entered the Mahsud serai and claimed two bullocks as stolen property, but the Mahsuds voluntarily referred the matter to arbitration. On the 23rd, however, the Bhittánis, apparently, determined to pick a quarrel; claimed some animals, marching with a Mahsud caravan, close to the Tank Zam tower; and a scuffle ensuing, called on the Bhittáni garrison of the tower for help. The Duffadar, Bangash Khan, had only lately been appointed, and he foolishly joined in the fight, with a few of his men, who were immediately disabled, but not seriously hurt. The Mahsuds, acting purely on the defensive, continued their march up the Zam, followed by the Bhittánis, and men of their clan, holding the Kot Khirgi, the commander of which post sent sowárs to Girni, demanding immediate aid from the garrison of that post.

447. The Subadar of the 1st Punjab Infantry, in command of the Girni outpost, who knew nothing of the merits of the case, came, with a small party of Cavalry and Infantry, to the assistance of the Bhittánis, whom he found engaged with the Mahsud Wazíris near Jandola, some miles beyond Kot Khirgi, the Mahsuds numbering 250 to 300 men and the Bhittánis about 60. On the cavalry portion of the Subadar's party appearing, some 20 Waziris leaped out from behind a breastwork and attacked them; but the Subadar ordered the sowars to dismount and open fire. Two Mahsuds were wounded, and the remainder at once retired with them under cover. The infantry arriving shortly after, the Wazíris abandoned their breastwork and took up a strong position, some 600 yards further up the pass. They were joined by men from other *kiris*, and the Subadar, seeing it hopeless to attack them, ordered the Bhittánis to retire, and fell back slowly after them, followed for a short distance by the Wazíris. Four Mahsuds were severely wounded in this affair by the fire of our men, and two died of their wounds. Three of the Shan villagers, who first created the affray, were also severely wounded. There were no casualties among the troops.

448. It was clear that the object of the Bhittánis had been to embroil the Mahsuds with the British Government, and the cause of the intervention of the troops was fully understood by the Wazíris. The matter was arranged accordingly by the Deputy Commissioner, who, with Colonel Lance, Commanding the Militia and Outposts, rode out to Tank for this purpose; the Bhittánis being made to pay "blood-money" for those of the opposite faction who were killed, or who died of wounds received in the affray.

449. Volunteers.—The Lahore Companies of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps were inspected on 13th March 1885 by Major-General Murray, Commanding Lahore Division, who speaks very favorably of its increase in numbers since his last inspection, and of the steadiness, discipline and efficiency of the Volunteers. The corps, together with the Lahore and Amritsar Companies of the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, paraded in the morning for field manœuvres, and attacked a position which was well defended by the Cadet Company. The attack was very intelligently carried out; skirmishing good; rifles properly sighted, and firing kept under control.

450. A considerable portion of the corps afterwards attended the Ráwalpindi Camp of Exercise, where their soldierly appearance and bearing were much praised. This remark applies to the three Punjab battalions, all of which were well represented at the Ráwalpindi Assemblage, and endured, in a very soldierly spirit, the discomforts inseparable from Camp life in inclement weather, while by the correctness of their drill and discipline, they showed themselves worthy to be brigaded with regular troops. The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps consists of eight companies, aggregating 516 Volunteers, of whom 486 are "efficient." Two of these companies are Cadets, recently organized at Lahore and Murree, and these are highly spoken of. The aggregate number would have been greater but for the breaking up of the Rupar Company, 60 strong, on the completion of the canal works and the transfer of some of the Companies to the Railway Corps. The finances of the corps are in a most satisfactory state. The old rifle range, long occupied at Lahore, having been condemned owing to its being now surrounded by houses and the heart of the public gardens, a new range has been laid out, and will be in use next drill season.

451. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—This corps, which is located at Simla, contains many men who are only present at Simla during the summer months; but no men are borne on the rolls who belong to another Volunteer Corps during the winter, although many become attached to the corps for drill and shooting.

452. The number on the rolls on 31st March 1885 was 320, with 308 efficients.

453. The annual inspection took place on the 4th October 1884, when 248 Volunteers were present. Major-General T. Wright, who conducted the inspection, reported very favorably of the corps.—"Its strength," he says, "is respectable, its officers well acquainted with their duties; its drill is good, and its musketry excellent; all ranks have evidently exerted themselves in their training."

454. The debt of the corps has been reduced since last year.

455. Sites have been obtained from the Simla municipality for the armoury and the Drill Instructor's quarters, and these buildings will shortly be erected at Government expense.

456. *3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—This corps comprises 11 Companies, and is composed almost entirely of the employés of the Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley State Railways.

457. It is divided into two branches, the Right Half Battalion having its head-quarters at Lahore, and, including the Companies between Delhi and Mooltan, while the Left includes those between Mooltan and Kurrachi, and has Sukkur for its head-quarters.

458. The inspection of the Right Half Battalion took place at Lahore on the 13th March 1885 along with that of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

459. The attendance was small, being only 98 out of 228 men borne on the rolls of the Companies inspected; but this is satisfactorily accounted for by the unusually heavy traffic on the Railway at the time, and by the fact of the Camp of Exercise of the Corps being held this year at Sukkur.

460. Major-General Murray expressed himself as greatly pleased at the steadiness of the men under arms, and the correct way in which the several Companies joined in the parade and field manœuvres, manual and firing exercises, &c. He noticed a marked improvement since he last inspected the corps, in 1881; and remarked on the satisfactory increase in numbers. Credit is due to Colonel Hill, Majors Lightfoot and Hughes, Captain Nicholl, and the other officers, for the state of the corps. Captain Wilson, the Adjutant, who will shortly vacate his office, will be a great loss to the corps, as he has performed his duties with much energy, tact and judgment during his five years' tenure of office.

461. The Left Half Battalion was inspected in camp at Sukkur on the 3rd and 4th March 1885 by Colonel J. Galloway, C.B., 2nd Biluch Regiment: 105 Volunteers being present on parade.

462. Colonel Galloway reports very favourably on the drills, exercises, and the general result of his inspection. He remarks:—"Considering it is only once in the year that even one squad of this corps can be got together for drill purposes, I consider that their state of efficiency reflects great credit on Major Hughes and Captain Wilson the Adjutant, who have both taken great pains in drilling the regiments during the time it was in camp at Sukkur; and the men show great zeal in learning their duties."

463. The remaining Companies of the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps were duly inspected, and are well reported on by the inspecting officers.

464. The corps stood as follows on 31st March 1885:—

Companies.	Stations.	Strength.	Outstations.
A.	Kurrachi	99	Kiawari.
B.	Mooltan	54	Montgomery.
C.	Lahore	61	
D.	Amritsar	46	Jullundur.
E.	Umballa	51	Phillour and Ludhiána.
F.	Sahâranpur	84	Meerut and Ghaziábad.
G.	Kotri	68	Radhan.
H.	Lahore	64	
J.	Sukkur	66	Jacobabad and Sibi.
K.	Rohri	75	Reti, Khanpur, Samasatta.
L.	Sukkur	55	
Staff	... ...	3	
		726	

465. The strength of the three Volunteer Corps in the Punjab on the 31st March 1885 was as follows:—

Strength of the Punjab Volunteer Administrative Battalions.

Corps.	Efficients.					Non-efficients.	Sergeant Instructors, 1st class.	Sergeant Instructors, 2nd class.	Drill Instructors.
	Enrolled strength.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Volunteers.	Total.				
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps...	516	25	36	425	486	30	3	2	1
2nd " " " ...	320	16	28	264	308	12	1	...	...
3rd " " " ...	726	24	48	610	682	44	6	4	...
Total ...	1,562	65	112	1,299	1,476	86	10	6	1

466. Veterinary School.—The Lahore Veterinary School during the year under review largely increased its practice as a Hospital for horses and cattle. The number of horses treated was 271, of which 192 were discharged cured; and of cattle 93, of which 60 were cured and 21 relieved by the treatment. Besides these there were 186 animals treated as out-patients, making a total of 550 cases, or 151 more than last year. There was thus a very sufficient supply of hospital practice for the instruction of those students whose assiduity and intelligence disposed them to learn. On the other hand, it is regretted that several of the students proved themselves wanting in those qualities, and at the final examination 24 candidates out of 31 were rejected, 8 being returned as incompetent to the regiments and districts by which they had been sent to school. It is hoped and believed that this example will lead to greater diligence on the part of the students, and to the choice of a better class of men by the authorities who mainly support the institution by sending students.

467. The fees earned by the institution for attendance on animals in hospital are credited to Government, and amounted to Rs 4,800 during 1884-85, although Rs 2,000 remained unpaid at the close of the year, most of which has since been collected.

468. Two extra courses of lectures were given gratuitously by Veterinary Surgeon Nunn, one to the students on Parturition in cows, and one to European gentlemen on Lameness and Soundness in horses.

469. A good translation of Mr. Kettlewell's lectures on Bovine Pathology has been prepared by Lala Ugar Sen, who acts as clerk of the school.

470. It is satisfactory to know that there is a great demand for students who have graduated from this school.

471. Horse Breeding Operations.—At the close of the year there were present in the Punjab districts 188 horse and 194 donkey stallions of the following breeds:—

Horse Stallions.

Arab	59
Persian	1
Turkoman	2
English, T. B.	35
Ditto half breed	4
Ditto Trotters	67
Stud bred	17
Australian	3
Total ...	188

Donkey Stallions.

Spanish	4
Catalonian	6
Italian	48
French	5
Bokhara	12
Persian	21
Arab	72
Punjabí and Hírátí	26
Total ...	194

472. The number of branded mares has increased from 10,236 to 10,750, an increase due to 1,617 additional mares having been branded* (*vide* margin). A rule restricting the brand to the progeny of Government stallions has come into operation, and in a few years the whole of the breeding operations will be between imported sires and dams either half or three-quarters bred, so that the indigenous breed may be said to be entirely superseded by the imported Arab, English and Australian blood.

* No. of branded mares on 1st April 1884		10,236
Add—		
Branded during the year ...	1,617	
Received from other districts ...	220	
		1,837
Total ...		12,073
Deduct—		
Died during the year ...	314	
Sold during the year ...	215	
Transferred to other districts ...	771	
Stolen ...	23	
		1,323
Balance on 31st March 1885 ...		10,750

473. The subjoined table shows the numerical results of the breeding operations during the year:—

	For Horse breeding.		For Mule breeding.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
No. of stallions	190	188	167	194
Do. of branded mares	10,236	10,750	Branding	discontinued.
Do. of mares covered	5,644	5,742	8,339	9,208
Produce as far as reported	1,805	1,940	1,496	2,003
Average produce per stallion	11·42	11·14	10·84	12·59
Do. do. per 100 mares covered	34·57	34·47	28·22	24·00
Do. numbers of mares per stallion ...	32·43	33·00	52·44	54·16

474. Horse Fairs.—*Ráwalpindi.*—This fair, which was held in the end of March 1885, in point of attendance maintained its position as a leading and important horse fair. The total number of animals brought to the ground was 1,582 against 1,386 in the previous year. Prices ruled exceedingly high and sellers declined to abate them, in consequence of which the sales were fewer than might have been expected, and than there usually are at this fair.

475. In regard to remounts, the system of employing a mixed committee of officers to make purchases for all native cavalry regiments was this year put in force for the first time. The committee being met by an obstinate spirit on the part of owners of stock, did not succeed in making all the purchases required to complete regimental establishments. Some remounts were purchased after the conclusion of the fair by regimental arrangements, and this, it is feared, encouraged the dealers in their opposition to the committee system, which, as they are doubtless aware, is intended to diminish their profits. The returns show that only 47 remounts were obtained, and none of these were for the British cavalry.

476. On the other hand, the supply of serviceable mules was very large, and 349 were bought for army purposes. The entries of mules for artillery purposes were 185; and of ordinary mules, not up to the artillery standard, nearly 1000 were present at the fair.

477. *Dera Ghází Khan.*—This is one of the largest of the Punjab horse fairs, and collects the most celebrated trans-Indus breeds of horses. At the fair held in February 1885, there were 1,673 horses present, and 539 competed for prizes, besides some 200 mares which were picketted by their owners' tents outside the fair ground and not exhibited. The Judging Committee reports the superiority of the stock was very marked, 50 remounts were obtained for the native cavalry, and the committee considered that at least 40 remounts might have been obtained for the British cavalry had a Remount Agent been deputed to the fair. A number of geldings were exhibited; these, however, were not so well reared and cared for as the fillies, owing perhaps to ignorance on their owner's part of the value of well-bred geldings in the remount market.

478. The other fairs and shows were duly held and the prizes distributed. The following table shows the amounts allotted as prizes at each fair :—

	Rs.
Ráwalpindi Fair	2,000
Sháhpur Show	750
Jhang "	650
Gujrat "	1,000
Lahore "	1,000
Mooltan "	2,000
Muzaffargarh Show	750
Dera Ghází Khan "	2,000
Rohtak "	300
Jellálábad "	600
Amritsar (Bysakhi Fair)	500
Total ...	11,550

CHAPTER IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

479. WEATHER.—The climate of the Punjab for the year was on the whole of a normal character. The year was favourable for agriculture, but not uniformly. It opened with a rabi harvest which was very poor in the south-east, and not at all good in many parts of the south-west, but which was excellent in Lahore and in the north-western districts, and never below average elsewhere. The kharif harvest which followed was generally very good in the Delhi, Jullundur and Deraját divisions, and in the districts of Ráwalpindi, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Kohát and Hazára. Elsewhere it varied from a poor to a good average. The rabi which was on the ground when the year closed promised exceedingly well in nearly all the districts of the province. Fodder was plentiful except in the south-west.

480. The autumn fevers were exceptionally severe in many parts of the eastern and central districts; but elsewhere the health of the people was generally good. Prices continued moderate.

481. METEOROLOGY.—The chief feature in the meteorology of the Punjab during 1884-85 was the interrupted character of the summer monsoon rains; and the theory of the connection between the Himalayan snows and the rainfall of Northern India received a further confirmation in the fact that while the snowfall on the inner ranges of the north-west Himalayas during the winter of 1883-84 was unusually heavy, the rainfall of the year, though abundant, was broken and intermittent. The opening of the monsoon in June was accompanied by unusually heavy rain, and an abnormal amount of rain fell also in October. The snowfall of the winter was unusually heavy and extensive.

482. CROPS CULTIVATED AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.—The district returns show the areas cultivated during the last four years as follows:—

Crops.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rabi	11,259,937	11,870,135	12,502,416	130,61,349
Kharif	10,841,913	11,519,596	9,994,749	10,807,067
Total	22,101,850	23,389,731	22,497,165	23,868,416

These figures show an increase in area of 1,371,251 acres, of which 812,318 acres belong to the autumn and the rest to the spring harvest. This great increase in kharif crops follows upon a still greater falling off, and is therefore rather a recovery due to a fairly good rainy reason than to any real expansion. But an increase of more than half a million acres in rabi crops—although it occurred in a very favourable season—probably marks, at least in part, real and substantial progress. It will be observed that the rabi area has steadily and largely increased during the last four years, so that the difference between 1881-82 and 1884-85 is represented by more than a million-and-three-

quarters acres. Apart from this enormous increase in area, the increasing attention paid to rabi crops is probably in itself a sign of improved husbandry and easier circumstances.

Of the entire rabi area of about thirteen million acres, almost exactly 56·5 per cent. were under wheat, about 14·5 per cent. under barley, and about 15·5 per cent. under gram. Thus these three crops account for more than 86 per cent. of the total cultivation. Of the remainder more than 5 per cent. is occupied by the spring oil-seeds,—linseed, mustard and tára míra,—which were grown upon 693,650 acres.

Of the area under kharíf crops, which was more than 10¾ million acres, rather more than 24 per cent. were under jowár, and about 27·5 per cent. under bájra—these two crops thus covering more than half the entire cropped area. Rice was a trifle more than 6 per cent., sugar about 3·2 per cent., and maize not quite 12·5 per cent.

483. The following comparative table shows the variations in the acreage under some of the principal crops, during the last four years :—

Crops.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	6,596,605	6,734,357	7,209,721	7,378,020
Barley	1,616,790	1,648,076	1,681,849	1,796,072
Gram	1,618,435	1,940,222	1,853,769	2,011,215
Jowar	2,338,889	2,552,248	2,203,843	2,611,996
Bajra	2,895,012	3,218,243	2,742,007	2,999,378
Makai	1,336,511	1,380,181	1,233,818	1,271,690
Rice	868,821	775,367	569,808	651,534
Cotton	890,037	860,631	802,534	850,499
Sugar-cane	377,320	401,045	348,149	344,462
Indigo	109,472	162,903	128,251	156,873
Oil-seeds	686,678	679,633	782,935	855,385

The area under wheat still steadily increases, although the increase, as is natural, is not so great as in the year before. Barley and gram also show large increases. The increase in bájra and jowár is very noticeable as proof of a good autumn season, and the recovery in cotton and rice tells the same tale. Sugar continues somewhat depressed, but the year was a good one for the fluctuating indigo crop. The great increase in oil-seeds is remarkable, and is probably due to a large export demand.

484. In the following districts the area under wheat was more than three lakhs of acres :—

	Acres.
Hoshiárpur	341,518
Amritsar	341,337
Gurdáspur	336,430
Siálkot	385,227
Lahore	386,672
Ferozepore	398,250
Ráwalpindi	528,644
Jhelum	430,783
Gujrát	336,903
Bannu	301,443
Pesháwar	308,175

As in the previous year, it will be observed that no district in the south and east of the province has any place in this list. Ráwalpindi is still the largest wheat-growing district in the Punjab, although the acreage under wheat in Jhelum is greater relative to the district areas. These two districts have a wheat acreage more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in excess of that of the whole new Delhi division.

485. The districts which had more than a lakh of acres under barley were :—

	Acres.
Gurgaon	110,846
Hissár	170,569
Ferozepore	318,044
Pesháwar	258,985

There has been a great increase in Ferozepore ; but this is probably due to the extension of the district by the inclusion of a portion of Sirsa. The same cause accounts for the inclusion in the list of Hissar, which last year had only 81,305 acres. Siálkot, which was in the list last year, has now fallen to 95,884 acres. The great increase in Pesháwar, which was noticed last year, has been more than maintained. As a rule, however, the cultivation of barley, though very general, is comparatively not very extensive in any one district.

486. The following districts had more than a lakh of acres under gram, *viz.* :—

	Acres.
Hissár	214,877
Rohtak	167,480
Amritsar	185,600
Lahore	264,958
Ferozepore	324,150

The cultivation has extended in Hissár and Ferozepore with the extension of the district boundaries. Ludhiána and Karnál, which were in last year's list, have now dropped out. The falling off in Karnál is extraordinary—from 121 to 48 thousand acres. The area in Jhelum is still low—a fact probably due to a good rabi season and consequent increase in wheat.

487. Jowár is in pretty general cultivation ; but the areas under bájra are curiously different in different districts. The crop is a large one in Delhi, Gurgáon, Rohtak and Hissár ; but in the other districts of the Delhi division it is unimportant. In the Jullundur division it occupies nearly two lakhs of acres in Ferozepore, but all the other districts make up less than thirteen thousand acres among them. The whole of the Lahore division shows hardly more than, seventeen thousand acres ; but the Ráwalpindi division has more than seven lakhs. The crop is also in fair estimation in the two frontier divisions, which show not far short of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres.

488. The sugar crop is now distributed with some equality over the four cis-Indus divisions. The frontier divisions show comparatively poor returns. The figures in thousands of acres are—

Delhi	73
Jullundur	97
Lahore	76
Ráwalpindi	79
Pesháwar	10
Derajat	10

Kángra and Umballa are still the two chief districts for rice; but besides these there are thirteen other districts which have more than ten thousand acres under this crop.

489. RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE. YIELD OF CROPS.—The rates of rent and produce and the average yield of the various crops per acre, are given by districts in the Appendix, table No. 45.

490. The average yield of the chief crops for the whole Province for the year 1884-85, and for the two previous years, is given below :—

Crops.	*Yield per acre in lbs.*		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Wheat	660	659	664
Barley	669	677	636
Gram	457	557	611
Rice	795	730	712
Jowâr	364	323	438
Bâjra	293	345	433
Cotton	173	177	149
Indigo	141	97	98
Tea	203	202	140

491. PRICES.—The following table gives the more important figures as to variation in price of the chief provincial staples :—

Prices Current—Seers per Rupee.

ARTICLE.	Date.	Delhi.	Lahore.	Mooltan.	Ráwal-pindi.	Peshawar.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat, 1st sort ...	1st June 1883 ...	20 0	23 0	16 12	26 0	24 4
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	18 0	25 0	16 8	27 0	23 1
	1st June 1884 ...	19 8	25 0	18 0	29 0	29 4
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	22 8	26 0	19 0	31 8	31 4
Gram, 1st sort ...	1st June 1883 ...	25 0	38 0	29 0	34 0	26 0
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	23 8	38 0	27 0	37 0	29 9
	1st June 1884 ...	22 8	35 0	25 0	33 0	26 10
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	28 0	40 0	28 0	41 0	39 0
Jowár	1st June 1883 ...	28 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	47 8
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	25 0	38 0	26 0	40 0	44 8
	1st June 1884 ...	21 0	30 0	23 0	50 0	41 10
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	26 0	39 0	27 0	50 0	52 0
Cotton, cleaned ...	1st June 1883 ...	3 8	3 0	3 4	2 14	2 10
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	3 4	2 12	2 14	2 10	2 12
	1st June 1884 ...	2 10	2 12	2 14	2 6	2 12
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	2 14	2 12	2 14	2 8	3 0
Sugar, 1st sort ...	1st June 1883 ...	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 2
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	2 4	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 8
	1st June 1884 ...	2 8	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 13
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	2 8	2 12	3 0	2 12	3 0
Lahori Salt ...	1st June 1883 ...	11 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	4 9
	1st Jany. 1884 ...	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	5 3
	1st June 1884 ...	11 0	14 0	14 12	15 4	6 8
	1st Jany. 1885 ...	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 8	7 5

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1858 TO 1870

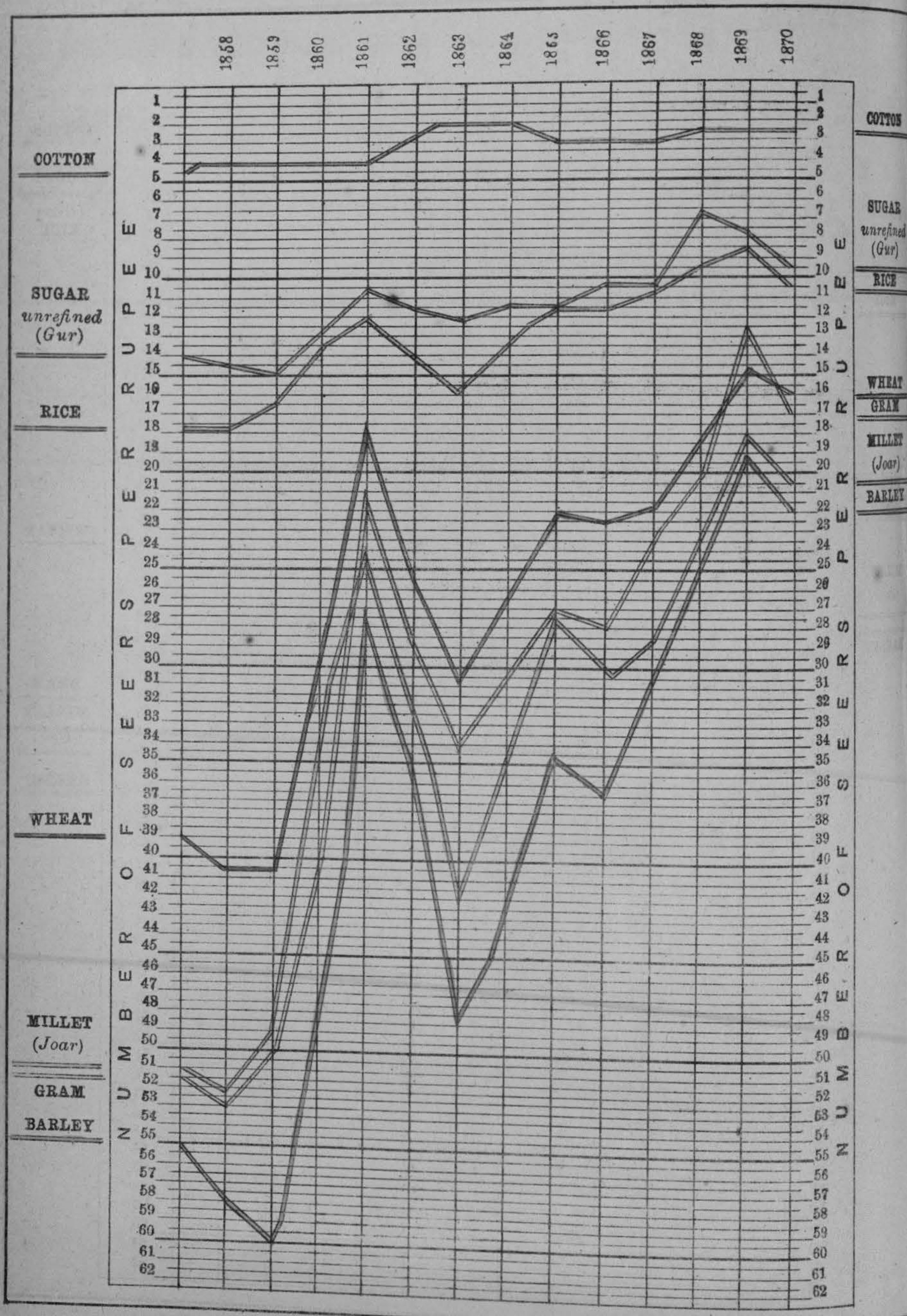
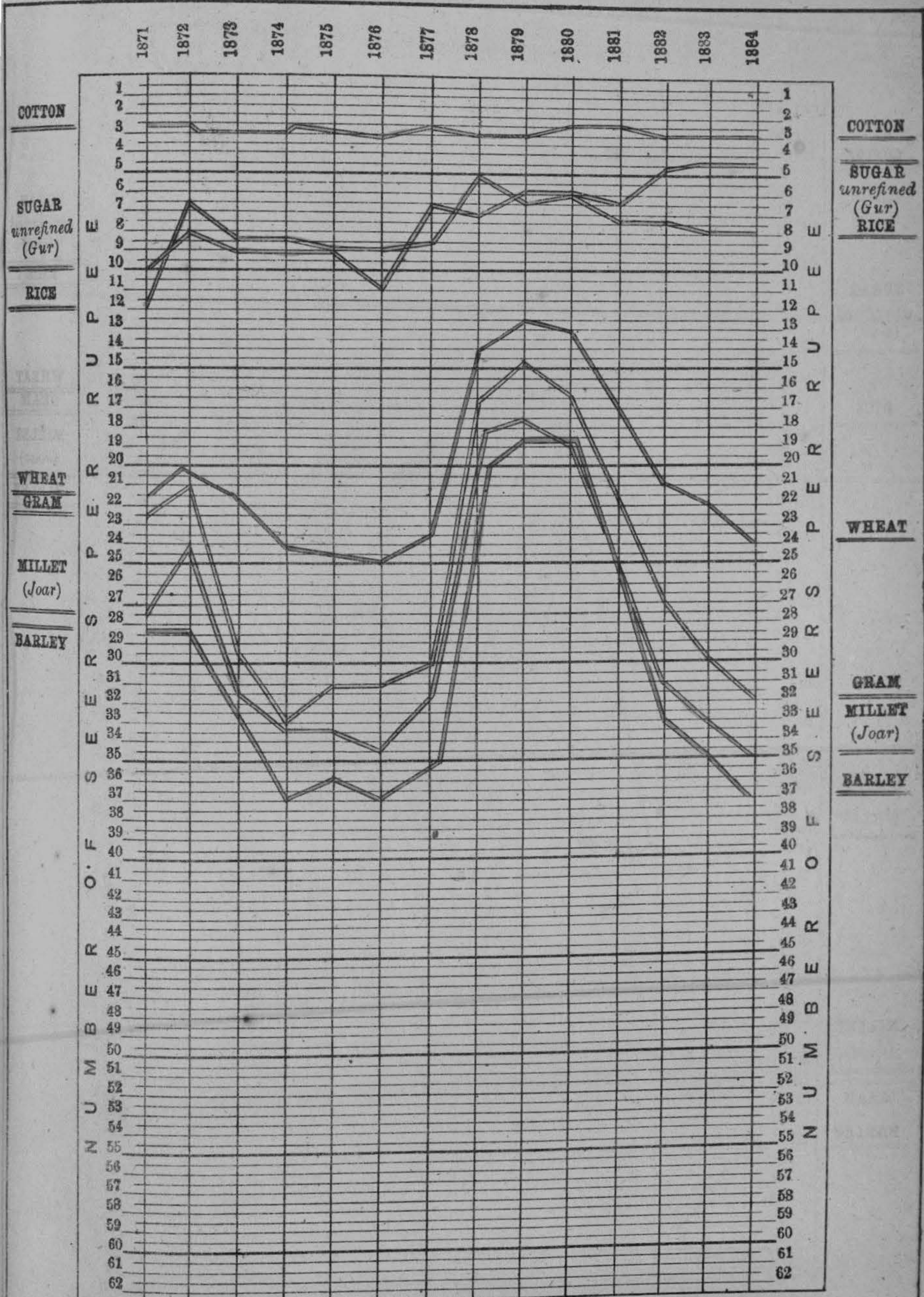


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1871 TO 1884.



Season for season, in the general result, salt and grain may be said to have tended downwards, and cotton and sugar upwards. The latter result harmonizes with the great reduction in the cultivation of cotton and sugar which took place in 1883-84. It will be observed that there was a considerable tendency in many places towards hardness of prices in June 1884.

492. If the table be read horizontally, it will be seen how little sensitive Indian trade yet is to local variations in price. On the 1st of January 1884 wheat was fifty per cent. dearer in Delhi than in Ráwalpindi, and more than fifty per cent. dearer in Multan than in Lahore. Similarly on the 1st of June 1884 the jowár which was worth a rupee in Ráwalpindi would have brought Re. 1-10-8 in Lahore, Rs. 2-3-9 in Mooltan, and not far short of Rs. 2-8 in Delhi. Examples of the same sort might be multiplied from the detailed statement.

493. The price of Lahori salt quoted in the statement for Pesháwar is probably nominal.

494. The two diagrams facing this page show the rise and fall in prices of the principal articles of Agricultural produce in the Punjab from 1858 to 1870, and from 1871 to 1883.

495. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—The wind-mill pump, which was mentioned last year, has hitherto not been a success in Delhi. It is still, however, under trial. The Behea mill continues to be extremely popular in the districts in which it has taken root. The Delhi District Committee hires out these machines at Rs. 15 per mensem, and General Parrott sold 192 during the year at Rs. 100 apiece. The Náhan mill—which appears to be an improved form of the Behea mill—was tried at the Hoshiárpur farm, and is considered by the District Engineer to be considerably superior to its older rival. Lahore and Mooltan are now beginning to use these mills; and their introduction into Mooltan has been followed by an extension of the manufacture of refined sugar. The Kaisar plough still finds no favour. The experiments with English barley were very successful in most districts. Early Amber sugar-cane also continues to be popular on the frontier; but there is a complaint of the difficulty of obtaining seed. Nankin cotton was generally a failure; but this was due not to the plant itself, but to the unseasonable time at which it was sown. Various minor experiments were made with different grains or trees, but none on any large scale. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazára reports that an English hawthorn planted by Colonel Ommanney has not only flourished, but has naturally reproduced itself. He suggests that it might be found suitable for *réboisement* work in the hills. The experiments with seed plants in the Lahore Agri-Horticultural gardens have had unsatisfactory results. The only plants which have flourished are the Mahogany plant and the Nankin cotton. The results of experiments with ensilage were generally discouraging. It seems probable, however, that the failures which occurred were due as much to inexperience as to any defect in the process. The experiment made by General Parrott was entirely successful, and Colonel Harcourt at Gurdáspur, Mr. R. Clarke at Ráwalpindi, and a few others elsewhere, were nearly as fortunate. Probably, however, ensilage, as a general practice, is too expensive, and gives too uncertain a result to be much used for grain or straw. Whether it cannot be used for the surplus grass crops of the rainy season is another matter which demands further consideration.

496. Among miscellaneous experiments it may be noted that a European merchant of Delhi has established a small ostrich farm in the neighbourhood of that city. Hitherto the undertaking has been fairly successful so far as relates to the management of the birds, but it has not returned any profit.

497. Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.—The income of the gardens was Rs. 13,163 as against Rs. 13,103 in 1883-84. This was exclusive of a sum of Rs. 1,668 realised from the sale of timber cut in the gardens. The expenditure was Rs. 22,383 as compared with Rs. 21,195 in the preceding year; and the net cost of the gardens to Government was therefore Rs. 8,620. The increase in expenditure was due to the general improvements which have been carried out in the gardens during the year. The *Catalogue Raisonnée* prepared under the direction of Mr. Baden-Powell was brought out, and will be of valuable practical assistance to the public. The experiments made at the gardens with new plants and silos during the year were almost wholly unsuccessful. Experiments in connection with ensilage will be continued.

498. Live Stock.—The report for the year 1883-84 contained the quinquennial statement prepared for that year. It showed that the losses occasioned in previous years by drought, disease, and the demands for transport service, had been made good. The year now under report was on the whole a fairly good one for cattle. In the trans-Indus districts the condition of the herds generally showed marked improvement; but in some other parts of the Province, especially in the south-west, the scarcity of fodder has probably reduced the number of live-stock. The bulls from Hissar continue to be popular in most districts, and get good stock. The Hissar rams, however, find no favour. The project for a Provincial Cattle Farm at the Government forest of Changa Manga in the Lahore district has been laid aside for the present, pending further investigation.

499. Cattle disease.—Cattle were fairly healthy on the whole throughout the Province. In some localities there was cattle disease of a severe type; but it nowhere assumed an epidemic form. The districts in which it was most prevalent were Jhang, Kangra, Sialkot, and sporadically in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Fodder was plentiful in most parts of the Province as soon as the rains had set in; but there still remained a serious scarcity both of grass and water in parts of the Bar country in the south-west. The scarcity was most intense in Montgomery, where the cattle suffered severely.

500. A translation was made during the year of Hallen's Cattle Disease Manual into Urdú, Hindi and Punjabi, and measures were taken for the distribution of copies.

501. Cattle Fairs.—This year there are fourteen reported cattle fairs as against twelve in the year before. The increase is due to an additional donkey fair at Beri and to the resuscitation of the Shahpur gathering. Half the reported fairs of the Province are held in the Rohtak and Hissar districts. There are probably a good many small local gatherings which are not reported; but there would seem to be room for a considerable increase in the number of these cattle fairs.

502. The fairs in the year under report were not quite so numerously attended as in the year before, when the apprehensions of scarcity in Rohtak and Hissar led to large forced sales of bullocks and other stock. But at the fourteen gatherings there were about 300,000 head of stock. More than Rs. 48,000 were collected as fees, and Rs. 13,717 were spent for prizes and general management. For all the more important fairs special reports were submitted to Government.

503. The following table shows the result of cattle fairs in the various districts of the Punjab :—

District.	Number of fairs held in the year.	Number of cattle that attended.	Number of cattle entered for prizes.	Amount given in prizes.	Amount of fees collected. On total number.	Amount of fees collected. On animals competing for prizes.	Amount of expenditure other than for prizes.	Total expenditure.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rohták	4	80,809	40	907	10,867	...	833	1,740
Hissár	3	65,339	60	478	19,984	...	1,611	2,089
Jullundur	1	2,165	16	275	267	...	205	480
Gurdáspur	1	863	51	61	52	15	89	150
Amritsar	2	127,366	186	3,634	13,508	445	4,396	8,030
Shahpur	1	1,277	284	468	...	...	19	487
Gujránwála	1	5,998	51	234	1,279	...	154	391
Siálkot	1	13,907	64	150	1,694	64	200	350
Total ...	14	297,724	752	6,207	47,651	524	7,510	13,717

SERICULTURE.

504. Sericulture.—Reports on the exhibitions of silk cocoons at Pathankot and Nurpur held in 1884 were submitted to Government in September of that year. No exhibitions were held this year owing to the occurrence of a few cases of cholera at Pathankot. Messrs. Lister & Co. have now removed their silk filature from Madhopur to Dera Dun. They have retained, however, their mulberry plantations and rearing sheds at Madhopur.

505. The propagation of Chinese and Philippine mulberries has been successfully carried on in the Gurdaspur district during the year, but operations in the Kangra district have been somewhat restricted by the death of Captain Bartlett of the Punnár estate, whose efforts were of great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in encouraging the breeding and rearing of silk-worms, and who, it was hoped, might have taken the place formerly occupied by Messrs. Lister & Co. in that part of the Province.

506. A memorandum on silk-worms by Mr. Liotard, which was received from Government, has been translated, and the translation has been circulated to the silk-worm growers in the districts of Gurdaspur and Kangra.

ARBORICULTURE.

507. Arboriculture.—The rainfall of the year was on the whole unfavourable to arboricultural operations. From the statements received from the Conservator of Forests, it appears that the principal work of the year consisted of the maintenance and filling up of blanks in existing avenues and groves. Some 344 miles of avenues were replenished or planted up during the year; but, the excessive rainfall in the early months, with alternating spells of excessive heat, resulted in the death of many young plants.

508 Among the arid districts of the Punjab good progress was made in Muzaffargarh. In the very dry districts the general progress was good, notably in the Rohtak district. In the dry districts satisfactory work was done in Lahore, Jullundur, Delhi and Jhelum; but in the forest districts, especially in Kángra, the results were unfavourable.

509. The statement of receipts and expenditure during the year is not complete. Allowing for the same results in 1884-85 as in 1883-84 in the cost of these districts of which the returns are wanting, the financial working of the two may be compared as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	51,948	1,24,262	72,314
1883-84	50,944	1,39,804	88,860

FORESTS.

510. Area administered.—The area administered by the Forest Department is distributed into Reserved, Protected and Unreserved forests, divided into 12 divisions, as follows :—

Division.	Reserved.	Protected.	Unreserved.	Total.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Hazára	236	...	...	236
Ráwalpindi	99	171	375	645
Chamba	196	...	21	217
Beás	59	...	526	585
Kulu	...	...	...	...
Bashahr	180	...	34	214
Jhelum	307	...	212	519
Gujránwála	77	140	456	673
Lahore	38	...	320	358
Mooltan	110	...	175	285
Montgomery	87	...	771	858
Phillour	2	...	18	20
Total ...	1,391	311	2,908	4,610

511. Of the area of reserved forests shown in 1883-84, five square miles have been excluded in accordance with the result of the survey of the Ráwalpindi district, and two miles have, with the sanction of the Government of India, been abandoned in the Hoshiárpur district. Forest settlement operations were steadily advanced throughout the year; but no increase to the area already notified as reserved and protected forests was made between 1st April 1884 and 31st March 1885. Final orders have, however, been issued since the close of the year in regard to certain areas in the Simla and Gujránwála districts, and it is hoped that during 1885-86 further additions will be made in Kulu and Ráwalpindi to the area under reservation and protection. Forest settlement operations were commenced in the Kángra district with a view to bring certain areas in the Kángra and Hamírpur tahsils under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Forest Act, and 23 square miles of village waste in the Hazára district were demarcated and set aside for treatment under the Hazára Forest Regulation (II of 1879). Final orders have not yet been issued regarding the system of management to be applied to these latter forests.

512. The close association of Civil and Forest Officers, which has been under consideration for some years, has now been effected, and Rules defining the position of Forest Officers in relation to Deputy Commissioners have been issued since the 31st March 1885. The creation of two new divisions, comprising the forests in the Kulu sub-division of the Kángra district, and the forests in the Montgomery district, has been sanctioned, thus bringing the number of divisions up to 12. The formation of a Working Plan's Branch, to take charge of all demarcations, working plans and statistics throughout the Province, was also sanctioned. This branch is attached to the office of the Conservator, and will, it is hoped, be of great value hereafter in securing the scientific management of the forest areas of the Province. The staff of the Forest Department was increased by the addition of 1 Deputy Conservator of the 3rd grade, and consists now of 1 Conservator, 11 Deputy Conservators—*viz.*, 3 of the 1st and 2nd grades, 4 of the 3rd grade, and 4 of the 5th grade; 7 Assistant Conservators—*viz.*, 4 of the 1st grade, and 3 of the second and third grades; and 4 Sub-Assistant Conservators, or 23 officers in all. Of this staff, one officer is deputed for duty under the Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistan.

513. The number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules rose from 968 to 1,074 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions obtained was 75. More than half the cases of forest offences committed consisted of unauthorized felling or appropriation of forest produce. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences connected with injury to forests by fire, which fell from 126 to 76; and the fact that 1,292 square miles of forest escaped fire without any special measures being adopted for their protection, speaks well for the general attitude of the people with regard to forest conservancy. The area over which fires spread was 22,000 acres, as compared with 30,000 in the previous year. Two-thirds of this area was situated in the Hazára district, in which, unfortunately, there were twice as many fires, extending over an area almost four times as extensive as in 1883-84. The closure of all areas burnt, and the suspension of all rights for a period of five years will, it is hoped, effectually check the offence of setting fire to, or permitting fires to enter Government forests. The area closed against grazing of all kinds was 489 miles.

514. With a view to the formation of grass preserves, an additional area of 310 square miles was closed for part of the year.

515. Special attention was given during the year to the subject of natural and artificial reproduction, and considerable progress has been made in the formation of numerous nurseries in the Hill divisions of the Province. An area of 86 acres has been added to plantations, while 648 acres have been struck out of the list of areas under cultural operations. Natural reproduction in all the deodar forests is making good progress.

516. Nothing worthy of note was undertaken in the way of experiments.

517. The Australian Eucalypti continue to thrive well in Chamba and at Changa Manga; but efforts to raise this tree have not been so successful in other parts of the Punjab. The carob sowings undertaken have proved a great success at Lahore, Changa Manga and Gujránwála.

518. The number of trees felled by the Forest Department during 1884-85, was 4,617, of which 3,979 were deodars, principally in the Chamba and Bashahr forests. The amount of timber received at depôts from forests was 538,460 cubic feet, showing a decrease, as compared with 1883-84, of 492,638 cubic feet. This is attributed to scanty floods in all the principal rivers. The same cause led to a falling off in the import of foreign timber. Timber to the amount of 580,873 cubic feet was removed from depôts by purchasers, leaving a balance in hand at the close of the year of 144,660 cubic feet, as compared with 236,156 at the end of 1883-84. Local sales show an improvement as compared with the previous twelve months.

519. The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in 1884-85 show a net profit of Rs. 1,91,000 as compared with Rs. 2,57,000 in 1883-84. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 7,49,352 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,58,070, or Rs. 95,076 less than in 1883-84. These results are satisfactory considering that there was an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on plant and tools, and that the water-rate for the Changa Manga Plantation for two years was disbursed during 1884-85. The annexed statement shows the results of the year's working as compared with 1883-84:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	7,49,352	5,58,070	1,91 282
1883-84	9,10,177	6,53,146	2,57,031
Decrease in 1884-85 ...	1,60,825	95,076	65,749

MINES AND QUARRIES.

520. Mines and Quarries.—The only coal mines in the province are situated in the Salt Range; some in the Jhelum district, and some at Kalabagh on the Indus. The coal workings are of the most primitive description, being mere surface diggings; and being worked without machinery. The quinquennial statement furnished with last year's Report is republished in the Appendix.

521. On a reference made by the Government of India during the year, it was decided that no Mining Act was required under the present conditions of mining industry in this Province.

MANUFACTURES.

522. MANUFACTURES.—The returns and report relating to manufactures generally were discontinued from last year, and in place of them a separate report is to be furnished each year, with the annual report on Internal Trade, concerning some particular industry. The subject selected for report during the present year was the manufacture of woollen stuffs. The matter has received careful investigation; but the final report is not yet ready for submission to Government.

523. From the Trade returns for the year under report it appears that there was a general increase both of imports and exports of Indian woollen manufactured goods. Exports to Karachi and Sindh by rail rose from 864 to 2,021 maunds. There was some uncertainty of classification in the returns of river-borne traffic; but it seems probable that the export by river of woollen articles of the rougher native manufacture increased largely during the year. The following table will show the export and import of Indian woollen piece goods to and from the chief trade centres. The tariff value per maund was Rs. 60.

BLOCKS.	S., P. and D. Railway Stations in the North-Western Provinces.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Bengal.	Howrah.	Rájputána.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports into the Punjab	923	2,098	2	473	245
Exports from the Punjab	636	5,857	1,167	650	1,009

BLOCKS.	Bombay Port and Byculla.	Sindh.	Karáchi.	Southern India.	Total.	Total for 1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports into the Punjab	143	27	1,111	34	5,056	2,617
Exports from the Punjab	782	1,889	132	806	12,928	10,333

TRADE.

524. EXTERNAL TRADE.—There has been a decrease in the value of the total Foreign trade of the Province amounting to Rs. 1,75,728, and the following figures show that the value of the trade has been steadily falling off since 1880-81:—

YEAR.	Value.
	Rs.
1880-81	2,46,20,718
1881-82	2,31,18,093
1882-83	2,06,50,866
1883-84	1,90,51,568
1884-85	1,88,75,840

525. The Kashmír trade alone has manifested signs of a healthy development. The value of raw silk imported from Kashmír increased from Rs. 99,700 in 1883-84 to Rs. 1,77,280 in 1884-85, while the value of tea exported rose to Rs. 2,49,124 from Rs. 1,44,910. The extension of Railway communication to Sialkot and Pathankot has commenced to make itself felt on the course of trade.

526. The Kabul trade had continued to decrease in value during the last three years, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Imports, *excluding Wood.*		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1882-83	182,976	31,01,627	185,840	57,33,272
1883-84	187,162	25,14,650	161,150	52,11,112
1884-85	194,945	23,36,660	187,805	46,48,630

527. Generally the traffic with the North-Western Frontier, which includes traffic registered with Kabul, Bajaur, Tirah and Sewestan, has languished; the *total value* of the trade was less in 1884-85 than it had been in any of the seven preceding years.

528. Considering the prosperity which has prevailed in the Punjab and in the countries on the North-Western Frontier during the last four years, a solution of the steady decline of trade can only be found in the repressive influence of Russian custom duties in Central Asia, and in the taxes imposed upon merchandize passing through Afghanistan.

529. Internal Trade. Rail-borne Traffic.—During the year a new system of registration was introduced under which the whole of the Punjab is treated as one block for the purposes of recording rail-borne trade, and in place of returns for the principal municipalities, the traffic of a few selected Railway stations, comprising all the out-trade centres of the Province, is separately registered. A most satisfactory development of trade occurred in all directions. Imports show a steady increase, while exports have more than doubled in weight, and have nearly doubled in value, within the last two years. The steady and important expansion in trade will be seen from the following table:—

		1882-82.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Imports ...	Maunds ...	6,343,237 ...	7,474,712 ...	8,190,912
	Value in Rs. ...	7,09,65,937 ...	7,45,40,322 ...	8,39,81,050
Exports ...	Maunds ...	10,248,979 ...	13,837,532 ...	21,731,496
	Value in Rs....	3,73,74,527 ...	4,58,47,130 ...	6,71,91,050

530. The most striking feature in the export trade is the extraordinary development of the traffic for oil seeds, which has advanced from less than a million of maunds in 1882-83 to nearly 5½ millions in 1884-85. Besides this, the amount of cotton, indigo, wheat, hides and raw wool exported was more than double the amount which left the Province in 1882-83, the export of wheat reaching an aggregate of 5,187,000 maunds. Among the imports the most noticeable increase was in European twist yarn, Indian cotton piece-goods, iron, and Railway plant. In the case of the last of these, there was an increase from 925,810 maunds in 1883-84 to 1,378,728 maunds in the year under report.

531. The trade of the Province with Karachi continued to develope, while that with Howrah and Bombay is perceptibly diminishing. The imports from Karachi, which, including Sindh, formed only 15 per cent of the whole imports of the Province in 1883-84, now form a third of the same ; while in the export trade, if Sindh be included, the percentage of trade with Karachi is 55 per cent. of the whole exports from the Province. The corresponding figures in the case of Bombay and Calcutta are 17 and 27 per cent. in the case of imports, and 9 and 6 per cent. in the case of exports respectively.

532. BOAT-BORNE TRAFFIC.—As compared with 1883-84, the traffic on rivers fell off considerably. This is attributed to the great increase in rail-borne trade, and also to the extension of the railway system to Siálkot, Pathankote, and Ferozepore; to the lowering of the charge of freight of railway; and lastly to the completion of one part of the Railway bridge across the Indus at Sukkur. The returns of the boat-borne traffic of the Province for the last 3 years compare as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Maunds	1,689,150 ...	2,798,439 ...	20,89,244
Value in Rs.	72,61,557 ...	1,10,93,294 ...	78,58,497

533. The figures given for the traffic separately recorded at selected Railway stations show that the import trade is attracted to certain recognised centres, while the export trade is more generally distributed throughout the Province. Thus while stations other than the 13 selected stations received only 34 per cent. of the import trade, they received 53 per cent. of the total export trade of the Punjab. Delhi retains its position as the most important depôt of distribution in the Province. In Multan there was a considerable development of commerce: the exports of wheat rose by 400 per cent. The city of Kasúr has assumed a prominent place among the trade centres of the Punjab; the export of wheat from this place is larger than that from Lahore, and the export of rape and mustard seed is greater than that from any other station in the Province. The following statement shows in a convenient form the results of the separate registration of rail-borne trade of the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	NAME.	Population.	Municipal income.	Import Trade.	Export Trade.	TOTAL TRADE.
1	Delhi ...	173,393	Rs. 3,02,060	Mds. 2,999,999 Rs. 2,95,57,547	Mds. 3,579,338 Rs. 2,36,22,360	Mds. 6,579,000 Rs. 5,32,00,000
2	Amritsar ...	150,665	3,34,929	Mds. 1,247,754 Rs. 1,53,35,393	Mds. 2,027,090 Rs. 90,58,540	Mds. 3,300,000 Rs. 1,44,00,000
3	Mooltan ...	68,674	1,02,142	Mds. 1,120,652 Rs. 78,67,976	Mds. 448,843 Rs. 35,15,163	Mds. 1,570,000 Rs. 1,14,00,000
4	Pesháwar ...	79,982	1,86,167	Mds. 727,646 Rs. 62,12,873	Mds. 410.949 Rs. 25,03,278	Mds. 1,150,000 Rs. 87,00,000
5	Rawalpindi ...	51,632	1,19,839	Mds. 1,571,449 Rs. 54,43,993	Mds. 461,771 Rs. 28,42,126	Mds. 2,025,000 Rs. 83,00,000
6	Lahore ...	138,878	4,66,500	Mds. 1,818,290 Rs. 50,13,804	Mds. 678,322 Rs. 24,25,690	Mds. 249,600 Rs. 74,40,000
7	Ludhiána ...	44,163	66,751	Mds. 613,817 Rs. 36,40,067	Mds. 1,750,912 Rs. 33,68,460	Mds. 2,360,000 Rs. 70,00,000

1	2	3	4	5		6		7	
No.	Name.	Population.	Municipal income.	Import Trade.		Export Trade.		Total Trade.	
8	Bhiwáni ...	33,762	35,880	Mds.	511,117	Mds.	440,534	Mds.	950,000
				Rs.	35,88,461	Rs.	16,54,158	Rs.	52,40,000
9	Jullundur ...	42,651	30,744	Mds.	217,319	Mds.	277,739	Mds.	500,000
				Rs.	27,20,269	Rs.	22,16,893	Rs.	49,40,000
10	Siálkot ...	45,762	50,523	Mds.	549,032	Mds.	430,831	Mds.	950,000
				Rs.	23,60,514	Rs.	13,59,872	Rs.	37,20,000
11	Rewári ...	23,972	37,644	Mds.	486,369	Mds.	394,094	Mds.	880,000
				Rs.	20,36,045	Rs.	15,00,816	Rs.	35,36,000
12	Kasúr ...	17,336	31,307	Mds.	58,891	Mds.	745,453	Mds.	800,000
				Rs.	5,46,428	Rs.	21,18,444	Rs.	26,20,000
13	Raiwind ...	...	...	Mds.	80,659	Mds.	343,787	Mds.	4,20,000
				Rs.	1,07,153	Rs.	7,17,593	Rs.	8,25,000

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

534. The report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Punjab shows that the year opened with 37 Associations of various kinds on his register, of which 27 were Companies incorporated under Act VI of 1882, or under some of the previous Companies' Acts, and 10 were Literary, Scientific or Charitable Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860. Two of the former class, although limited by guarantee, are not really Joint Stock Companies, seeing that they have no divided capital; these are—

The Murree Club, Limited, and
The Northern India Trades Association.

Disregarding these, there were 25 Joint Stock Companies proper on the register at the commencement of the year, 20 of which were working, and 5 were being wound up.

535. No changes took place during the year under report in respect to Companies limited by guarantee, or to Societies registered under Act XXI of 1860; but of Joint Stock Companies proper, 2 new ones were registered:—

The Uncovenanted Co-operative Society, Limited, at Simla, and
The Provincial Bank of India, Limited, at Delhi.

Three were finally dissolved—

The Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited,
The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited, and
The Lanode and Sunsal Tea Company, Limited.

And 3 went into liquidation—

The Frontier Ice Company, Limited,
The Pesháwar Frontier Bank, Limited, and
The Simla and Kalka Ekka Dák Company, Limited;

so that at the close of the year there were 24 Joint Stock Companies on the register—*viz.*, 17 working and 7 winding up.

536. There were two instances of increase of capital during the year. The Murree Brewery Company, Limited, from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 7,00,000, and the Hindu Ice and General Mills Company, Limited, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; including these, the details of nominal and paid-up capital of the 17 Companies working at the end of the year are given below:—

Name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
	Rs.	Rs.
Simla Bank Corporation, Limited	13,00,000	13,00,000
Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	5,00,000	5,00,000
Kayasth Mercantile Banking Company, Limited	1,00,000	17,930
Provincial Bank of India, Limited	5,00,000	2,45,000
Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited	7,00,000	3,91,625
Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited	1,00,000	81,000
Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited	1,04,000	1,04,000
Kángra Valley Tea Company, Limited	2,37,500	2,37,500
Murree Brewery Company, Limited	6,00,000	7,00,000
Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited	30,000	29,925
Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited	3,75,000	2,51,825
Simla Co-operative Association, Limited	50,000	22,725
Hindu Ice and General Mills Company, Limited	1,00,000	48,330
Punjab Northern State Railway Co-operative Stores Society, Limited	20,000	11,840
Uncovenanted Co-operative Society, Limited	4,500	No return
Kasauli Reading and Assembly Rooms Association, Limited ...	20,000	9,500
Amritsar Tramway Company, Limited	70,000	No return
Total ...	49,11,000	38,51,000

537. The duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Punjab are performed *ex-officio* by the Inspector-General of Registration, who inspected during the year the registered offices of 9 Companies. The total income from fees was Rs. 739-10-0; there were no charges save a trifling one of Rs. 2-8-0 for printing.

PUBLIC WORKS.

538. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 57,90,216, the whole of which was incurred in India. Of this sum $28\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were, in round figures, spent on Original Works, $20\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on Repairs, 8 lakhs on Establishments, $\frac{1}{8}$th of a lakh on Tools and Plant, and on the Barrack Department, chargeable to the Military grant, about one $\frac{1}{25}$th of a lakh :—

	Rs.
Imperial Military	2,51,384
Ditto Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	2,16,295
Provincial other Public Works	28,07,682
Ditto Railways	8,83,497
Municipal	7,18,230
Local (Incorporated) Funds	9,13,128
Total ...	57,90,216

539. GENERAL REMARKS.—This total represents, still using round numbers, a sum of 16 lakhs less than last year, due almost entirely to the approaching completion, and consequently smaller outlay from loan funds, on the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway. This outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 8,72,000, as compared with Rs. 26,00,000 last year.

540. The expenditure upon Imperial Military and Provincial Works coincides almost exactly with last year, being some 2½ lakhs on the one and 28 lakhs on the other. On Imperial Civil Buildings there is an increase of nearly 1¼ lakhs, due chiefly to the outlay of some Rs. 1,12,000 on the new sewage works at Simla, while upon Municipal and Local Fund Works the proportions of last year have been reversed, being in 1884-85 something over 7 and 9 lakhs against 9 and 7 lakhs in 1883-84 respectively.

541. Among the works that have principally occupied the attention of the Department during the year may be instanced the Amritsar and Pathankot Railway, the 3rd and final section of which was opened for public traffic in June 1884; the Murree and Kohala Road to the Kashmir frontier, which was in active progress, and will, it is hoped, ultimately be extended on a similar scale by the authorities of that State to Srinagar itself; and large sanitary works in connection with the city of Amritsar. The summer head-quarters of Government at Simla were also nearly completed. All of these will be found noticed under their proper heads below.

542. The opening of the Patiála Railway in November 1884, which is the first line constructed in this Province with capital entirely supplied by a Native State, further marks an important point in the progress of Public Works deserving of special notice.

543. FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS.—Towards the end of the official year the Government of India intimated the sanction of the Secretary of State to a very considerable extension of the Trans-Indus Frontier Roads, including the construction of a bridged and metalled line of communication from Khushálgarh *via* Kohat to Bannu, and from Bannu to the Indus again at Dera Ismail Khan, an outlay of 30 lakhs on which was to be spread over the next four years. A road from Dera Gházi Khan by Fort Munro, and crossing the Suleman Range, by the Rakni plains and the Bori Valley to Kach or some adjacent point on the Sind-Peshín Railway in the Peshin Valley has also been sanctioned. The whole of the former, and so much of the latter as may be between Dera Ghazi Khan and the Rakni River, are to be carried out under the Provincial Branch of this Province.

544. Preparations were made for the formation of the needful working divisions, a portion of the alignment from Khushálgarh to Bannu examined, and a preliminary estimate for the first portion, with a note on certain engineering points, submitted to the Government of India in March last, arrangements being at the same time put in train for the active prosecution of the work.

545. The new Railways that are to be constructed Cis-Indus throughout the length of the Sind Sagar Doab will ultimately connect these roads and the Military stations of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan with the Railway systems of the Province and India generally, and will be found noticed in the Railway Section below.

546. Detailed arrangements for pressing forward these important lines of frontier communications, both railways and roads, were so far advanced that their completion within a year or two will be merely a question of the funds that may be made available.

547. MILITARY.—Of the above-noted expenditure of Rs. 2,51,384 on Imperial Military Works, Rs. 1,00,840 was for Original Works, Rs. 46,971 for Repairs, Rs. 48,183 for Establishment and Tools and Plant, and Rs. 5,390 for the Barrack Department—figures that differ to no material extent from those of last year.

548. There was no noticeably large expenditure on any one work. Under the head of Fortifications the Mamdani outpost in the Dera Ghazi Khan district was completed, and the bastion floor in Fort Dalipgarh paved for the reception of guns. Among general Cantonment works may be noted Rs. 7,333 spent in completing the drainage of Dera Gházi Khan Cantonment, and Rs. 4,284 on the purchase of a plot of land in connection with the river protective works at Dera Ismail Khan, which land has since been made over to the Military Department for use as a grass preserve. While under the head of accommodations for troops the new hospital at Mardan with its subsidiary buildings commenced in 1882-83 was completed and occupied; at Abbott-abad four new barracks and eight blocks of native officers' quarters in the Right Native Infantry lines were rebuilt and re-roofed. The reconstruction of the Left Native Infantry lines at Abbott-abad was suspended by order of Government. One of the barracks for Native Infantry at Fort Dalipgarh was re-roofed, and quarters for officers constructed at the Jata outpost.

549. IMPERIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The total expenditure including the outlay on the Simla Sewage Works, noticed under the head of Miscellaneous Public Improvements, was Rs. 2,16,295, of which Rs. 1,77,086 was on Original Works, Rs. 22,630 on Repairs, and the balance on Establishment and Tools and Plant.

550. *Postal and Telegraph.*—At Kalka an old Sarai was purchased to afford increased site for workshop accommodation, and a new carriage shed was commenced to replace that destroyed by fire two years ago. At Umballa new out-offices, clerks' quarters, bullock shed and workshop were built to replace those destroyed by floods in August. A new Post Office was constructed at Naushahra, and additions and alterations made to the Post Offices at Lahore, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Sialkot and Ferozepore. Some special repairs were also undertaken in connection with slips near the Tonga Office at Simla.

551. New Telegraph Offices at Kohat and Bannu were commenced, and additions to those at Umballa and Lahore completed.

552. *Political.*—As noticed in last year's report objections were taken in the Military Department to the site originally selected for the Political Officer's quarters at Jamrúd in the Khyber, the site being finally changed to Hari Singh-ka-Burj, where work was commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 9,500 incurred.

553. *Coal explorations near Attock.*—A sum of Rs. 10,000 appears in the Provincial Budget for the above purpose, but the work was carried out by the Officers of the State Railway Department, and the progress has been noticed in the Director-General's last Administration Report.

554. *Archæological and Historical Buildings.*—The funds available for works in connection with the conservation of ancient historical buildings in the Province were even more limited than usual and small out of all proportion to the many urgent claims in this direction. Rs. 10,000 were allotted by the Government of India, supplemented by Rs. 12,000 from Provincial funds, a large portion of which was necessarily devoted to the re-roofing of the Diwan-i-khas at Delhi—a work that could not be postponed and that once taken in hand had to be promptly carried to completion.

555. The roof of this celebrated hall of audience, probably the most highly ornamented of any of Shah Jehan's buildings, had for some time caused anxiety, and an examination proved the massive beams to be little more than empty shells, the interior having decayed from dry rot, the roof being supported by little save the cohesion of the concrete covering. It was therefore absolutely necessary to re-roof the building. In addition to other repairs the ornamental wood-work of the ceiling was carefully removed and refixed to iron girders, and has since received two coats of silicate paint ready for the ornamental painting and gilding that will be taken in hand as soon as funds can be made available. The total cost of this work will amount to between Rs. 22,000 and 25,000.

556. A reference was made last year to the old Masjid of Sher Shah, known as the "Kila Kohnah" or the "Purána Kila." One of the main arches supporting the central dome that showed signs of weakness has been lined and made quite secure, the terrace flooring renewed, and the wall of the front enclosure re-built.

557. A trifling sum was sanctioned for the opening out of one of the galleries that, commencing from the glacis, communicated with the domed rooms and quarters that underlie what remains of the massive old Pathán citadel of Tughlakabad. A portion of the roof of this curious passage had fallen in near the entrance, and the removal of the *débris* disclosed a low narrow winding passage and stairs leading to what appear to have been quarters for the summer use of the court and garrison. A further report concerning this work is promised when the operations are complete.

558. In the Shálimar gardens near Lahore one of the marble kiosks that had fallen was restored, and materials purchased and arrangements made for repairing a second. Some minor improvements were also carried out. The over-irrigation of these gardens previously complained of appears, however, still to continue.

559. The work in connection with the Emperor Jehangir's tomb at Shahdara, to which a reference was made last year, had unfortunately to be suspended for want of funds.

560. A number of minor repairs to some of the most interesting of the tombs of the Lodís, the Syads, and the later Mughals near Delhi and to certain tombs of interest near Lahore, were carried out under the superintendence of Lieutenant Abbott, R. E., who, while he has been in change of the Archæological Sub-division, has given to all works of the kind the most careful and artistic supervision.

561. PROVINCIAL CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Administration.*—Considerable progress was made with the new District Court-house at Simla, the expenditure being slightly under one lakh, and the entire building will be shortly completed. Extensive additions to the District Court at Ludhiana and a new Treasury at Dharmsala were nearly finished. Additions and alterations of more or less importance were made to the District Court buildings at Delhi, Karnal, Rohtak, Umballa, Gujranwala, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhelum and Peshawar.

562. A combined Tahsil and Thana at Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District was finished, that at Dera Ghazi Khan nearly completed, and good progress made with those at Banjaur and Sultanpur in Kulu, and at Jagraon in the Ludhiana District.

563. Certain improvements and additions to the Punjab Government House at Simla, which were sanctioned by the Government of India, were commenced and about half completed.

564. *Law and Justice.*—Progress on the new Chief Court at Lahore languished for want of funds, the allotment having to be cut down to meet other urgent requirements ; but within the margin available the work was vigorously pushed on by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hilton, the walls of the side wings being brought up to roof level, and the front block to about 22 feet above plinth, some Rs. 22,000 being expended.

565. *Ecclesiastical.*—Rupees 40,000 of the Provincial grant-in-aid to the cathedral at Lahore was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000 to be paid in 1885-86. A small expenditure was also incurred in extending the Protestant cemetery at Jhelum.

566. *Jails.*—The Provincial expenditure under this head is, as pointed out in the last two yearly reports, always comparatively heavy. In the year under review it amounted to upwards of 1½ lakhs, of which Rs. 1,17,168 was on Original Works.

567. The extensions to the Jail at Delhi, the additions and alterations to that at Gurgaon, the project for the water-supply to that at Umballa, were all completed. The renewal jail, and restoration of the buildings of the last named with quarters for Police guard, the restoration of the Jail buildings at Ludhiana, and the new Criminal Jail at Hoshiarpur, were in progress. The Leper Jail at Tarn Taran in the Amritsar District was completed, and considerable expenditure incurred in minor alterations to other District Jails throughout the Province.

568. In connection with the Chenab Canal a new temporary Jail with quarters for the Superintendent was constructed at Chinawan for the accommodation of prison labour to be employed on constructive works. The cost of this will be ultimately adjusted by recoveries from Imperial Funds representing the earnings of prison labour on the Canal works. So far the experiment has proved a success, the demand for prison labor on the Chenab Canal is considerable, and a second Jail at Chinawan has been put in hand, the new Central Jail at Mooltan being temporarily closed.

569. *Police.*—The expenditure on Police buildings was Rs. 93,098 from Provincial, and Rs. 15,299 from Municipal Funds, or a total of Rs. 1,08,397, against Rs. 1,83,895 last year. Among the principal works completed may be mentioned the combined lock-up for European prisoners, and quarters for European Inspector of Police at Rawalpindi; the reconstruction of the Police lines at Dera Ghazi Khan; new first class Police Stations at Dagshai in the Simla, and Rewári in the Gurgaon, Districts; a second class one at Subathu; and the reconstruction of that at Khanna in the Ludhiana District. A central post at Bhiwani in Hissar District, and a Police Station at Jhelum, besides additions and improvements to Stations and Posts in several other districts were in progress.

570. *Educational.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,51,500, as compared with Rs. 1,04,400 last year, of which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 53,277 as against Rs. 21,797, or an increase of nearly 250 per cent. The balance, Rs. 98,258, was contributed by District and Municipal Funds.

571. Rupees 10,000 were given from Provincial Funds as a grant-in-aid to the District School at Lahore—a building that is to cost about Rs. 50,000, and that was begun and practically completed. A contribution of Rs. 4,700 was also given from Provincial Funds towards the Christ Church School at Simla, and certain expenditure was incurred upon the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar—a purely Military building hitherto maintained from Provincial resources. The bulk of the expenditure, however, was distributed over a number of less costly schools scattered over the Province generally.

572. *Medical.*—The total expenditure amounted to slightly over a lakh, as compared with Rs. 75,000 last year, Provincial Funds contributing Rs. 36,000, against Rs. 23,000 in 1883-84.

573. A much felt want was supplied at the Lahore Lunatic Asylum in the shape of accommodation for European male and female lunatics, and six new cells for violent European lunatics. And at the same place a sum of Rs. 15,600 was paid as compensation for land purchased for a European ward to be added in the future to the Mayo Hospital.

574. Dispensary buildings at Zírah in Ferozepore and Charsadda in the Peshawar district were completed. A female ward was added to the one at Ludhiana. Another was commenced at Jullundur, and others at Dharmkot and Muktsar in the Ferozepore, at Núh and Sohna in the Gurgaon, and at Dera Nanak in the Gurdaspur districts. An additional expenditure of upwards of Rs. 4,000 was incurred by the Municipality of Peshawar upon the Egerton Hospital.

575. Communications.—The expenditure from all sources on the Communications of the Province during the year, amounted to Rs. 18,37,743, as compared with Rs. 17,96,334 last year. Repairs, as usual, absorbing the greater portion, *viz.*, 13·7 lakhs. Upwards of 4·7 lakhs were spent upon Original Works, of which 2·7 were from Provincial grants.

576. *Metalled Roads.*—The approach roads to the Railway bridge over the River Indus at Attock, as described in last year's report, were completed with the exception of the metalling and the portion of the road through the Attock Fort with its approaches. The metal for the whole length has, however, been collected, and orders passed for the early completion of the remaining work.

577. The preliminary survey of the new Murree and Kohala Cart Road was finished. About three-quarters of the cuttings of the first six miles at the Murree end completed—in part by the Military working parties, but chiefly by native contractors, the rates proving too low for European troops. At the Kohala end, and at miles 9 and 12, arrangements were made for starting work on the bridges, and a large number of retaining walls throughout the whole length constructed. The inspection houses were also all finished; the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 1·45 lakhs.

578. Portions of the Simla and Kalka road were metalled at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Fresh metal was collected for 15 miles of the Umballa and Kalka road, 11 miles of which were relaid and consolidated; a portion in the bed of the Jhajjara stream being paved with boulders. In the Beas Valley additional flood escapes were provided at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

579. The Delhi and Sirsa road, from mile 48 to mile 158, and the Amritsar and Pathankot road, were abandoned as metalled lines of communication, the former, as it had only been metalled in part on account of the construction of the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the latter owing to the completion of the new Provincial Railway which runs parallel. Both will in future be maintained as unmetalled lines. The Umballa and Jagadhri road was converted into an unmetalled line some six years ago. The wooden bridges on it have now been entirely restored and special repairs carried out to render the road suitable for the passage of troops.

580. In order to meet a long felt and admitted want on the part of the residents of Simla, an expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 was incurred in widening the road from Sanjauli to Mashobra, a length of some 4 miles being completed, the old road over the tunnel being improved for mule traffic, and sanction accorded to a second tunnel.

581. All earth-work excavation and rock-cutting, and some of the partition walling in connection with the remodelling of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan road running through the Peyzu Pass, was completed.

582. In connection with the improvements to Railway feeder roads may be mentioned—on the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, the metalling of the approach to the Dhariwal Station, a road from Pathankot to Shahpur, the acquisition of land for approaches to Chína, Gurdaspur and Sohal Stations; on the Punjab Northern State Railway, a link road from the Kala-ki-Sarai Station to the Lahore and Peshawar road; and on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, roads to Khasa and Attari Stations, and the metalling of the Changa Manga road in the Lahore district. Feeders were also constructed to the Bhuttu Station in Hissar, and to Mustafabad in Umballa. The raising of the Okara and Fazilka road was in progress.

583. *Unmetalled Roads.*—Some 9,000 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained in repair or renewed during the year, either by the Public Works Department agency, or by District Officers from Provincial and District Funds at a cost of Rs. 3,90,434, of which District Funds contributed Rs. 2,51,379.

584. *Bridges.*—The expenditure during the year under this head is shown as Rs. 82,768, but this does not include the sums that have been spent from Provincial funds which appear under the head of roads. Among them, however, may be mentioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for protective works in connection with the Markanda bridge on the Grand Trunk Road, the set of the river during floods having necessitated the construction of a number of short spurs on the left bank. The bridges constructed, repaired or restored by District Funds are, as a rule, of minor importance.

585. *Boat-bridges.*—The following statement shows the principal Boat-bridges maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs 1,39,820, during the year:—

Locality of Bridge.	Date of		Number of		Length of Bridge.
	Dismantling.	Re-opening.	Government boats.	Hired boats.	
Over the Jumna at Mamurpur ...	15th June '84	15th Octr. '84	...	14	120 feet.
Do. do. at Chaunsa ...	15th " '84	15th " '84	...	15	150 "
Do. do. at Sanauli ..	15th " '84	16th " '84	The Contractors use their own boats in these bridges.		186 "
Do. do. at Marghana ...	16th " '84	16th " '84			186 "
Do. do. at Rajghat near Jagádhri ...	16th " '84	16th " '84	...	26	447 "
Do. Sutlej at Phillour ...	Bridge dismantled by order of Government.				
Do. Beas at Dera Gopipur ...	19th May '84	15th Octr. '84	...	27	460 "
Do. Ravi at Shahdara ...	Maintained throughout the year.		27	...	1,170 "
Do. Sutlej at Ferozepore ...	1st June '84	10th Octr. '84	62	23	3,219 "
Do. Ravi at Chichawatni ...	Maintained throughout the year.		77	...	715 "
Do. Chenab at Wazirabad ...	Bridge dismantled by order of Government.				
Do. do. at Kadirabad ...	9th April '84	16th Octr. '84	14	8	645 "
Do. do. at Trimmu Ghat ...	16th April '84	7th Octr. '84	28	35	2,576 "
Do. Jhelum at Jhelum	Bridge dismantled by order of Government.				
Do. do. at Pind Dadan Khan	13th April '84	14th Octr. '84	34	...	2,400 "
Do. Indus at Attock ...	Bridge dismantled by order by Government.				
Do. do. at Khushalgarh ...	13th June '84	14th Septr. '84	17	...	1,285 "
Do. do. at Dera Ismail Khan...	2nd April '84	14th Octr. '84	40	35	3,267 "
Do. Kabul at Naushahra ...	Maintained throughout the year.		15	...	667 "
Do. do. at Adozai ...	8th May '84	1st Octr. '84	37	...	945 "

586. The bridges over the River Chenab at Wazirabad, over the Sutlej at Phillour, over the River Jhelum at Jhelum, and over the Indus at Attock, were abolished under orders from the Government of India. The ferry at the last-named crossing, formerly under the charge of this Department, was made over to the Civil authorities.

587. Except at Attock, where there is a sub-way under the Railway bridge, ferry trains are run at all the crossings.

588. The total cost of all these boat-bridges, as borne by the Public Works Department, is as follows :—.

	Rs.
In Repair and Maintenance	1,35,624
In Original Works	5,135
	1,40,759

589. The gross income amounted to Rs. 3,81,776, and after meeting charges for toll collection and establishment, the net revenue credited to Provincial Revenues (in the Civil Department) was Rs. 3,60,711.

590. *Minor Ferries.*—The number of ferries maintained during the year was 392, of which 361 were leased to Contractors, 30 kept under District management, and one maintained by the Meerut District authorities in the North-Western Provinces.

591. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—Rupees 67,000 were expended from Provincial, District and Municipal Funds in constructing and repairing supply-houses, dak bungalows, sarais, &c. The sarais at Daska in the Sialkot, Mianwali in the Bannu, Leiah and Dera Ismail Khan in the Dera Ismail Khan, and at Bhiwani in the Hissar Districts, were completed. A travellers' rest-house was constructed at Paki at Mooltan, and the Vehowa dak bungalow in Dera Ismail Khan and the Bajaura bungalow in Kangra were considerably improved.

592. *Arboriculture.*—Rupees 81,000 were expended on the planting and renewal of trees along the several lines of road, in respect to which detailed reports have been furnished to the Conservator of Forests for inclusion in the Annual Forest Report.

593. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Town buildings, &c.*—Rewari has been provided with a new Town Hall at a cost of Rs. 5,600; Peshawar with another, which, with additions, has cost Rs. 19,000; Bannu with a "Nicholson Hall;" and Dera Ismail Khan with a reading room, all of which were completed; while the Clock-tower and Town Hall at Mooltan were commenced.

594. An expenditure of Rs. 13,000 was incurred from Municipal Funds on the preliminary expenses in connection with the Town Hall to be built on the ridge at Simla, an elegant design for which was prepared by Mr. Irwin, M. I. C. E., of the Simla Imperial Circle.

595. About 3¼ lakhs were expended in paving streets, chiefly from Municipal Funds, spread over most of the districts of the Province.

596. *Water-supply.*—In connection with water-supply and sanitation but little can be added to the remarks of last year, and the chronicle of progress made can hardly be called satisfactory. The principal difficulties in the way of undertaking water and sewage works on any adequate scale for the large towns of the Province may be said to be financial. The capital required is, in most cases, altogether in excess of any possible savings from current income, and requires to be met by loan. The comparatively young Municipalities do not appear to have been able to obtain the needful capital at any moderate rate of interest, and have naturally hesitated to pledge themselves to large expenditure to be raised by loans bearing heavy interest, which would necessitate considerable increase to local rates and taxation.

597. In the case of Simla and Lahore the cost of construction has been met by Government loans. In connection with the first named, the second or

Sanjauli reservoir was completed and handed over to the Municipality in July 1885. The total cost of the works has amounted to about 9¾ lakhs, which it is estimated will give for the summer population of Simla, about 25,000, a supply of some 4 gallons per head. A reference was made to the Government of India suggesting that in view of the growing wants of a place which is for a great part of the year, the head-quarters of both the Supreme and the Provincial Governments, while the number of public offices established there is large, the question of a special grant for a third reservoir near the Head works should be considered. This proposal, however, was not accepted, and it was decided to wait and see whether, with careful management, the existing supply would not for some time to come prove sufficient.

598. The works at Lahore were formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in March 1884, but some Rs. 36,000 were further expended in the year under review in completing the works, which have now cost altogether some Rs. 17,10,168, and are sufficient to provide the capital of the Province with a supply of 10 gallons per head.

599. In the case of Delhi, Mr. Morley was, as noticed last year, deputed to England to confer with Mr. Binnie, a special Hydraulic Engineer, regarding the project for that city. This was completed in a very satisfactory manner, and Mr. Morley returned bringing with him a thoroughly reliable project, estimated to cost Rs. 10,10,279, and to provide a supply of 10 gallons per head for 170,245 inhabitants residing both in the city and suburbs. This project has since been approved by Government, and the only obstacle to its immediate execution is the want of funds.

600. The unsuitability of the late Mr. Leslie Clark's projects for Amritsar has been previously mentioned. Further examination only tended to prove more conclusively the hopelessness of obtaining from wells an adequate supply at any reasonable cost. As regards the *source of supply*, the project had therefore to be abandoned in favor of one drawing its water from a branch of the Bari Doab Canal some 7 miles from the city, to which it would be brought in by means of a masonry duct. The general outlines for such a scheme of supply, including impounding reservoirs to provide for the storage of a sufficient quantity to meet requirements during the maximum period the canal is dry during closure for repairs, was laid before the Municipal Committee for consideration. But up to the close of the year no decision had been arrived at, the difficulties being in this case also of a financial character.

601. A scheme for the water-supply of the Umballa city is still under consideration in respect to some details in the matter of trial borings and experiments put in hand last year at the Tangra River, but the principal question here also is one of ways and means—a question still under consideration by the Municipality.

602. The project for the water-supply of Rawalpindi from the subsoil of the Karrang stream was more fully examined, its feasibility clearly established, and in general outline approved, the detailed project being in part prepared by

the Provincial Executive Enginer Mr. Johnson and his staff. But little now remains to elaborate the details more fully; and as funds are in this case available, it is hoped that a thoroughly good water-supply will shortly be provided for this important station.

603. A further expenditure of some Rs. 9,500 was incurred in completing the very valuable Peshawar city canal, consisting of a centre masonry high level duct for water drawn from the Bara stream, which carries right through the city a plentiful supply of comparatively pure water suitable for all but drinking purposes; while at each side, on a lower level, run two parallel and connected masonry channels for drainage, capable of being flushed by spill from the duct above. The work was commenced by the Municipality in 1871, and has been added to year by year as funds admitted until its final completion this year at a total cost of Rs. 1,42,422. It should however be remarked that this duct is quite distinct from the project for the supply of pure drinking water for the city which is now under consideration, and for the preparation of which a Public Works Officer was specially deputed to Peshawar early in 1885.

604. Among the Minor Works in connection with improved water-supply of the Province may be noted a considerable expenditure incurred from District Funds in sinking wells in most districts in view to the supply of local needs, and for the convenience of travellers.

605. In the Delhi and Gurgaon districts some Rs. 54,000 were expended on the construction of bunds and tanks, many of which were undertaken in connection with a scheme of famine relief and preventive works and as reservoirs for irrigation purposes, works of great importance to the agriculturist at any time, but which would be invaluable in seasons of drought. In the Karnal District Rs. 9,000 and in the Hissar District some Rs. 5,000 were similarly expended.

606. In the Montgomery District the excavations of the Nikki and Sukrawa Canals were completed, and that of the Char Edulwala was in progress.

607. *Sewage, Drainage and Sanitation.*—Upwards of a lakh of rupees was expended on the extramural drainage works in connection with the city of Amritsar. The outfall channel was nearly completed. On the main cut three-fourths of the earth-work in the falls, and all the bridges but one were finished. The Tong Dhab drainage was partially open all the way to the Sialkot bridge, five miles from the outfall end, and the remaining portion was expected to be completed before the rains set in.

608. Similarly, upwards of Rs. 90,000 were expended on the Simla Sewage scheme, and the project, as far as it is at present intended to carry it out, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

609. A further expenditure of Rs. 5,600 was incurred in completing the drainage of the city of Peshawar, bringing up the total cost of this work to Rs. 2,78,575. Minor improvements were effected in this respect in a large number of districts throughout the Province.

RAILWAYS.

610. RAILWAYS.—The open mileage of railways in the Punjab during 1884-85 amounted to 1,571½ miles, distributed over the several lines as follows :—

		Miles.
Guaranteed lines.		
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway within limits of the Province	...	468
State Railways, Imperial.		
Punjab Northern Railway	...	374¼
Sind Ságar Railway, Eastern section, formerly Salt branch ...	...	71¾
Indus Valley Railway within limits of the Province ...	...	217½
Rájpútana-Malwa system within the limits of the Province	...	359¼
State Railways, Provincial.		
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway	...	64¾
State Railways, Native States.		
Rajpura-Patiala Railway	...	16
Total	...	1,571½

611. Of the line from Sirsa to Ferozepore 101¼ miles were opened on 1st October 1884, 50 miles from Kot Kapura to Fazilka on 1st January 1885; the 3rd section of the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, 14 miles, early in June 1884, and the Rajpura-Patiala Railway, 16 miles, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on 1st November 1884.

612. *Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—In connection with the branch line to Ganda Singh and the boat-bridge over the Sutlej to Ferozepore, junction works were undertaken at Raiwind, and also at Rajpura for the Patiala State Railway.

613. For the first-named branch, a tramway on a two-feet gauge, seven-and-a-half miles long, from the Ganda Singh bunder to the Ferozepore station of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, and to a goods depôt near the city was sanctioned, and in great part completed, and was expected to be ready for traffic by the 15th April 1885.

614. The line is of a temporary character, laid with second hand 36lb. rails, crossing the river by the existing boat-bridge, which portion will be worked by animal power, the remainder on both sides by locomotive, and will be ultimately replaced by the permanent railway bridge, sanction to which with the needful approaches has been received from the Secretary of State. Preliminary surveys were started for this bridge in September 1884. A plan and estimate were submitted in January 1885, and as at present approved the project is for 27 spans of 150 feet each.

615. To afford further facilities for the export trade the Company opened in May 1884 a goods and parcel agency at Ferozepore, the goods rates between Ferozepore city and Karachi being the same as those previously levied at Ganda Singh station, the Company foregoing the cartage and ferry toll upon goods booked to and from Karachi. The rate for grain and seeds between Karachi or Kiámári and Ferozepore city was reduced to Re. 0-11-9 per maund, equivalent to ·15 pies per maund per mile.

616. These and other reductions, in which the Punjab Northern State Railway has also joined, have had a most important effect on the trade of Karachi, as the following extract from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways' report, dated 31st March 1885, will show:—

"The trade of Kiâmâri is advancing at a rate exceeding all anticipations. At the time of inspection 18,000 tons of grain were on the railway premises waiting shipment, and it is hardly too much to say that with wheat at its present price the exports from Karâchi under the old system would have been practically *nil*. The trade is increasing faster than accommodation can be provided for it; there are now six sheds in use with an aggregate area of 60,000 square feet, 48,000 square feet of which is in the hands of the Railway Company, and the remainder rented. Two more sheds each 200′ × 60′ are to be erected on the new reclamation, and these will be raised higher than the former ones so as to increase their capacity.

"This result is of course mainly due to the low rates introduced on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi and Indus Valley Railways, and the effect of these low rates is thus noticed by the Manager of the Indus Valley Railway:—

"'Whilst almost every line in the country has suffered severely from the depression in the wheat trade, this line is remarkable for its largely increased earnings during 1884-85. The wheat traffic only fell off about 25 per cent. from the very large amount of the preceding year, but a splendid harvest of oil seeds in the Punjab has gone far to make up this deficiency, and there has been a considerable increase in the general traffic of the line.'"

617. The wheat traffic was very dull during the first half of 1884, the quantity carried by this line fell to 80,349 tons as compared with 172,765 tons during the first half of 1883, but it is satisfactory to find that the figures for the year are by no means so unsatisfactory.

618. In this connection it may be interesting to note the figures supplied by the trade and navigation returns of British India, which show that the quantity of wheat exported during the twelve months, from 1st April to 31st March, for the last four years, is as follows:—

Towns.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	333,368	221,970	380,578	128,160
Bombay	566,429	347,858	448,350	449,655
Karachi	92,616	136,614	218,641	214,720

From these figures it appears that while the export of wheat during the year 1884-85 is 24 per cent. less than 1883-84, the decrease in Calcutta is 66·32 per cent., Bombay + 0·25 per cent., and Karachi —1·79 per cent. But compared with the average of the three previous years—while Bombay does little more than hold its own and Calcutta has decreased to little better than a third—Karachi has made great strides, a result largely due to the increasing exports from this Province. Moreover any temporary decrease in wheat has been to a great extent made up by the increased export of oil-seeds.

619. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 41,95,362, or 3·55 per cent. on the capital expenditure, as compared with 4·21, 3·07 and 3·28 in 1883, 1882, and 1881 respectively.

620. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—The works on the Sialkot branch, opened in January 1884, were completed during the year. This is essentially a surface line, flood water being passed over causeways which were worked without any serious inconvenience during the rainy season. The station buildings at Sialkot have been built to provide sufficient accommodation for the extension to Jammu, should that extension be hereafter taken in hand by the Kashmir Darbár.

621. The Government of India having decided to construct a broad gauge line in the Sind Sagar Doab from Pind Dadan Khan to serve the Military stations of Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan, it has become necessary to alter the gauge of the present salt branch from Lala Músa to the Jhelum river, and if the permanent-way materials are available in time, the work will, it is expected, be completed by September 1885, and will hereafter be known as the Eastern Section of the Sind Sagar line, the length, 71¾ miles, being deducted from the mileage of the Punjab Northern.

622. The goods traffic increased considerably, a total of 432,806 tons being carried as compared with 1883, while from all sources the net earning amounted to 1·23 per cent. on capital, as against 0·83, 0·83 and 0·58 for the three previous years.

623. *Indus Valley State Railway.*—The girders for all the three spans crossing the Sukkur channel of the Indus have now been erected, and the first engine carrying the Commissioner in Sindh, the Director-General of Railways and Officers of the line, crossed this bridge from Sukkur on to Bukkur island on the 18th March 1885.

624. The masonry of the abutments of the main channel advanced as far as could be pending the receipt of the iron-work from England. The contract for the steel cantilevers has been let, and delivery of these is to be completed by October 1886. Block houses for the defence of the bridge have been built up to rail level. The fencing of the line has also been completed.

625. The number of passengers carried by this line during the year amounted to 1,712,841, as against 1,593,929. The goods traffic receipts showed also a slight increase over last year, which in itself was remarkable as the heaviest the line had been called upon to carry, while the net earnings of 1884 amounted to Rs. 37,01,664, as compared with 32,18,635 in 1883 and 15,76,113 in 1882, the percentage of earnings on capital showing the very satisfactory figure of 4·42 against 3·97, 2·01 and 1·58 in the three previous years.

626. *Rajputana-Malwa Railway.*—The Rajpútana-Malwa State Railway, of which for the present the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway with its branches is to be considered an integral part, was handed over on lease to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company until the 30th June 1900. The Govern-

ment, however, has reserved to itself the control over the maximum and minimum rates for the carriage of passengers and goods over the railways comprised in the undertaking.

627. Within the limits of this Province the principal additional work is a new over-bridge at Delhi, estimated to cost about one lakh of rupees, to facilitate the municipal traffic at present accommodated by a level crossing between the Rajpútana and East Indian station yards, which was well in hand. The principal sections of the Rewari-Ferozepore line having been so recently opened, no useful comparison of traffic returns can be made.

628. *Amritsar-Pathankot Railway.*—As observed in a previous paragraph the third section of this (the only Provincial State line in the Province) was opened to traffic early in June 1884, though all the works were not completed till the 1st November. The maintenance of the section, Amritsar to Dínanagar, was up to 31st December 1884 done by the contractors who constructed the line, after which it was taken over by Government. The remaining section, Dinanagar to Pathankot, continued to be maintained by the contractors up to the close of the financial year.

629. The estimated cost of this line is Rs. 67,38,851, including all charges, direct and indirect, equal to a mileage charge on the whole line of Rs. 1,01,458, or 1,04,107 on the 648 miles within the Railway fence. The expenditure up to 31st March 1885 was estimated to amount to Rs. 55,95,350, of which Rs. 8,83,497 was the estimated expenditure during the year under review.

630. The traffic has so far not realized anticipations. The passenger traffic was steady, averaging 45·4 Rs. per mile per week, but the goods did not bring in more than an average of about Rs. 20·9. Endeavours are being made to improve the latter by the construction of feeder roads, improving the branch roads to the stations, and by increasing the facilities for receiving goods, &c.

631. The working of the line has been made over to the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

632. *Rajpura-Patiala Railway.*—Although, as above noted, this line was opened for traffic by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on 1st November 1884, much remained to complete the works. It was expected this would have been accomplished by the middle of December 1884, but owing to unavoidable delays and to sickness among the workmen, it was found necessary to grant an extension of time till the 30th June 1885.

633. *Rupar Branch Railway.*—This railway was closed on the 6th July 1884. It was originally constructed by the Sirhind Canal authorities for the convenience of the Head Works, and in 1882 the Government of India approved of its experimental working by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company as a tentative measure for one year; this period was afterwards extended to 30th June 1884. The result proved very unsatisfactory, the traffic, both coaching and goods, being trifling. The Government of India, under the circumstances of the case, decided therefore to discontinue the experiment, and the line was closed.

634. SURVEYS.—*Sindh Sagar Railway Survey.*—In October 1884 orders were issued for surveys for lines of railway in the Sindh Sagar Doab; the lines to be surveyed were—

(1) A line beginning at Malikwal station on the Salt branch, Punjab Northern State Railway, and crossing the Jhelum at Chak Nizam, then along the cultivated land at foot of the Salt range on the right bank of the Jhelum to Khushab opposite to Shahpur; from Khushab across the Doab to Kundian on the left bank of the Indus, and then southwards to Muzaffargarh on the right bank of the Chenab opposite Sher Shah;

(2) A line from Muzaffargarh to the left bank of the Indus opposite Dera Ghazi Khan, and

(3) A branch from No. 1 line to Salt mines at Khewra.

635. The surveys presented no difficulties, and the easy nature of the country enabled rapid progress to be made—insomuch that all field-work was completed by end of March 1885, and 312 miles were finally staked out ready for work.

636. In December 1884 the Government sanctioned preparations being made for the construction of a bridge over the Jhelum at Chak Nizam, and for the work on the portion of the line ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) between Malikwal and the bank of the Jhelum. Land plans were at once prepared, earth-work and brick-making commenced, and good progress has since been made. The manufacture of well curbs was in hand, and well-sinking was to have commenced as soon as they were ready. The plans and estimates of the bridge are now under consideration of Government. The waterway proposed consists of 17 spans of 150 feet each.

637. *Umballa-Kalka Railway.*—Nothing was done in the Umballa-Kalka section during the year beyond the collection of statistics of the import and export trade between those stations.

638. *Kalka-Simla Railway.*—On the request of the Government of India in July 1883 a barometrical reconnaissance of the tract of country between Kalka and Simla was carried out with the result of completely establishing the feasibility of a mountain railway to Simla that should meet all the conditions laid down with regard to ruling gradient and Military stations to be served. After an examination of the proposals by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, the preparation of detailed plans and estimates was decided on, and an allotment of Rs. 10,000 granted by the Government of India to meet the cost during 1884-85.

639. The surveys, which owing to the precipitous nature of the ground and heavy cactus and other jungle scrub were of exceptional difficulty, were taken in hand in October 1884, and the progress made up to 31st March 1885 was as follows :—

Preliminary surveys	30 miles.
Traces out	6 „
Centre line staked out	6 „

640. The collection of statistics of import and export trade between Kalka and Simla was also in progress.

641. ESTABLISHMENT.—During the year practical effect was given to the Secretary of State's orders for the re-organization of the Public Works Department—a matter that had been for many years under discussion. By certain resolutions of the Government of India in December 1884, the pay of the Assistant, and of the junior grades of Executive Engineers was increased by Rs. 50 per month, and under the operation of the new rules many of the officers in both classes obtained a step of promotion—thus giving to a large number of the juniors a very substantial increase of pay, and to all a better prospect in the future in the shape of improved pension rules.

642. The offices of the General and Irrigation Branches, which in this Province had formerly been distinct, were, under the orders of the Government of India, amalgamated, an Assistant Secretary being appointed for the general supervision and control of all routine business, leaving the professional, administrative and more important matters to be dealt with by the respective Under Secretaries and Secretaries.

643. With reference to the pending arrangements for the transfer of certain works to Local Bodies, consequent on the introduction of a more extended system of Local Self-government, it was found possible to abolish the Mooltan Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st May 1884, and steps were also taken, and the requisite instructions issued for the abolition of the Delhi Division as soon as the transfer of the works proposed to be made over to these bodies shall have been effected.

644. The proposal for the transfer of these works to the various District and Municipal bodies, and the preparation of the needful estimates and plans, involved considerable labour on the part of the Executive Officers concerned, and for which labour there may not be much that can find a suitable place in an Annual Report. These proposals were carefully scrutinized and put into tangible shape—those for the 2nd Circle, which is to be first dealt with, being so far complete as to be mostly ready to offer for the consideration of the Local bodies concerned.

TELEGRAPHS.

645. Three hundred and sixty-two miles of new line were added to the telegraph system of the Province during the year, and the number of miles of existing wires was increased by 1,086. The total line mileage at the close of 1884-85 was 2,922 miles. Three new offices were opened during the year and six were closed. The number of messages despatched was 161,600.

646. The above figures include for the first time the statistics of the working of the Punjab Stations which are supervised by the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sind Division, so that a comparison of the results attained in 1884-85 with those shown in the Report for 1883-84 is not possible.

TELEPHONES.

647. At the close of the year there were 27 miles of line comprising 92 miles of wire as compared with 28 miles of line and 93 miles of wire in 1883-84. The slight decrease is due to corrected measurements. There were 30 public offices and 20 private lines in existence at the close of the year 1884-85, as compared with 50 public offices and 13 private lines in the previous year.

POST OFFICE.

648. The following statement shows the number of Imperial Post Offices, outlying letter boxes, village postmen and letter-box peons in the Punjab at the close of the year, as compared with the year 1883-84 :—

	Post Offices.	Letter boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter box Peons.
Existing on 1st March 1884 ...	* 659	287	* 306	41
Opened or entertained in 1884-85.	84	33	24	5
Total ...	743	320	330	46
Closed or discontinued during 1884-85 ...	24	31	23	4
Existing on 1st March 1885 ...	719	289	307	42

649. The increase of 14 over the number of Post Offices shown as existing on 31st March 1884, and the corresponding decrease in the number of village postmen, is due to the fact that in last year's report 14 stationary village postmen were included in the number of village postmen ; but as these stationary village postmen perform the work of a village Post Office, they have now been included in the number of Post Offices.

650. During the year 25,444,978 articles of all descriptions were received for delivery against 23,764,182 in 1883-84. The number of articles returned undelivered was 642,642, as compared with 584,610 in 1883-84.

651. The figures given below denote the mileage of the Imperial Postal lines in the Punjab during 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

Description.	Miles in 1883-84.	Miles in 1884-85.
Mail Cart	645	778
Runners	2,251½	2,295½
Railway	1,464¾	1,632¾

* These figures do not tally with those shown in the report for 1883-84 as existing on 31st March 1884, because 14 stationary village Postmen were erroneously classed as village Postmen instead of under Post Offices.

652. The increase in the mail cart mileage is due to the arrangement whereby the mails between Pubbee and Cherat, Nowshera and Murdan, and Mandra and Tallagang, are now conveyed by Horse dak in place of runners, while the fact that there was no corresponding decrease, but an increase in the mileage of runners' line, is attributable to a large number of new Post Offices having been opened and served by runners. The increase in the Railway mileage is due to the opening of the Ferozepur and Sirsa and Raman and Fazilka branch lines of the Rewari-Ferozpur Railway.

653. The following is a comparative statement showing the statistics of of the District Post during 1883-84, 1884-85 :—

	Post Office.	Village Postmen.	Letter Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from local cess.			Imperial grant.			Total expenditure.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1883-84 ...	21	372	46	4,611½	87,516	12	8	45,000	0	0	92,173	11	7	
1884-85 ...	22	368	42	4,573½	73,056	6	0	45,000	0	0	92,822	5	8	

654. The increase under Post Offices and decrease under village postmen and letter boxes is so slight as to call for no remarks. The decrease in mileage is due to the incorporation of the Peshawar-Mardan district dâk line as an Imperial horse dâk line.

655. The number of articles of all descriptions sent out for delivery to the District Dâk Post Offices during 1884-85 amounted to 80,658 against 66,247 of the year previous. The number of articles returned undelivered is said to have been 3,964 against 2,732, or a percentage of 4·9 as compared with 4·1 in the previous year. The number of covers collected for despatch was 66,250 against 59,509 of 1883-84, showing a satisfactory increase of 6,741.

656. The total number of articles entrusted to District dâk village postmen for delivery was 769,347 against 634,957 of 1883-84. The number of articles returned undelivered was 38,847, and the number collected 340,403. The percentage on articles returned undelivered was 5·0.

657. The following figures represent the number of articles carried, &c:—

No. of articles sent out for delivery to District dâk Post Offices and entrusted to District dâk village postmen ...	850,005
Do. do. returned undelivered	42,811
Do. do. collected for despatch	406,653

The percentage of articles returned undelivered on total number sent for delivery was 5·0 in 1883-84.

IRRIGATION.

658. During the year an addition was made to the Perennial Canals of the Province by the opening of the Swát River Canal in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th February 1885, and the list of Canals in operation now stands as follows :—

Perennial Canals—

Bári Doáb Canal,
Western Jumna Canal,
Sirhind Canal,
Swát River Canal.

Inundation Canals—

Upper Sutlej series,
Lower Sutlej and Chenab series,
Muzaffargarh series,
Indus series,

and the Imperial Canals of the Shahpur district which are administered by the Deputy Commissioner.

659. A new division was formed temporarily for the investigation of projects for a new canal from the Jhelum river to irrigate the Shahpur district, and for the extension and improvement of the existing Rániwáh Canal. Nearly all the necessary field work was completed before the end of the year.

660. The tables given at para. 749 show that the year under review was the exact opposite of that of 1883-84, having been very unfavorable for the Perennial Canals, but very favorable for the Inundation systems. Thus there was a total falling off on the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals of 207,316 acres, of which 193,218 acres were on the former canal. This was somewhat compensated for by an increase of 34,389 acres on the Sirhind Canal, the irrigation from which is being satisfactorily developed, leaving a net decrease, as compared with 1883-84, of 172,927 acres. The returns for the Inundation Canals, on the other hand, show an increased area irrigated on every system, the total increase amounting to 138,463 acres, of which 644 acres is due to the opening of a portion of the Lower Sohag and Pára Canal during the rabi crop. The result of the irrigation on the entire system of Imperial Canals in the Province was therefore a decrease of only 34,464 acres as compared with 1883-84.

661. There were no excessive floods in the Punjab rivers during the year, but an abnormally high cold weather flood which occurred during the month of January in the river Ravi, which caused considerable inconvenience and impeded the works in progress in the bed of the river at the heads of the Bári Doáb and Sidhnai Canals.

662. *Bari Doab Canal.*—Three of the kharíf rájbahás under construction on the Kasúr and Sobráon Branches have been completed and are in working order. The remainder sanctioned are in a forward state.

663. The canal was closed for repairs between the 1st February and 10th March 1885. During this time additions were made to the rapid at Dháriwál; new rapids were constructed below the Kunjar falls; the Aliwál regulator, and the Kallair and Lál Singh bridges, and the usual petty repairs to the works were completed throughout the entire system. The demarcation and plotting of the whole of the canal lands, except those of the old Hasli Canal, were reported as nearly completed.

664. The irrigation shows a decrease of 14,098 acres and the assessments of Rs. 5,122, as compared with the returns of the previous year. This is attributed to the seasonable distribution of the rain which, measured by the total fall in the year, was considerably under the average.

665. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The river draining works, though severely tested by one of the greatest floods on record, which occurred on the 1st October 1884, received no damage, and the set of the river is favorable to the canal.

666. The raising of the banks of the old canal above Indri and the regrading of the bed of the first 12 miles of the Main Line were well advanced, and the former was practically completed.

667. The new Delhi Branch from Rer to Jua and its distributaries were completed and opened in February 1885. The length between Rer and Munak (3 miles) will be opened as soon as the old canal is completely closed; until then the Hánsi Canal crossing cannot be removed.

668. The tail reach between the old Hánsi Canal and Safidon as well as the new Butána Canal head and Jind distributaries, Nos. 2 and 3, were opened in February, and the Bala Canal has been finally closed. The tail lock of the Okla navigation channel was completed in January, and communication by canal established between Delhi and Agra. Traffic above Delhi is, however, delayed until the completion of the new Delhi Branch.

669. The Pánipat and Binjhol minors have been remodelled, and new heads for them constructed in the new Delhi Branch. The Gola distributary has been completed except at the crossing with the Bala Canal, and progress is being made with the minors. The Madlanda, Shirana, Gohana, Naraina and Ahulana distributaries have been completed; the Rohtak, Purkhas and Gangatoli distributaries are under construction, and estimates for most of those required to complete the new system are well in hand.

670. The works on the Ganauli and Jeranda drainage cuts were completed during the year, and main drain No. 1 was completed as far as is practicable until the closure of the old canal below Indri. In May 1884 the excavation of main drain No. 4 was commenced at the requisition of the Civil authorities as a famine work; but was stopped in September, all fear of famine being over, as it was obvious that the drain could not be carried out on the scale originally contemplated except at a prohibitive cost. The surveys and preparation of the schemes for the remaining drains were in hand.

671. The completion of the Jaidur cut on the main canal, the fitting of three flying bridges over the same canal above Indri, and the addition of falling gates in the Patrála dam, are amongst the principal minor improvements carried out. There was a decrease of 193,218 acres in the area irrigated during the year as compared with that of 1883-84. This occurred almost entirely in the rabi crop, the area of which under irrigation only amounted to 79,692 acres, being the smallest on record, the average for the last 12 years having been 186,187 acres.

672. *Sirhind Canal.*—The set of the river Sutlej has remained favorable and the head works have stood well.

673. The following additional works have been carried out on the main line:—A bathing ghát in conjunction with the Bhilolpur bridge; a pontoon ferry at mile 34, and quarters for the establishments employed at the various regulators. The principal outturn of the workshops has been some 50 spans of foot bridges, the lock-gates for the Okla Navigation Channel, lifting gear for Mádhopur, and trusses for the Egerton Woollen Mills Company.

674. On the Abohar branch five iron girder foot bridges were built and opened for traffic. The warping reaches in the upper part of this branch have worked well, and some are now ready for levelling and sowing; in the lower portion of the branch banks to form similar reaches were thrown up at all places where the depth of digging is slight.

675. Four hundred and forty-three miles of main and 249 miles of minor distributaries were completed and in working order from this branch on the 1st April 1885, showing an increase of 107 and 175 miles respectively during the year; besides this 80 and 148 miles were under construction.

676. The Bhatinda branch was almost complete to mile 65, and from that point to mile 82 was well in hand. The alignment to mile 100, which will be the end of the branch, was also approved and laid down on the ground. A large amount of survey work in connection with distributaries still to be aligned has been completed.

677. On the Sutlej Navigation Channel six iron girder foot bridges for the accommodation of village traffic were sanctioned and partly built. A good supply was run through this channel during the year and passed out at the tail into the Sutlej, with the result that lightly-loaded boats were able to pass in and out to the river. Although the main stream is still three to four miles from the tail lock, it is hoped that in the course of time the connecting channel may deepen, and permanent communication be established.

678. The Kotla Branch was completed up to the mile 90; 13 additional girder foot bridges were sanctioned and erected, and 11 rájbaha chaukis built; 25 miles of main distributaries were completed and in working order at the end of the year, and 142 miles under construction, while 15 miles of minors were also in progress.

679. On the Ghaggar Branch 15 iron girder foot bridges and one road bridge were sanctioned and built. Some of these being required for special purposes were paid for separately by the contributory States. Seventy-four miles of main and 37 miles of minor distributaries were completed, and 68 and 52 miles respectively were under construction at the close of the year.

680. A 20-foot fall was built at the tail of the Choa Branch, as the bed of the escape was found to be cutting back in a dangerous manner.

681. Irrigation outlets are being granted from the distributaries of the Abohar Branch as fast as the channels are completed, and the development of irrigation encouraged. The actual areas irrigated were 10,165 acres in the kharif and 25,937 acres in the rabi; but only half rates have been charged for these crops, and the revenue return will not therefore be large.

682. *Swát River Canal.*—On the main line an inlet has been built, the Uchla culvert doubled, the Nau-e-dand nallah cleared down stream of the aqueduct, and the Ziam bridge converted into a regulator in connection with the escape which has been built during the year.

683. Very considerable repairs have been necessary to the three large embankments at Ziám, Hissára and Narrai.

684. Distributaries Nos. 1, 6, 8 and 9 have been completed, and water is being passed through them, and Nos. 4 and 7 are well advanced. Surveys are in hand for Nos. 2 and 3 distributaries, and the estimate for No. 5 distributary is nearly completed. The survey of the "*veshes*," undertaken with the object of facilitating the allotment of the water for irrigation, was commenced at the end of the year, and it is anticipated that some irrigation from temporary outlets may be given for the kharif 1885-86.

685. INUNDATION CANALS.—*Upper Sutlej Division.*—The canals and supply channels of this series were kept in repair, and a new supply channel excavated for the Katora Canal.

686. There was an increase of 18,701 acres, or 26·1 per cent. in the irrigation from these canals, as compared with that of 1883-84. The total area, 90,075, was, however, very much below that of some of the best years.

687. A portion of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal was opened during the year, and 644 acres of rabbi irrigation granted.

688. *The Lower Soháq and Pára Construction Division* was amalgamated with the Upper Sutlej Division during the year. On this project the whole of the land for the main line has been acquired. The excavation has been pushed on vigorously, and the upper portion of the canal has been opened. Two of the falls have been completed, and satisfactory progress has been made in two others. All the buildings for the main line have been erected.

689. Alignments have been selected for the Sohag and Para Branches and for the Haveli and Pakpattan rájbahas, and the land for the former has been taken up.

690. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division.*—The four inspection chaukis and 3 regulators mentioned last year as under construction have been completed. No other extensions of any importance were made, but most of the canals were cleared of silt; Rs. 14,917 being expended from the *Zar-i-nagha* Fund for overtime *chhers*. Large stakes were fixed in the bed of the Sirdarwah, Jamwa Kalan, Mattithal, Khadal, Tahirpur, Shahpur Head, Wali Muhammad, and a portion of the Sikanderabad Canals to permanently define the bed level, and thus facilitate subsequent clearances.

691. The total irrigation from the canals of this Division amounted to 372,607 acres, and is the largest on record in any year, exceeding that of 1882-83, which had previously been the highest, by nearly 10,000 acres. The increase over the year 1883-84 amounted to 42,631 acres, equal to 12·9 per cent.

692. *Muzaffargarh Division.*—New regulators for the Sardár Kalán, Adil, Behisti and the Pír and Raj Canals were in hand, but not completed at the end of the year. The northern extension of the Sanáwan embankment, which had been sanctioned by the Government of India, was started, and about half finished during the year. A revised alignment was also sanctioned for the Langar Sarai embankment, so as to protect the village of that name, and was completed. Of the canals of this Division 120 miles were staked during the year, making a total of 202 miles completed.

693. The irrigation from the canals of this Division shows an increase of 31,536 acres over that of 1883-84, equal to 14 per cent.; and is only 750 acres below that of 1882-83, which has been the greatest recorded since the canals came under the management of the Irrigation Department.

694. *Dera Gházi Khán Division.*—An aqueduct was built to carry the Chibri watercourse over the Sáhibán Canal, and a regulator provided for the Vang Branch of the Shoria Canal, which was itself widened.

695. The Buliwah, Shah Jamal and Kot Daúd embankments having been breached during the year, subsidiary bunds were constructed to protect the country exposed to the river.

696. *The Shahpur Canals* show an increase of 9,067 acres over that of 1883-84, and the area recorded is the largest irrigated from these canals in any year.

697. CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—*Chenab Canal.*—The regulator and escape head were completed with the exception of the gates and lifting gear, which are being made up. The bridges at the 3rd and 6th miles have been completed, and the girders are in place on the bridge in the 11th mile.

698. The first 3 miles of the supply channel have been excavated, and the 4th and 5th are about three-quarters finished.

699. The excavation of the main line has also progressed satisfactorily,—the 1st, 2nd and 3rd miles having been finished, the 4th nearly so, and the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th being well in hand. Eighteen miles of the Háfizábad Branch has been aligned, the land acquired, and two inspection houses built. The country to the 50th mile of the Branch has been cross-sectioned.

700. The Kot Nikka Branch has been entirely aligned, the land acquired, and boundary roads formed; the head regulator, 10 bridges and 1 inspection bungalow have been constructed, and the excavation of the channel completed. The general scheme of the distributaries and of the tail escape for this Branch has also been matured and has received approval.

701. *Sidhnái Canal.*—The foundations of the dam across the river and a considerable portion of the superstructure and pitching were completed during the year. The exceptional cold-weather flood in January, of which mention has already been made, materially hindered the progress of the work. The regulator at the head of the canal was completed, with the exception of the gates and lifting gear. The inspection chauki at the head, and 3 others on the main line were built, as well as 2 road-bridges out of 3 provided in the project estimate.

702. The alignment of the canal to its crossing with the Railway was selected, and the excavation to half width completed. The alignments also for all the distributaries were definitely fixed, except for the tail of the Ráwan. Earth-work was in active progress on the whole. Two of the regulators and 3 bridges were completed, and all the remaining works put in hand.

703. Satisfactory progress has been made on this canal and its distributaries, and probably irrigation will be started during the rabbi of the year 1885-86.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

704. In Appendix No. 53 of the Report will be found the usual account of the income and expenditure of the Punjab Government for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85. The main heads, *viz.*, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, under which the figures are there grouped, represent the interests respectively of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and of certain incorporated Local Funds. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure not classed as Local, between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, is in accordance with the arrangements for decentralization introduced under the orders of the Government of India, contained in Financial Resolution No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881, of which particulars were given in the Administration Report for 1882-83.

705. The principal items of revenue and expenditure are briefly noticed in the following paragraphs.

706. Land-Revenue.—The receipts and charges under this head for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 were as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Receipts ...	1,99,65,098 ...	2,07,00,071
Charges ...	29,07,135 ...	29,57,627

707. The Local share of the receipts, *viz.* Rs. 29,335, represents the income from the Khwara and Zira Forests and the Revenue Talabana Funds. The receipts from Patwári fees were shown in 1883-84 under Land-Revenue, but are now classed under Provincial Rates. The remaining receipts consist of (1) Land-Revenue proper, which amounted to Rs. 2,05,95,511, and (2) Revenue, record receipts aggregating Rs. 75,225. The increase in Land-revenue is due mainly to lapses of revenue assigments, revision of assessments, and arrear collections.

708. Of the Land-revenue expenditure, the Local portion, or Rs. 6,96,683, appertains to the Patwári Fees fund (Rs. 6,76,869) and the Revenue Talabana fund (Rs. 19,814). The expenditure on account of establishment of District Committees, and Khwara and Zira Forests, formerly shown under this head, is now classed under General Administration. The Provincial portion of the Land-revenue expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 19,39,582, represents the cost of the District Revenue establishments, and Rs. 2,20,740 for Settlement charges; the remainder of the Settlement expenditure constitutes the whole of the Imperial charge under this head.

709. STAMPS.—The income from Stamps and the expenditure on this branch of the Administration, both of which are equally shared by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, amounted to Rs. 33,85,188 and Rs. 1,25,561 respectively, against Rs. 34,03,158 and Rs. 1,32,235 in 1883-84. The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the two years :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
One-anna Stamps for receipts and cheques ...	81,584	80,619
Bills of exchange or Hundis	53,689	49,037
Other general Stamps	8,78,704	8,56,137
Court Fees Stamps	23,38,034	23,52,798
Plain paper to be used with Court Fee Stamps	24,284	24,325
Duty on impressing documents	12,247	10,513
Fines and penalties	12,976	10,257
Miscellaneous	1,640	1,502
	34,03,158	33,85,188

710. The details of the expenditure are as follows :—

	Rs.
Discount on sale of Non-Judicial Stamps	37,837
Do. do. Judicial Stamps	33,159
Discount on plain paper used with Court Fee Stamps	1,598
Cost of Stamp paper	33,543
Salary of Superintendent, Establishments and Contingent charges	19,424
	1,25,561

711. The revenue of 1884-85 was less than that realized in the previous year by Rs. 17,970. This decrease occurred entirely under the head of Non-Judicial stamps, the sum realised by the sale of Court Fee stamps having been greater than that in the previous year. The results are almost precisely the same as those of the year 1881-82, and do not differ greatly from those of 1883-84; and a comparison of the figures for the three years would appear to indicate that the Stamp revenue of the Punjab has now reached a stationary condition. The reorganization of the Courts of the Province during the year caused variations in the income of certain districts, but on the whole these were not of any importance. The licensing of Postmasters for the sale of one-anna Receipt stamps has not altogether proved a success as yet, but it is hoped that the sale of these stamps will be facilitated by the measure recently adopted of granting permission to all Postmasters to sell Receipt stamps without special licenses. Revised rules for the sale of stamps were drawn up during the year, and were sanctioned after its close. A revised edition of the Stamp Manual is in hand, and will be issued, it is expected, during the current year.

712. EXCISE.—The Excise revenue of the Province remained in an almost stationary condition during the year; the only noticeable increase, which occurred under the head of licenses for sale of country liquor, being counterbalanced by a decrease in receipts from the acreage duty on poppy cultivation and the licenses for sale of opium. Excluding the receipts on account of Malwa opium and

Shahjehanpur rum imported to the Punjab on payment of duty in the North-Western Provinces, the results of the year compare with those of 1883-84, according to the returns furnished by the Financial Commissioner, as follows :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	Differences.	Percentage of difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Still-head duty on rum	23,079	21,528	− 1,551	− 6·7
Licenses for sale of rum	60,006	56,491	− 3,515	− 5·8
Ditto of other European liquors ...	22,385	21,894	− 491	− 2·2
Still-head duty on country spirits	3,58,974	3,63,978	+ 5,004	+ 1·4
Licenses for sale of do.	3,03,889	3,31,535	+ 27,646	+ 9·0
Fines, &c.	1,119	79	− 1,040	− 92·9
Other items	1,390	1,508	+ 118	+ 8·5
Collections for previous years	1,454	777	− 677	− 46·5
Total revenue from Excise on liquors ...	7,72,296	7,97,790	+ 25,494	+ 3·3
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation	41,195	34,786	− 6,409	− 15·5
Licenses for sale of opium	3,53,475	3,37,858	− 15,617	− 4·4
Ditto of other drugs	1,44,395	1,46,333	+ 1,938	+ 1·3
Fines, &c.	830	338	− 492	− 59·2
Other items	1,743	942	− 801	− 45·9
Collections for previous years	1,063	682	− 381	− 35·8
Total revenue from Excise on drugs	5,42,701	5,20,939	− 21,762	− 4·0
GRAND TOTAL	13,14,997	13,18,729	+ 3,732	+ 0·2

713. The receipts from the excluded sources of income above-mentioned were Rs. 42,350 and Rs. 70,439, as compared with Rs. 27,825 and Rs. 74,000 in the previous year.

714. The explanation of the somewhat unfavourable returns of the sale of spirits is found in the circumstance that the year was an inauspicious one for Hindu marriages. The decrease in the income from licenses for the sale of opium is made good to some extent by the increase in the receipts from the duty on Malwa opium. Since the close of the year it has been decided to abolish the importation of crude Malwa opium on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ duty, and it is proposed to make good the deficiencies in the supply of Punjab grown opium by the importation of coarse Malwa opium prepared at Ghazipur. Licenses for the sale of the preparations of opium known as Madak and Chandu have been withdrawn from the cities of Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar from the commencement of the present year, and a system of outstills was introduced into three tahsils of the Kangra district at the close of the year under review. The experiment of reducing the still-head duty on the spirit manufactured in the Ferozepur distillery in the Gurgaon district is slowly having the effect of

checking the smuggling of illicit spirit from the adjoining States of Rajputana. During the year Police Officers were again empowered, by Act VI of 1885, to take cognisance of offences against the Excise law. The acreage under opium declined during the year from 15,718 to 13,109 acres, which is nearly the same figure as that at which the area stood in 1882-83. The cost of the Excise Administration was Rs. 58,351, which is slightly less than in the preceding year.

715. OPIUM AND DRUGS.—Excluding the import duty on Malwa opium, which in future will no longer form an item of the Excise Revenue of the Province, the income derived from drugs showed a decrease of Rs. 21,762. The acreage of poppy cultivation in the Punjab decreased from 15,718 to 13,109 acres; but as the system under which cheap Malwa opium was imported has now been given up, prices of opium will probably rise and a large expansion may be expected in Punjab grown opium.

716. PROVINCIAL RATES.—The following is a comparative statement of the income and expenditure under this head for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 :—

INCOME.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rate (Act V of 1878) ...	19,85,563	3,53,661
Road cess	2,34,915	41,379
Education cess	2,42,645	43,916
Post cess	87,517	20,528
Local rate (Act XX of 1883) ...	...	21,21,620
Cess on Wards' estates	3,560	3,933
Patwaris' fees	...	7,75,072
	25,54,200	33,60,109
Expenditure ...	1,58,202	1,61,531

717. The District Boards Act of 1823 has been extended to most of the districts of the Province by Notification No. 2683, dated 28th November 1883. Under Section 6 of the Act, the Road, Education and Post cesses are merged in and become part of the local rate. This amalgamation explains the differences in details under head of income between the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85, which appear in the above table. Receipts on account of Patwári fees, which were formerly shown in the accounts under Land Revenue, are now placed under Provincial rates.

718. LICENSE TAX.—The collections on account of the License Tax in 1884-85 showed a slight falling off from Rs. 4,60,473 to Rs. 4,57,809. The administration of the tax has now been placed upon a sound basis in the great majority of districts, but there are still a few in which variations, from year to year, continue to be greater than is desirable. The chief increases during the year occurred in the Gurdáspur, Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, and the chief decreases in Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Montgomery. Of an assessment of Rs. 5,05,750 shown in the first instance on the Collectors' lists, Rs. 4,60,931 remained on the final lists; and of this sum Rs. 3,122 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The cost of the collection of the tax was only Rs. 1,201. Rather less than half of the whole tax is paid by towns with a population of 5,000 souls and upwards: only $\frac{1}{9}$th is paid by persons assessed in the first

class, and nearly ⅞ths are paid by persons assessed in the two lowest grades of the second class. The incidence of the tax per 1,000 souls of the general population was Rs. 24-7-5, and the incidence per 1,000 of town population Rs. 99½.

719. FORESTS.—The income and expenditure under this head, which are equally shared by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, amounted to Rs. 7,49,353 and Rs. 5,57,759 respectively, against Rs. 9,10,177 and Rs. 6,50,080 in the preceding year. The falling off in income was mainly due to decreased sales under the head of timber removed from forests by Government agency. There was a considerable reduction in expenditure, but the charges of the previous year included the exceptional payment of Rs. 60,000 to the Maharaja of Kashmir as compensation for the abolition of the old system of collecting waif timber on the Jhelum river.

720. REGISTRATION.—The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and charges under this head for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85:—

RECEIPTS.	1883-84	1884-85
	Rs.	Rs.
Fees for registering documents	1,38,015	1,39,631
Fees for copies of registered documents	35,559	35,539
Miscellaneous	384	381
Total	1,73,958	1,75,551
CHARGES.		
Superintendence	18,047	17,960
District charges, including commission to Registrars and Sub-Registrars	69,059	78,771
Total	87,106	96,731

721. There was a small increase in Registration receipts proper as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding that the conditions were on the whole unfavorable for registration operations. There was no material variation in the total number of documents registered, which was 69,780, as compared with 69,701 in 1883-84.

722. LAW AND JUSTICE.—The receipts and charges under this head for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 were as follows:—

INCOME.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	22,614	14,545
Court fees realised in cash	7,466	5,092
General fees, fines and forfeitures	3,91,438	3,19,391
Jail receipts	2,74,879	2,75,010
Miscellaneous	2,870	5,217
Total	6,99,267	6,19,255

Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court Judges	1,94,356	2,06,890
Provincial High Court Establishments	1,02,251	1,05,816
Law officers	27,308	37,763
Civil and Sessions Courts	7,29,094	8,60,139
Courts of Small Causes	37,522	38,001
Criminal Courts	11,83,945	11,72,561
Jails	8,89,579	8,22,032
Refunds	40,439	35,962
Total	32,04,494	32,79,164

723. The reduction in income from general fees, fines and forfeitures, is due to a falling off in the receipts from Magisterial fines. There is little difference in the Jail receipts as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the gross charges is principally under the head of Civil and Sessions Judges, and due to the reorganization under which the Judicial agency was considerably strengthened. There is a large reduction in the Jail expenditure, which was owing partly to the cheaper rates for provisions which prevailed, but chiefly to the smaller average strength of prisoners during the year.

724. Police.—Police receipts and charges were as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,77,826	6,66,418
Charges	33,49,150	33,70,497

725. There was not much variation in the receipts of 1884-85 as compared with those of the previous year. The increased expenditure in the former year was mainly on account of the Border Police which was strengthened during the year. The charge against Provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 32,05,797, which included Rs. 4,27,000 and Rs. 81,311, contribution on account of Municipal and Cantonment Police respectively.

726. Minor Departments.—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 78,157, against Rs. 80,719 in the previous year. The receipts from cattle fairs were not so large as in 1883-84, which accounts for the small decrease. The expenditure on Minor Departments was as follows:—

	Imperial.	*Provincial.*	*Local.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Department	...	8,913	...
Archæological Department	...	...	...
Repairs to monuments of antiquity	215	...	...
Provincial museums	...	3,672	...
Model or Experimental farms	...	5,455	...
Public exhibitions and fairs	...	22,715	3,109
Bull and Stallion charges	6,200	...	4,621
Veterinary class	...	7,439	7,137
Botanical and other public gardens, including arboriculture	...	33,046	78,195
Fees for registration of emigrants	...	29	...
Census	1,323	...	...
Registration of railway traffic	...	1,800	...
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs	12,524	...	...
Registration of trade statistics	...	13,245	...
Miscellaneous	...	2,263	...
Expenses for the improvement of agriculture and trade	...	...	2,758
Refunds	...	17	...
Total	20,262	98,592	95,820

PROVINCIAL PROPERTIES.—Included under various heads in the Pro-
ection of the account given in Appendix 53 are the income and expendi-
follows, of what are termed Provincial properties :—

OF PROPERTIES.	1883-84. Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).	1884-85. Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ith boat bridges	1,63,354	1,45,380	+17,914	1,35,188	1,27,609	+7,579
thout boat bridges	2,49,944	37,165	+2,12,779	2,42,689	32,317	+2,10,372
bungalows and uses	33,434	41,129	−7,695	26,871	37,859	−10,988
g grounds ...	14,428	17,241	−2,813	14,389	20,851	−6,462
perties	38,185	14,421	+23,764	35,115	11,441	+23,674
unds	98,765	34,349	+64,425	1,02,752	34,515	+68,237
Total ...	5,98,110	2,89,676	+3,08,434	5,57,004	2,64,592	+2,92,412

8. There was a reduction in receipts under every head except that of ounds, the fall in ferry income being very considerable. The decrease last mentioned head was due to the establishment of Railway ferry s at certain rivers and the consequent diversion of traffic to them. There arge decrease in expenditure, which was also for the most part confined to The net results were a surplus of Rs. 2,92,412 against Rs. 3,08,434 previous year.

9. The decrease in income from staging bungalows was owing to the of the bungalows at five large stations.

0. DISTRICT BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.—The year 1884-85 saw great s in system of the administration of district affairs by Local Bodies. nds assigned to each district for expenditure under Act V of 1878 (The Local Rates Act) had previously vested in a single Committee having tion over the whole area of the district not comprised within Municipal and consisting exclusively of nominated and *ex-officio* members; but in 1883, Act XX of 1883, the Punjab District Boards Act, was passed to etter provision for Local Self-government, and it became necessary to of the old Committees and substitute the improved agency authorized new law—*viz.* District and Local Boards—in those districts, where the rcumstances and conditions seemed to admit of the introduction of the aborate system which the new Bodies would be called upon to administer.

1. The Act was extended to the twenty-one Districts marginally noted in November 1883; but the framing of rules for the formation of the new Bodies, a matter which required much consideration with reference to the varying circumstances of the different Districts, occupied the remaining months of 1883-84, and al appointment of District and Local Boards was not accomplished till the

Jullundur.	Gujranwala.
Hoshiarpur.	Ferozepore.
Kangra.	Rawalpindi.
Amritsar.	Jhelum.
Gurdaspur.	Gujrat.
Sialkot.	Shahpur.
Lahore.	Mooltan.

year 1884-85, during which Local and District Boards were established in the following fourteen Districts, *viz.*—

Delhi.	Hoshiarpur.	Gujranwala.
Gurgaon.	Kangra.	Amritsar.
Karnal.	Ludhiana.	Gurdaspur.
Umballa.	Ferozepore.	Sialkot.
Jullundur.	Lahore.	

732. Similar Bodies have since been appointed in Mooltan, and arrangements are now in progress for the formation of Boards in Hissar, Rohtak, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpur, Montgomery, Jhang, and Hazara. Of the District Boards already appointed, those of Gurdáspur, Lahore, Mooltan and Amritsar are of the 1st class and the remainder of the second. These Bodies, as well as the subordinate Local Boards, are, except in the Mooltan District, where the system of election has not been found practicable, composed of elected, nominated and *ex-officio* members, the former, however, being in the majority. The Chairmen of the Local Boards have in every case been elected to office; the Chairmen of District Boards are, except in Amritsar and Sialkot, the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts. In Amritsar and Sialkot the District Boards, as well as the Local Boards, are presided over by non-official Chairmen.

733. As required by Act XX of 1883, the proportion to be borne by the Local rate to the annual value of the land has been raised, and the Road, Education and Post cesses abolished in all those Districts to which the Act has been extended.

734. The Local Government has further made rules for the assessment and collection of the Local rate, and has prescribed the persons to whom appeals against assessment shall lie.

735. Rules have also been framed for the guidance of District and Local Boards in regard to their proceedings, correspondence and records, the powers which they are to exercise, the application of the District Fund, contracts, Public Works meetings, accounts, and other matters.

736. Some progress has also been made with the work of framing rules of business for themselves which the law has imposed on the Boards.

737. The following abstract of the income and expenditure of the District Funds in 1884-85, is taken from the accounts for that year submitted by the Accountant-General. It is understood, however, that these accounts are liable to alteration, certain adjustments between the Local Funds and Provincial Revenues having been omitted by the Accountant-General pending the receipt of orders on some questions of account submitted by him for the consideration of Government.

INCOME.	Rs.
¾ Share of Local rate collections under Act V of 1878 ...	2,66,611
1 Per cent. Road cess	41,379
1 " Education cess	43,916
½ " District Post cess	20,528
⅘ Share of Local rate collections under Act XX of 1883 ...	16,97,325
Rents (Fees from Serais)	15,471
Miscellaneous	85,782
Total ...	21,71,012

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Refunds	211
Share of cost of collecting the Local rates	1,27,857
District Post charges	81,629
Establishment and Contingent charges of District Boards and Committees, including Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' and Commissioners' offices paid from District Funds ...	85,979
Education	4,61,815
Medical Establishment and charges	2,54,989
Horse, cattle, and other fairs	3,109
Charges connected with horse-breeding, including stipends to students in the Veterinary School, Lahore	11,758
Arboriculture and the maintenance of Public and other gardens	78,195
Expenses for the improvement of agriculture and trade ...	2,758
Gratuities	775
Printing charges...	947
Donations for charitable purposes	1,737
Rewards for the destruction of snakes and wild animals ...	4,917
Serais and other petty establishment and charges	14,432
Miscellaneous	3,738
Public Works	9,13,188
Contributions to Provincial Revenues	40,463
Total ...	20,88,497

738. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The revenue and expenditure of the Divisions of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab, for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85, are compared in the following statement :—

REVENUE.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Punjab mines	33,08,332	33,27,781
Kohat "	1,10,927	2,36,090
Mandi "	46,689	28,994
Delhi Salt sources	15,20,346	11,42,588
Total ...	49,86,294	47,35,453
EXPENDITURE.		
Punjab mines	2,78,793	2,99,937
Kohat "	30,539	44,423
Mandi "	7,705	7,801
Delhi Salt sources	1,08,253	44,754
Total ...	4,25,290	3,96,915

739. *Punjab Mines.*—The quantity of salt delivered from these mines was 1,618,096 maunds, as compared with 1,609,960 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 8,136 maunds. The quantity which paid duty also exceeded that of 1883-84 by 4,874 maunds, and was larger than in any previous year of which the record exists.

740. The realizations on account of sales and duty were :—

	Rs.
Sale proceeds	75,387
Duty	32,16,486

741. There were also the following receipts :—

Miscellaneous	572
Carriage and freight	35,336

742. The increase in the expenditure on the mines is due to the larger quantity of salt excavated, and also to heavier charges in connection with through traffic salt, which is developing.

743. *Kohát Mines.*—The quantity sold was 602,028 maunds as compared with 411,600 maunds in the previous year. The receipts, which show an increase of Rs. 1,16,163, amounted to Rs. 2,36,090. The charges, as

to be expected, were also larger, being Rs. 44,423, against Rs. 30,539 in the year 1883-84. It has been finally decided to retain the management of these mines in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

744. *Mandi Mines.*—The quantity of salt exported to British territory and for sale in Native States increased from 112,053 maunds to 115,974 maunds, but owing to the reduction in the rate of duty leviable from 10 annas to 6 annas, the portion of income due to Government fell from Rs. 46,683 to Rs. 28,994.

745. *Delhi Salt Sources.*—The Núh works were closed in 1883-84, so that the manufacture of salt was confined to Sultanpur in the year under review. Sales were made at Núh from the stock in hand. The gross receipts of both works were Rs. 11,42,588, as compared with Rs. 15,20,346 of the previous year. The prospects of the Sultanpur works are not encouraging, as Sambar salt, which is superior and not much dearer, is successfully competing with it in public favor. The charges were Rs. 44,754, against Rs. 1,08,258 in 1883-84. The expenditure in the latter year was abnormal, and included the purchase by Government from the manufactures of the stock of salt at the Núh works.

746. CANALS.—The capital invested in the Punjab Canals is as follows:—

PARTICULARS.	During year.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	19,52,242	5,96,24,428
Canals under construction	12,75,918	45,98,288
Canals under suspension	...	35,095
Total ...	32,28,160	6,42,57,811
Deduct contributions by Native States for Sirhind Canal ...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392
Capital invested by Government	27,14,575	5,30,47,419
Deduct—		
For works not classed as Productive	...	50,65,993
Half direct charges of the year for Productive Public Works	11,57,546	} 33,78,127
Indirect charges to date ditto ditto ...	22,20,581	
Total ...		84,44,120
Total amount on which interest is chargeble for the year ...		4,46,03,299

	Rs.	Rs.
The capital of the Perennial Canals in operation during the year was		4,65,20,121
Deduct—		
Half direct charges for the year	6,94,130	
Indirect charges to date	21,60,298	
		28,54,428
The amount on which interest is chargeable for the year was ...		4,36,65,693
Income from all sources		30,20,996
Working expenses		11,22,239
Balance profit being 4·35 on the amount on which in terest is chargeable		18,98,757
Interest @ 4 per cent. on	Rs. 4,36,65,693	17,46,627
There was therefore a profit after paying interest of or 0·35 per cent. on the year's operations. ...		1,52,130

747. The capital of the Inundation Canals in operation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 18,93,915, of which sum the direct outlay was Rs. 18,13,626.

	Rs.
The total income of these canals was	6,68,858
The working expenses	4,84,223
Giving a profit of	1,84,635

equivalent to a percentage of 10·18 on the direct capital outlay. The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canal paid 199·45 and the Shahpur 13·91 per cent., against 194·42 and 47·29 respectively in the previous year. On the Upper Sutlej and Indus Inundation Canals there was a loss of 3·13 and 3·46 per cent., against 2·64 and 10·18 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

748. By the assessments there is a decrease of Rs. 4,93,632 in the present over the previous year on the Permanent Canals, due to a large diminution in the area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal during the rabi crop. On the Inundation Canals there was an increase of Rs. 9,166.

749. The area irrigated was—

Names of Canals.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bári Doáb Canal	376,762	390,860	—14,098
Western Jumna Canal	279,208	472,426	—193,218
Sirhind Canal	36,102	1,713	+34,389
Total Permanent Canals	692,072	864,999	—172,927
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	90,075	71,374	+18,701
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	644	...	+644
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	372,607	329,976	+42,631
Indus Inundation Canals	186,302	150,418	+35,884
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	258,035	226,499	+31,536
Shahpur Inundation Canals	14,553	5,486	+9,067
Total Inundation Canals ...	922,216	783,753	+138,463
Grand Total ...	1,614,288	1,648,752	—34,464

750. The following are the results of the working of the canals for the year:—

Particulars.		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Sirhind Canal.	Inundation Canals..	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of year	1883-84	95,72,284	1,56,97,718	1,98,07,345	18,98,032	4,69,75,379
	1884-85	1,01,18,236	1,59,47,178	2,04,54,707	18,93,915	4,84,14,036
II.—Income realized during the year—						
Direct, *viz.*, water rent and miscellaneous receipts	1883-84	13,92,396	10,03,543	224	1,39,831	25,35,994
	1884-85	16,02,372	10,54,211	32,482	1,09,773	27,98,838
Indirect, *viz.*, land-revenue due to Irrigation Works (including water advantage rate).	1883-84	58,340	2,53,520	...	5,71,467	8,83,327
	1884-85	58,325	2,73,606	...	5,59,085	8,91,016
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1883-84	14,50,736	12,57,063	224	7,11,298	34,19,321
	1884-85	16,60,697	13,27,817	32,482	6,68,858	36,89,854
III.—Charges for the year—						
Maintenance, including Establishment	1883-84	4,77,664	5,62,330	17,491	5,63,690	16,21,175
	1884-85	4,77,422	4,99,607	1,45,210	4,84,223	16,06,462
Interest on Capital outlay	1883-84	3,49,824	5,99,920	7,31,722	...	16,81,466
	1884-85	3,74,314	6,08,136	7,64,177	...	17,46,627
Total ...	1883-84	8,27,488	11,62,250	7,49,213	5,63,690	33,02,641
	1884-85	8,51,736	11,07,743	9,09,387	4,84,223	33,53,089
IV.—Net Profit and Loss—						
(*a*)—Including interest on Capital outlay	1883-84	6,23,248	94,813	—7,48,989	1,47,608	1,16,680
	1884-85	8,08,961	2,20,074	—8,76,905	1,84,635	3,36,765
(*b*)—Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On Direct Income only. Amount	1883-84	9,14,732	4,41,213	—17,267	—4,23,859	9,14,819
	1884-85	11,24,950	5,54,604	—1,12,728	—3,74,450	11,92,376
Percentage on Capital Account.	1883-84	9·56	2·81	—0·09	—22·33	1·95
	1884-85	11·12	3·48	—0·55	—19·77	2·46
On Total income both Direct and Indirect. Amount	1883-84	9,73,072	6,94,733	—17,267	1,47,608	17,98,146
	1884-85	11,83,275	8,28,210	—1,12,728	1,84,635	20,83,392
Percentage on Capital Account.	1883-84	10·17	4·43	—0·09	7·77	3·83
	1884-85	11·69	5·19	—0·55	9·74	4·30

N. B.—Adjustments on account of previous years are excluded from the income.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

751. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner shows that since the amalgamation of the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department, the inspection of towns and villages throughout the Province has received much more general attention than was possible under the old system.

752. VITAL STATISTICS—*Births.*—The birth-rate of the Province was 42·98 per 1,000 of population, the highest rate, as usual, being in Siálkot (53·59). Out of 32 districts twenty have ratios exceeding 40 per mille; in eight the ratios exceed 30; and in the remaining four districts the ratios varied from 27·05 to 12·04 per mille of population. The third quarter of the year shows the highest number of births. Of the total births, 337,833 were Hindus and 471,684 were Muhammadans: 432,806 were males and 377,106 were females, being in the ratio of 100 females to 114·77 males, or nearly the same as last year.

753. *Deaths.*—The total number of deaths registered was 660,298, being 184,557 more than the previous year, and giving a death-rate for the Province of 35·04 per mille. During the seventeen years registration has been in force this death-rate has only been exceeded twice, in the extremely unhealthy years 1878 and 1879.

754. The cause of this unhealthiness was the great prevalence of what are termed "malarious fevers," and the districts which suffered most from these were Ludhiána, Umballa, Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Delhi, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh, Jullundur, Hissar, Gurdáspur, Rohtak and Mooltan. The death-rate in these 12 districts from malarious fevers alone was equal to 33·83 per mille. More than two-thirds of the entire mortality of the Province was from fevers of this type. They showed a sudden increase in September, reached their height in October, and gradually decreased in November and December. During October and November the deaths from malarious fevers alone were equal to more than a fourth of the total mortality of the year from all causes.

755. *Cholera.*—Cholera was happily confined to a few districts, and only in Kángra did it show much virulency. Here it lingered throughout the hot weather and caused 526 deaths. There were also local outbreaks at Kotgarh near Simla, and in Jullundur, Delhi, Ferozepore and Umballa, but these were of trifling extent, and only isolated cases occurred in a few other districts of the Province.

756. *Small-pox.*—The deaths from small-pox numbered 16,416, being an increase of 30 per cent. over those of the previous year. Karnál, Umballa, Sirsa, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Amritsar, Pesháwar, Gurgaon and Ferozepore were the districts where the disease was most prevalent.

757. Sanitary works—*Civil.*—In connection with the drainage scheme for the Dera Gházi Khan Cantonment, all the drains inside Cantonment were completed and the out-fall channel was expected to be ready by March 1885.

758. The Sanjauli Reservoir, Simla, was sufficiently advanced in December to allow of water being stored in it, and it was expected to be completed and handed over to the Municipality early in 1885. This structure is calculated to hold 2 million gallons of water, and its cost has been Rs. 1,77,810.

759. A scheme for improving the sewerage of Simla by a pipe system has also been drawn up, but owing to want of funds only part of it could be taken in hand at once. Sanction, however, has been given to that portion of it which deals with the sewerage of the Bara Simla section, including the bazaar, which part requires the most immediate attention. This portion is estimated to cost Rs. 1,11,345; and during the year the pipe-track has been completed.

760. At Amritsar an extramural drainage scheme for the removal of storm-water from the City and suburbs, and for the drainage of certain swamps or ponds near the Civil lines, was commenced at the expense of the Local Government in January 1884, and was expected to be completed, with the exception of the north drain, before the beginning of the rains of 1885. The work of filling in the City ditch was continued, and 3,307,020 cubic feet of earth was deposited in it during the year.

761. At Delhi a new scheme of water-works, to cost Rs. 10,10,279, has received the sanction of the Local Government, but the application for leave to raise the required loan for the works is still under consideration.

762. The drainage of certain suburbs of Delhi, which had been obstructed by the cutting of the Okla Navigation Canal, has been restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,000, of which 7,000 were provided by the Municipality and 8,000 by the Canal Department. At Peshawar the Bara river had been cleaned, and at Dalhousie arrangements made for a drinking water supply to the Civil Station.

763. These were the chief sanitary works; but in every district minor works were carried out connected with conservancy, water-supply, drainage, &c., and the gross expenditure by Municipalities on these works during the year was Rs. 9,22,137, which is equal to 32 per cent. of their yearly incomes.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

764. During the year 1884 six new dispensaries were opened at the following places—*viz.*, Sayadwála in the Montgomery district, Dharmkot in the Ferozepore district, Kotgarh in the Simla district, Patti in the Lahore district, Ellenabad in the Hissar district, and Charsadda in the Pesháwar district, and one branch dispensary was closed at Pesháwar, leaving 196 in operation,

as per detail in the margin, at the end of the year, or 5 more than the previous year. The Medical staff consisted of 63 Assistant Surgeons and 306 Hospital Assistants, of whom 32 of the former and 203 of the latter were either in charge of, or attached to, dispensaries, and the remainder were employed on State Railways, Canals, &c., or in the service of Native States.

1 State Hospital.

194 Dispensaries, guaranteed or maintained by Local Funds.

1 maintained partly at cost of private individuals.

765. The number of persons treated and the income and expenditure during the past three years have been:—

Years.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other funds.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882	189	38,619	1,578,405	1,617,024	73,556	2,73,008	30,736	3,77,300	3,61,108
1883	191	38,016	1,560,240	1,598,256	70,500	3,56,799	18,774	4,46,073	4,42,610
1884	196	39,300	1,742,639	1,781,939	48,995	3,05,796	19,074	3,73,865	3,78,885

766. The large increase of patients during last year is partly due to the opening of several new dispensaries, but mainly to the great unhealthiness of the year.

767. The death-rate of in-door patients was 4·93 against 5·37 in the previous year.

768. The diseases most commonly treated were malarial fevers, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, and ulcers,—the first showing an increase of 99,770 cases over the previous year. The cases of ophthalmia are still on the increase. There were 366 cases of small-pox and 94 cases of cholera treated during the year.

769. The number of major operations performed was 8,313, which is 1,667 more than in the previous year, and 3,166 more than in 1882.

770. The income of all dispensaries for the year from all sources was Rs. 3,73,865, of which Rs. 3,05,796 were contributed from local and other funds, and Rs. 48,995 from Provincial revenues.

771. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,78,885, of which Rs. 54,546 were spent on buildings and repairs.

772. Steps have been taken for providing Delhi with a hospital suitable to the requirements of that important city. Rs. 70,000 have been collected in subscriptions; Rs. 50,000 have been promised from Municipal and District Funds, and Government has promised a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000. It is hoped that a sum of two lakhs of rupees will be collected eventually. At present the selection of a suitable site for the hospital is under consideration.

773. The Ripon Hospital at Simla had made good progress at the close of the year.

774. *Leper Asylums.*—There are seven of these Asylums in the Punjab, including the one at Sabathu, which has for some reason been excluded from the returns of recent years. At these seven institutions there were altogether 658 lepers housed and cared for during the year; of whom 72 died, 83 left of their own accord, and 503 remained at the end of the year. None appear to have derived any benefit from treatment.

775. The income of these Asylums is derived partly from Municipal and District Funds, partly from the interest of money invested for their benefit, and partly from subscriptions raised in this country and at home, as well as in the United States and Germany.

776. The expenditure of all the Asylums during the year amounted to Rs 23,037. The Asylums at Umballa and Sabáthu are entirely under the charge of American Presbyterian Missionaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

777. The two Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab are at Delhi and Lahore. On the 1st January 1884 there were 283 lunatics in the Lahore Asylum and 87 in the Delhi Asylum. During the year 63 were admitted into the former and 64 into the latter, so that during the year 346 lunatics were under treatment at Lahore and 151 at Delhi, making a total of 497, of whom 100 were females. The results during the year were as follows :—

Lahore ...	Discharged cured	25 males. 9 females.
	Made over to friends, improved	4 males. 1 female.
	Made over to friends, not improved ...	4 males.
	Escaped	4 males. 2 recaptured.
	Died	21 males. 2 females.
Delhi ...	Discharged cured	14 males. 3 females.
	Made over to friends, improved	8 males. 2 females.
	Discharged, not proving insane	5 males. 1 female.
	Died	15 males. 3 females.

778. The number of criminal lunatics treated in both Asylums during 1884 was 58, of whom 3 were women.

779. The expenditure during 1884 was, in Lahore, Rs. 28,882-10-3; in Delhi Rs. 10,818-11-11, and the average cost per head was, in Lahore, Rs. 92-13-3; in Delhi, Rs. 110-6-10. This shows a reduction of Rs. 5-3-0 per head at the Delhi Asylum, but the expense there is still higher than it should be.

780. The average number of lunatics employed on labour at the Lahore Asylum was 170, and at the Delhi Asylum 70; or 59 and 72 per cent. of the mean population respectively. The labour is mostly of a light nature, and the lunatics are frequently relieved at it.

781. The net profits at Lahore amounted to Rs. 1,380-13-6, or Rs. 3-15-10 per head, and at Delhi to Rs. 876-5-7, or Rs. 5-12-10 per head of total population.

782. Arrangements have now been made with the Railway authorities for a supply of water, brought by a pipe from their main to the Lunatic Asylum, and the work is being carried out. The ward for European lunatics is now completed and ready for occupation, and the additional cells for violent lunatics, also the work-shed in the criminal lunatic ward, have been finished.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

783. The working of the system does not show satisfactory results. In 11 out of 16 cantonments in the Punjab there has been an increase of venereal disease, and in Delhi, Dagshai, Jullundur and Mooltan this increase has been marked.

784. Orders were issued by the Government of India to close the Lock Hospitals at Murree, Kasauli, Ráwalpindi, Mian Mir, Pesháwar and Delhi, from 1st January 1885.

VACCINATION.

785. The reorganized Vaccination Department continues to work well, and the operations performed are considered to be of a much more trustworthy character than they were under the old system, when supervision was not so strict as it now is.

786. During the year Lahore followed the example of Amritsar in applying to have the compulsory provisions of the law with regard to vaccination extended to it, but owing to some opposition raised by certain of the inhabitants, the measure has been postponed for a year.

787. The total number of vaccinations by all establishments during the year was 583,498, being a decrease of 49,564 from the previous year. This decrease was entirely due to the great prevalence of malarious fevers; for, in the districts which were comparatively free from these fevers, there was actually a large increase in the number of operations over the previous year. Of the total number of persons vaccinated, 314,896 were males and 268,602 were females. Over three-fourths of the primary vaccinations were upon children under one year of age, and fully a fifth upon children between the ages of one and six years.

788. The number of revaccinations was 15,787, which is nearly double what it was in the previous year.

789. The percentage of successful operations in primary vaccinations, classing the unknown with the unsuccessful cases, was 94·78, as compared with 94·25 in the previous year.

790. Vaccination in Military cantonments has received special attention during the year, and has been more thoroughly carried out than formerly.

791. The aggregate cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 82,652, or a little less than last year, so that the cost of each successful case of vaccination was 2 annas and 5 pies.

792. In addition to the operations performed by the different Government establishments, vaccination is also carried on systematically in many of the large Native States by their own staff of vaccinators.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

793. GENERAL.—The year has been chiefly characterized by a very severe epidemic of fever which prevailed throughout the eastern districts of the Province, and necessitated the closing of most of the schools in the tracts affected for from a month to six weeks during the autumn. The result was to largely reduce the number of new entries in the lowest classes. Eliminating differences of classification due to the new returns, introduced this year under the orders of the Government of India, our returns include 3 more High, 10 more Middle, and 86 more Primary Public schools than those of last year, while the number of male scholars is greater than of last year by 7,087, or 5·6 per cent., the increase in the High Department having been 16, in the Middle 15, in the Upper Primary 9, in the Lower Primary 4, in the Primary 5, and among those learning English 9 per cent. The expenditure on general Public schools has increased by 4 per cent., that portion of it which is borne by Provincial revenues has decreased by 2 per cent., while the fee income of these schools has risen by 16 per cent., or three times the increase in the number of scholars. A portion of this increase, however, is owing to the inclusion, for the first time this year, of certain institutions, such as the colleges and schools maintained by the Punjab University and the Lawrence Asylum at Sanâwar.

794. The progress made is general, and extends to almost every district of the Province.

795. The proportions of the population and of its various component parts which should be and are in attendance at schools of various classes, were detailed with some fulness in last year's report, and a single year alters the figures but slightly. The table printed below brings out some of the salient points of the educational condition of the Province.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (1884-85).

DETAILS.	Province.
Percentage of male population at public Boys' schools	1·2
Percentage of male population of school-going age at public Boys' schools ...	4·2
Percentage of boys of Primary school-going age at public Primary Boys' schools ...	7·8
Percentage of total scholars who are—	
Hindús	52·1
Sikhs	8·9
Muhammadans	37·5
Europeans	0·6
Number of boys of school-going age to each boy at a Public school among—	
Hindús	16·0
Sikhs	15·4
Muhammadans	32·2

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (1884-85).—*Concluded.*

Details.	Province.
Or, adding Private schools—	
Hindús	11·9
Sikhs	9·5
Muhammadans	9·9
Percentage of total scholars at Public schools reading in—	
Lower Primary department	77·2
Upper " "	15·4
Middle "	6·5
High "	0·9
Number of girls of a school-going age to each girl at school	216
Percentage of total expenditure met from—	
Provincial revenues	27·5
District and Municipal funds	38·4
Fees	16·3
Other sources	17·8

796. Controlling Agencies.—The work of the District Inspectors and Chief Muharrirs is, as a rule, very favourably reported of by the Inspectors.

797. The officers are, as a rule, efficient, and in many instances conspicuously so. But neither have their numbers been augmented nor their position improved for many years, while the work to be done has increased enormously. The result is that the superior staff are burdened with much necessary work that should be done by inferior agency, to the detriment of their more important duties. The Resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission held out hopes of assistance from Imperial revenues; and one of the first ends to which any such assistance would have been devoted, would have been the strengthening of the Inspecting staff.

798. The new rules for inspections of schools by the Tahsíl staff have not been without good effect.

799. The Punjab University.—The Punjab University has continued during the year to exercise the functions of an advising body to the Punjab Government on educational matters. The third Convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 15th November 1884, at which the honorary degree of D.O.L. was conferred on His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon.

800. The number of candidates sent up by Punjab schools for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University has again fallen from 96 to 88, while the number of passes rose from 30 to 32, of whom 7 were Europeans. Last year 9 Punjab candidates went up for Calcutta degrees; this year there were none. For the Punjab University Matriculation 648 candidates appeared against 438 last year, and 294 passed against 171. On the Oriental side the candidates fell from 56 to 54, and the number of passes, namely 29, was the same. For the Intermediate examination the number of candidates rose from 71 to 81 in the Arts, and fell from 15 to 5 in the Oriental Faculty. The candidates for degrees on both sides were 33 against 36 last year, but the number of degrees won rose from 15 to 23, including the first two M.O.L.'s of the new University. The Oriental Titles' examination showed 90 successful out of 250 candidates, against

79 successful out of the 297 candidates of last year. In the Professional examinations 50 passed out of 191, against 42 out of 195. Extra-Provincial institutions for the first time sent up candidates to the Entrance examination to the number of 11, while they also sent up 89 candidates for Oriental titles, against 54 last year. These figures show in a very striking manner the increasing popularity of the Provincial University.

801. LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.—The numbers on the rolls at the end of the year rose from 128 to 186, and the average daily attendance from 118 to 151. Thus the number of students has increased during the past two years by 80 per cent., and this year's Entrance class is larger than ever, including no fewer than 139 students; and this notwithstanding that an enhanced scale of fees was introduced during the year. Notwithstanding the large increase in numbers, the expenditure has risen from Rs. 46,477 to Rs. 49,674, or by only 7 per cent., while the fee income has risen from Rs. 2,760 to Rs. 3,717, or by 35 per cent., the fact that the increase is proportionately smaller than the increase in the number of students being explained by the fact that the latter is most marked in the lower classes.

802. ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.—The number of students was 10 in 1882-83, 24 in 1883-84, and 39 in 1884-85. The expenditure has fallen from Rs. 704 to Rs. 600 per mensem, while the monthly fee income has risen from Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 100-8. These results are eminently satisfactory.

803. THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.—During the year the Chancellor proposed to place the College under the management of a Committee appointed by the Senate from among its members, to give it a fixed annual allotment from the University revenues, to permit it to receive subscriptions for its own purposes, and to confer upon the Committee a very large power of self-government. A series of resolutions and a set of rules embodying these proposals were passed by the Senate, and have received the sanction of Government.

804. The results of University examinations contrast most favourably with the exceedingly poor results noticed last year. The College passed 2 out of its 3 candidates for the Entrance examination on the Arts side, while its B.A. candidate obtained his degree. It does not, however, profess to prepare students for the Arts examination. On the Oriental side 14 out of 16 passed for the Entrance, and 3 out 5 for the Intermediate, while both the B.O.L. and the M.O.L. candidates were successful. For the Oriental Titles' examinations it passed 32 candidates out of 64, other Provincial institutions under private managers only passing 21 out of 65.

805. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The alteration in the classification of schools introduced by the Government of India rules, under which a High school is counted as a single school, instead of, as formerly, its High and Middle departments and its Primary department being treated as separate schools, greatly circumscribes the limits within which comparison of the figures for the year under report with those of the preceding year is possible. The number of scholars in the different stages can indeed be compared, as can the total income and expenditure from various sources. But with respect to the number

of institutions, the cost of and fee income in Primary and Secondary schools respectively, and the average cost of education and fees paid by each scholar in either class of school, comparison is impossible.

806. On the whole, there are 3 new High schools, of which 2 are Anglo-Vernacular; 8 more Anglo-Vernacular Secondary schools, and 3 new Vernacular Secondary schools; while the Middle department in one Vernacular school has been closed, and English introduced into another.

807. The total number of scholars under Secondary instruction has risen from 7,596 to 8,756, or by 15 per cent.; those in High departments having increased by 16 per cent.; and those in Middle departments by 15 per cent. This increase in the number under Secondary instruction extends to every district in the Province.

808. The expenditure on Secondary schools for boys amounts to Rs. 5,80,000, of which Rs. 2,15,000 was borne by Provincial revenues, Rs. 85,000 by District funds, Rs. 72,000 by Municipal funds, Rs. 1,15,000 came from fees, and Rs. 92,000 from other sources.

809. Nearly 58 per cent. of the number on the High school rolls at the beginning of the year went up for the Entrance examination; and the percentage of passes to candidates rose from 47 to 49, or taking the Punjab University alone, to 52.

810. Last year there were 1,711 candidates for the Middle school examination from Government and Aided schools, and 2,080 candidates in all. This year the corresponding numbers are 1,733 and 2,739. Last year the percentage of the whole number who took up English was 58; this year it is 57·9. The percentage of passes has risen for Government schools on the Anglo-Vernacular side from 61 to 88, and on the Vernacular side from 73·5 to 81·5; for Aided schools on the Anglo-Vernacular side from 47·3 to 80; and on the whole, on the Anglo-Vernacular side from 50·6 to 78, on the Vernacular side from 70 to 75·6, and on the total from 58·8 to 77.

811. This extraordinary improvement in the results cannot be attributed wholly, or even mainly, to any improvement in the instruction. It is for the most part due to fluctuations in the standard of examination.

812. The figures show that, so far as statistics go, the progress of Secondary education throughout the Province has been satisfactory. The Inspectors' reports show that the quality of the instruction also is steadily improving.

813. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The returns do not afford the means of comparing the number of schools this year with those of last. But it appears from the Inspectors' reports that, in the Umballa circle, 18 new Primary schools have been opened during the year; in the Lahore circle, 8 new schools have been opened and 2 closed, while 8 unaided schools have been brought on the returns; in the Mooltan circle 10 schools have been opened and 1 closed; while in the Ráwalpindi circle 15 Aided Vernacular schools are now for the first time shown in the returns. On the whole our tables include 56 more Primary schools than formerly, of which at least 33 are due to actual increase during the

year. The new returns do not distinguish between Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Primary schools.

814. The number of scholars reading in the Primary stage has increased during the year from 106,580 to 111,830, or by just 5 per cent. The increase has extended to almost every district in the Punjab. But it has been very unequally distributed, owing to the severe fever which raged during the autumn throughout the eastern districts of the Province, which necessitated the closing of most of the schools in the districts affected for nearly a month, and which seriously affected the number of admissions. That the evil effects were chiefly confined to the influx of new scholars is apparent from the fact that, while the numbers in the Upper Primary department have increased by 9 per cent., the increase in the Lower Primary is only 4 per cent.

815. The expenditure on Primary schools for boys was Rs. 3,18,400, of which Rs. 27,000 were from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,16,000 from District funds, Rs. 25,600 from Municipal funds, Rs. 32,500 from fees, and Rs. 17,500 from other sources. Of the total expenditure on education from each source, the percentage devoted to Primary schools was 10 in the case of Provincial, 44½ in the case of District, and 24 in the case of Municipal revenues, and 23 on the whole. As already explained, no comparison is possible with the figures of last year.

816. The total number of passes by the Upper Primary examination has risen from 4,624 to 5,377, or by 18 per cent., and by the Lower Primary examination from 9,720 to 11,289, or by 16 per cent., the former percentage being double, and the latter four times, the corresponding increase in the total number of scholars. The percentage of passes to candidates has risen from 69·2 to 75·0 for the Upper Primary, and from 72·6 to 77·4 for the Lower Primary examination. The improvement has been general throughout the Province.

817. The figures show that, notwithstanding that sickness has throughout a large portion of the Province reduced the number of new admissions to our schools, the progress of Primary education has been great and general. Schools and scholars have alike increased in number; the proportion of total scholars that are reading in the higher stage has risen; while the results of examinations show a very marked advance upon those of last year. The reports of the Inspectors show that the advance is not one of figures merely. Rules have been lately sanctioned, which will practically prevent the appointment as a teacher in a Primary school of anyone who has not passed the Middle school or some higher examination, save to special appointments, and in a few very backward districts; and these will do much to improve the general efficiency of our teachers. The inducement which the new grant-in-aid rules will hold out to the employment of certificated teachers will also work in the same direction.

818. SCHOLARSHIPS.—The total expenditure has decreased from Rs. 63,183 to Rs. 59,131, or by 6·4 per cent.; that from Provincial revenues by 16 per cent.; that from local rates by 8·6 per cent.; and that from Municipal funds by 6·3 per cent. The decrease in Provincial expenditure can only be attributed to larger lapses, forfeitures, or short drawals, as the amount awarded was the same in both years. The percentage of expenditure on scholarships upon income from fees

has fallen from 59·3 to 50·4. It is satisfactory to find that 12·1 per cent. of the expenditure fell to the share of Aided schools, against only 11·2 per cent. last year. The new rules for High school Government scholarships, which allot a certain number to each district and division, came into force during the year, and gives scholars from backward districts a better chance than they had before. During the year Local Bodies were invited to declare a certain number of their Middle school scholarships, calculated at the rate of 1 for every 150 scholars in the Primary stage, open to all residents of the district, and tenable under certain fixed conditions uniform throughout the Province. All but five districts have already accepted the proposal, and there is little doubt but that the remaining districts will follow their example.

819. FEES.—The growth of fee income has already been alluded to. It has increased by 16 per cent., while the number of scholars has only risen by 6 per cent., so that the average fee per scholar has increased by more than 9 per cent. It is hoped that the new rules and scale will be issued within a few weeks. Besides generally raising the fee rates throughout the Province, they will effect material improvements; they will separate fees for English from those for Vernacular instruction, and they will enforce payment of fees by the sons of wealthy traders or rent : receiving landowners.

820. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MASTERS.—The expenditure on the Central Training College during the year was Rs. 18,448 on maintenance, and Rs. 6,154 on stipends, against Rs. 16,779 and Rs. 5,961 respectively for the preceding year. But the increased cost of maintenance is only nominal, being due to the transfer of the Translating staff from the Government Book Depôt to the College.

821. The College contained, at the end of the year, 52 students, or six fewer than in 1883-84. The classes, although originally including the full numbers for which stipends are provided, lost a considerable proportion of their students during the course of the sessions, for the most part owing to students obtaining employment under Government.

822. During the year the Principal of the Central Training College was entrusted with the duty of visiting and reporting on the Government Normal schools at Delhi and Rawalpindi. The responsibility and authority of the Inspector of the Circle remain intact. The number of students on the rolls was, as compared with the preceding year, 60 against 75 at Lahore, 52 against 57 at Dehli, 23 against 13 in the Ráwalpindi Normal classes, and 37 against 29 in the Ráwalpindi preparatory classes; in all, 172 against 174. The total number of stipends sanctioned is 170. The expenditure on all these schools was Rs. 11,824 for maintenance and Rs. 10,877 on stipends, against Rs. 11,963 and Rs. 11,386 for the preceding year, there being a small decrease under each head. In the examination for certificates, 78 passed out of 126 candidates.

823. The schools are favourably reported on, both by the Inspector and by the Principal of the College.

824. The Model schools attached to the Normal schools are flourishing in all respects, except as regards the difficulty of maintaining an Upper Primary

department. This is due to the fact, that in large cities parents demand instruction in English for their sons, which it is difficult to supply, the Normal school being wholly vernacular.

825. INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.—The number of pupils at the Lahore Medical school has risen, during the year, from 159 to 188; the expenditure on maintenance has risen from Rs. 55,980 to Rs. 60,434, and on scholarships and stipends from Rs. 15,921 to Rs. 17,704; while the average cost per scholar, excluding scholarships, has fallen from Rs. 337-13 to Rs. 313-2, or by 7½ per cent.

826. The admission of women was the most striking feature of the year. It is an immense step in advance; and it is significant to observe that in this, the first year of the experiment, no fewer than eight of the female candidates spoke only the vernacular.

827. The Law school, which is maintained by the University, had on its rolls, at the end of this year, 71 students, and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,572. The income derived from fees was Rs. 3,670, and this, added to the fees for Law examinations, more than covers the whole University expenditure upon teaching and examining in law. The school passed 9 out of 37 candidates for the first, and 5 out of 24 for the final examination; these results being very markedly better than those obtained by private tuition, and than the corresponding results of last year. During this year the rules for the management of the school and constitution of the examinations in law have been revised. An Honour examination has been added, and the educational qualifications required for admission to the examination have been raised. At the same time the Chief Court has raised the standard of the University examinations required of candidates for admission to the local bar; and the result can hardly fail to be advantageous to the profession, though it may perhaps reduce the number of students in the Law school.

828. The number of students on the rolls of the Mayo School of Art at the end of the year was 85. Last year it was 62; and three years ago it was only 33. This increase in numbers is satisfactory, and seems to show that the school is growing rapidly in the appreciation of the classes for whom it is intended. The expenditure was Rs. 13,260, against Rs. 14,476 in 1883-84, or a reduction of 8½ per cent. in cost, against an increase of 37 per cent. in the number of scholars, an excellent result. The number of students maintained at the school by Districts and Native States has risen to 11.

829. During the year two new Industrial schools have been brought on the returns: the Delhi Municipal school, which is now two years old, and a school at Gurdaspur. The total expenditure on Industrial schools has risen from Rs. 2,175 to Rs. 2,977. Only Rs. 180, however, comes from Provincial revenues.

830. FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).—Two new Secondary Girls' schools have been opened during the year. The number of Primary schools has decreased by 17, seven new schools having been opened and 24 closed. In many cases the closure of a Girls' school means nothing more than the transfer of its

pupils to another and more flourishing school hard by. The total number of scholars shows a nominal decrease of 1 per cent., which is wholly confined to the lowest classes. The standard of education appears to be gradually rising. There were this year 39 passes by the Upper Primary, and 118 by the Lower Primary standard, against 34 and 61 for last year. The number of girls reading in the Higher departments also has increased by 2 per cent.

831. The figures show that, while numbers have been practically stationary during the year, some small improvement has taken place in the style of instruction, the reduction in the number of Girls' schools, wherever it is not merely nominal, is greatly to be regretted, and measures have been taken to put a stop to it, at any rate as regards Government schools.

832. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The European Code for the Bengal Presidency has now been brought into force in the Punjab, and the new standards will very materially affect the scholastic organisation and course of studies of our Aided schools.

833. The number of Secondary schools is 4 against 8. The deficiency, however, is simply owing to the fact that the High and Middle departments of the schools have not been regarded as separate institutions. So the number of Primary schools also remains unchanged, there being 3 independent schools and 4 attached departments of Secondary schools; total 7, as last year. The aggregate numbers in these institutions have risen from 427 to 439, or 2·8 per cent. The numbers in the Secondary stage show an increase of 4. The numbers in the Upper Primary division have risen from 88 to 108, or 22·7 per cent., but those in the Lower Primary department have fallen from 233 to 221, or 5 per cent. Of the aggregate numbers, 50·3 per cent. are in the Lower Primary, 24·7 per cent. in the Upper Primary, and 25 per cent. in the Secondary stage.

834. The total expenditure on the Boys' schools (excepting the Lawrence Military Asylum) amounted to Rs. 52,622, against Rs. 63,060 last year; the fees have risen from Rs. 18,758 to Rs. 20,984, or 11·8 per cent., and constitute 39·8 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

835. EUROPEAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—There are 14 schools for European girls in the Province, of which 2 are Secondary and 12 Primary, against 3 Secondary and 15 Primary last year. One Secondary school was closed during the year under report. Three Primary schools also have been closed. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar, the numbers have fallen from 9 to 5 in the Secondary stage, and from 657 to 596 in the Primary. This decrease is mainly due to the closing of the four schools above mentioned. Of the aggregate numbers now at school, 437, or 72·8 per cent., are in the Lower Primary, and 159, or 26·5 per cent., in the Upper Primary stage.

836. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 82,047, of which Rs. 34,464 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 490 from Municipal funds, Rs. 26,416 from fees, and Rs. 20,677 from subscriptions. The expenditure last year was Rs. 80,312, showing an increase of Rs. 1,735, or a little over two per cent. The fees have risen from Rs. 24,529 to Rs. 26,416.

837. Muhammadans.—The following figures show in a convenient form the degree in which schools and colleges are made use of by Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans respectively :—

Kind of Institution.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.
Boys.			
Arts Colleges	214	20	104
Secondary schools	24,556	3,445	13,194
Primary schools	38,625	7,317	32,308
Training schools	136	20	104
School of Art	18	21	44
Law school	43	6	17
Medical school	109	15	50
Industrial schools	7	2	69
Other schools	8	7	45
Total at Public schools	63,716	10,853	45,935
„ male population	3,883,915	639,460	5,639,845
„ „ per scholar	60·9	58·9	122·7
Males between 5 and 15 years of age	981,349	152,533	1,524,237
„ „ per scholar	15·4	14·0	33·2
Scholars at Private schools*	21,941	6,759	102,135
Total scholars at schools of all sorts	85,657	17,612	148,070
„ males, per scholar	45·3	36·3	38·1
Males between 5 and 15 years old, per scholar	11·5	8·5	10·3
Girls.			
Secondary schools	...	...	71
Primary schools	3,557	1,579	3,740
Training schools	52	39	37
Industrial school	...	...	15
Total at Public schools	3,609	1,618	3,863
„ female population	3,246,613	481,544	4,885,305
„ „ per scholar	899	297	1,264
Females between 5 and 15 years of age†	778,376	105,446	1,226,424
„ „ per scholar †	215	65	317
Scholars at Private schools ‡	442	133	4,317
Total scholars at schools of all sorts	4,051	1,751	8,180
„ females, per scholar	801	275	597
Females between 5 and 15 years old, per scholar † ...	192	60	150

* 13,496 girls are included in boys' schools, of which details by religion are not available.

‡ 675 boys „ in girls „ „ „ „ „

† These figures are very untrustworthy.

838. A comparison with the corresponding figures for 1883-84, shows that while the number of Hindús at Public schools and colleges has increased by 5½ per cent., that of Sikhs has risen by 9, and that of Muhammadans by 6 per cent., and that the proportion of scholars to Muhammadan boys of school-going age has risen from 1 in 35 to 1 in 33.

839. The increase in the number of Muhammadans in Arts colleges is partly owing to the inclusion, for the first time, of the figures for the Oriental College. But deducting the 67 Muhammadan scholars of that institution, the increase from 18 to 37 is sufficiently striking. As before, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils is largest in the School of Arts; and the increase in actual number, from 30 to 44, is large. Unfortunately the change in classification

renders impossible a comparison between the figures of the two years for Primary and Secondary education separately.

840. NATIVE CHIEFS.—The only special institution in the Punjab for the education of the sons of Native Chiefs and of minors under the Court of Wards, is the Wards' school at Umballa. The institution has never been a success, and it is now proposed to replace it by a Punjab Chiefs' school at Lahore. The new school is to be a sort of Punjab Eton, to which boys of good family shall be admitted, and at which the education shall be thorough and the fees high. The Chiefs of the Province, who will have a large voice in the management, have taken up the matter warmly.

841. TEXT-BOOKS.—The Government Book Depôt was closed on the 31st December 1884, the business of distributing text-books to the schools of the Province, to perform which it had been originally called into existence, being transferred to the private firm of Messrs. Gillon & Co., of Lahore.

842. While the Book Depôt has been thus abolished, the Educational Press has been largely reduced; and the work that used to be done by the presses now reduced, has been transferred to private firms.

843. At the same time the duty of supplying the Government schools of each district with text-books has been made over to the district boards.

844. The machinery for the primary production of text-books has also been remodelled. The translating staff has been transferred to the Central Training College. The Principal of the College will be appointed Secretary to the Text-Book Committee, and the Superintendent of the Educational Press will be constituted Assistant Secretary. Thus the whole machinery will be consolidated and brought under the control of a single officer and his assistant, both of whom will be in Lahore during the whole of the cold weather. Both, moreover, have exceptional facilities for the proper performance of their duties.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

845. The total number of publications registered during the year 1884 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 was 1,535, or 251 less than those registered during 1883, and the number of books of which the copyright was registered was 72 as against 78 in 1885.

846. The number of publications in each of the different languages during 1884, as compared with that of the preceding year, stands thus:—

	1883.	1884.
English	178	70
Hindí	163	158
Kashmírí	10	8
Pashtu	18	11
Punjábi	314	258
Sindhí	4	1
Urdú	779	765
Arabic	90	67
Persian	82	97
Thakri	...	1
Sanskrit	40	16
Bi-lingual	94	65
Tri-lingual	13	17
Polyglot	1	1
Total ...	1,786	1,535

847. Classified according to subjects, the figures are as given below:—

	1883.	1884.
Arts	5 ...	2
Biography	11 ...	11
Drama	22 ...	26
Fiction	17 ...	22
History	26 ...	14
Language	241 ...	200
Law	218 ...	121
Medicine	83 ...	85
Miscellaneous	247 ...	284
Poetry	458 ...	387
Politics	1 ...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2 ...	...
Religion	378 ...	296
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	65 ...	70
Science (Natural and other)	8 ...	11
Voyages and Travels	4 ...	...
Total ...	1,786 ...	1,535

848. Of the 1,535 publications, 1,247 are books and 288 are periodicals. Of the latter 99 are legal, 61 medical, 22 religious, 4 on languages, and 102 miscellaneous.

849. The number of printing presses in the Province during the year 1884 was 124 as against 104 in the preceding year. Of these 39 are located at Lahore, 36 at Delhi, 10 at Amritsar, 6 at Siálkot, 5 each at Umballa, Simla, and Ráwalpindi, and the rest in other parts of the Punjab.

850. *Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.*—The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers and periodicals published in the Province during the year 1884 :—

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Paper.	3 Where published.	4 Language.	5 Period of publication.	6 Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind	Jálandhar ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	150 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Panjab	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Three times a week ...	500 ,,
3	Aína-i-Akhláq *	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly	150 ,,
4	Aina-i-Hind*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly	100 ,,
5	Akhbar-i-Am	Do. ...	Do. ...	Twice a week	1,880 ,,
6	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly	400 ,,
7	Asha'at-ul-Sunnat	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monthly	350 ,,
8	Akhbár-i-Majlis-i-Akhláqia † ...	Amritsar ...	Do. ...	Three times a month.	
9	Akhbár-i-Sabhá	Kapúrthala...	Do. ...	Weekly	150 copies.
10	Akhbár-ul-Nasa*	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Three times a month ...	350 ,,
11	Akmal-ul-Akhbár	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weekly.	
12	Arya Mitra * †	Amritsar ...	Do. ...	Do.	
13	Anjuman-i-Kasúr Journal ...	Kasúr ...	Do. ...	Monthly.	
14	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Three times a month ...	110 copies.
15	Delhi Punch	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Weekly	330 ,,
16	Desh Upkarak	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	700 ,,

* Started during the year 1884. † Has ceased to exist.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

851. Registered and Unregistered Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.—Full information regarding registered and unregistered literary, scientific and charitable Societies in the Punjab was given in paragraphs 551 and 913 to 953, both inclusive, of the Report for 1882-83, and need not be repeated here. A short account of them will be found in Appendix No. 65 of this Report.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

852. Lahore Central Museum.—The number of visitors (229,461) to the Lahore Museum was less than that recorded in the previous year—*viz.*, 251,003. This decrease does not, however, argue any diminution in the popularity of the Museum, as there were special reasons for a large attendance in 1883-84. The receipts during the year were Rs. 4,056 and the expenditure Rs. 4,156. The cost of Museum furniture was somewhat heavy, five large cases having been set up and filled chiefly with furniture made for the Calcutta Exhibition. Additions were also made to the agricultural models, a branch of the Museum which is very popular with the people, and from which practical results may be expected.

853. Several presentations of importance were made to the institution by private persons, and the collection of coins is steadily proceeding. Steps have been taken to procure a series of electrotype copies of the most prized coins peculiar to India; and it is hoped that this will be of interest to the ordinary visitors to the Museum as well as to specialists.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

854. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.—There is nothing to add to the information given in the Annual Reports for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications for the Year 1884-85.

1	2				3	4			
	Total Area in Square Miles.					Communications. Mileage of—			
Districts.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Unappropriated culturable waste in acres, the property of Government.	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
Hissar ...	2,022	1,250	268	3,540	...	...	10	890	108
Rohtak ...	1,416	269	107	1,792	...	...	66	556	12
Gurgaon ...	1,265	412	261	1,938	...	30	79	492	62
Delhi ...	821	224	226	1,271	...	79	135	378	17
Karnál ...	1,039	922	444	2,405	465	73	69	540	..
Umballa ...	1,696	301	536	2,533	24	72	165	493	42
Simla ...	17	18	42	77	...	*159	*82	*973	...
(Sirsa) ...	*1,353*	*1,548*	*107*	*3,008*	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra ...	995	388	7,686	9,069	35,199	...	...	920	...
Hoshiárpur ...	1,106	299	825	2,230	...	60	24	697	...
Jullundur ...	1,037	146	171	1,354	1,750	80	89	340	49
Ludhiána ...	1,143	123	112	1,378	...	53	133	217	36
Ferozepore ...	2,189	359	214	2,762	...	148	...	829	131
Mooltan ...	810	4,721	384	5,915	1,816,359	224	51	1,122	130
Jhang ...	539	5,136	286	5,961	2,235,259	180	...	954	...
Montgomery ...	572	4,769	233	5,574	642,491	210	..	1,054	82
Lahore ...	1,807	1,403	484	3,694	207,561	104	154	745	121
Amritsar ...	1,202	155	216	1,573	4,702	...	77	314	61
Gurdáspur ...	1,283	144	395	1,822	...	80	72	533	49
Siálkot ...	1,410	209	340	1,959	3,157	30	43	749	22
Gujrát ...	1,210	456	270	1,936	54,836	72	55	650	76
Gujránwála ...	947	1,210	478	2,635	161,799	82	46	1,132	42
Sháhpur ...	871	3,053	776	4,700	797,262	112	6	1,071	26
Jhelum ...	1,508	589	1,637	3,734	300,139	127	28	908	33
Rawálpindi ...	1,907	495	2,535	4,937	290,290	96	135	1,123	166
Hazára ...	596	55	2,184	2,835	...	...	24	1,000	...
Peshâwar ...	1,324	517	661	2,502	...	67	55	550	47
Kohât ...	405	615	1,954	2,974	...	84	43	174	...
Bannu ...	980	1,039	1,843	3,862	98,096	76	..	797	...
Dera Ismail Khan	1,271	4,725	3,300	9,296	817,321	120	91	732	...
Dera Gházi Khan	1,583	1,752	1,065	4,400	212,531	235	2	1,562	...
Muzaffargarh ...	598	1,709	799	3,106	298,650	277	23	505	...
Total ...	36,922	39,011	30,839	106,772	7,977,891	2,930	1,757	23,000	1,312

* Includes figures for the Hill States of the Punjab.

Note.—This is a quinquennial Statement so far as regards Columns 2 and 3. It was originally prepared for the Report for 1883-84, since which date the Sirsa District has been abolished and divided between Hissar and Ferozepore.

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab for the Year 1884.

Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Temperature in the Shade (*in degrees Fahrenheit*).									Prevailing Winds.		
	January to May 1884.	June to September 1884.	October to December 1884.	Total.	*May.*			*July.*			*December.*			January to May 1884.	June to September 1884.	October to December 1884.
					Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.			
Delhi ...	0·1	42·2	...	42·3	116·6	94·9	74·2	105·8	89·6	76·7	77·7	60·0	43·2	N. W.	W.	N. W.
Gurgaon ...	0·6	26·7	0·1	27·4												
Karnál ...	1·0	40·1	1·4	42·5												
Hissar ...	0·3	12·9	...	13·2												
Rohtak ...	0·4	21·4	0·5	22·3												
Sirsa ...	0·2	14·4	...	14·6	115·6	91·8	68·3	108·9	91·5	75·9	79·6	57·5	35·0	N.	E.	W.
Umballa ..	0·8	43·2	1·9	45·9												
Ludhiána ...	1·3	24·8	0·5	26·6	114·3	90·1	68·5	108·8	88·4	74·4	73·2	56·4	37·2	W.	N. W.	N.
Simla ...	7·6	56·5	8·5	72·6	87·6	69·2	48·0	79·3	66·9	56·9	59·2	46·8	34·6	S. W.	S. W.	N.
Jullundur ...	2·0	24·8	...	26·8												
Hoshiárpur ...	2·1	24·5	...	26·6												
Dharmsála ...	8·7	106·8	1·4	116·9												
Amritsar ...	2·5	20·4	0·4	23·3												
Siálkot ...	5·0	21·9	0·7	27·6	114·3	90·0	67·2	111·5	89·7	72·7	71·7	54·8	36·0	W.	W.	W.
Gurdáspur ...	4·9	39·3	...	44·2												
Lahore ...	2·9	17·1	0·5	20·5	93·6	89·3	66·1	107·7	89·8	74·0	76·0	56·6	37·0	N.	E.	N.
Ferozepore ...	1·5	12·5	0·3	14·3												
Gujránwála ...	4·6	16·3	1·5	22·4												
Ráwalpindi ...	9·2	21·1	1·3	31·6	109·2	83·9	58·9	110·3	89·4	71·2	71·8	50·6	29·9	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
Jhelum ...	3·9	17·1	1·9	22·9												
Gujrát ..	5·9	15·8	0·4	22·1												
Shahpur ...	2·6	8·6	...	11·2												
Mooltan ...	0·9	5·5	...	6·4	110·9	89·3	64·1	108·9	94·9	74·2	80·4	59·0	40·0	N. W.	S. W.	N. W.
Jhang ...	1·3	7·1	...	8·4												
Montgomery ...	0·6	11·2	0·8	12·6												
Muzaffargarh ...	1·2	6·1	...	7·3												
Dera Ismail Khan	2·7	3·6	...	6·3	113·5	89·8	65·1	114·5	93·8	74·9	80·7	56·3	35·9	W.	E.	N. W.
Dera Ghází Khan	1·3	8·9	...	10·2												
Bannu ...	4·8	6·3	0·7	11·8												
Pesháwar ...	8·0	4·4	0·1	12·5	109·5	83·7	61·5	113·5	91·7	74·2	74·4	51·3	30·7	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Kohát ...	6·2	9·4	1·1	16·7												
Abbott-abad ...	18·9	31·4	1·8	52·1												
Murree ...	14·7	42·3	2·0	59·0	87·2	68·5	48·6	89·5	71·2	57·9	63·4	47·3	32·8	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.

All the figures for rainfall in this statement have as usual been taken from the returns of the Punjab Agricultural Department.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab), 1884-85.

Lieutenant-Governership of the Punjab and its Dependencies constituted 1st *January* 1859.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of Villages.	No. of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	No. of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
												Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi	Hissar ...	6	* 3,540	* 504,183	Bhiwani, 33,762; Hissar, 14,167; Hansi, 12,656; Sirsa, 12,292.	* 624	13	14	* 36	* 26	734	5,62,728	7,13,727	
	Rohtak ...	4	1,792	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650 ...	473	9	23	20	7	442	8,09,526	10,55,307	
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972; Palwal, 10,635 ...	1,152	10	19	25	8	492	10,41,155	12,09,861	
	Delhi ...	3	1,271	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077 ...	696	10	25	24	12	1,100	7,88,921	11,69,433	
	Karnal ...	3	2,405	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.	857	21	18	40	15	607	5,70,960	7,30,994	
	Umballa ...	6	2,533	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagadhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794; Rupar, 10,326; Shahabad 10,218.	2,215	27	22	28	10	978	7,56,034	11,33,565	
	Simla ...	2	77	42,945	Simla, 12,305 ...	259	7	7	12	2	215	13,592	1,62,664	
	(Sirsa) ...	...	*3,008*	*253,275*	...	*630*	...	*8*	*40*	*15*	...	...	*18,759*	
Jullundur	Kangra ...	5	9,069	730,845	*Nil* ...	675	18	16	34	10	410	6,15,349	9,20,981	
	Hoshiarpur ...	4	2,230	901,381	Hoshiarpur, 21,363 ...	2,082	20	29	48	12	487	12,64,533	17,26,602	
	Jullundur ...	4	1,354	789,555	Jullunder, 52,119; Rohan, 11,736 ...	1,194	22	18	24	5	520	12,26,169	17,44,735	
	Ludhiana ...	3	1,378	618,835	Ludhiana, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873 ...	853	15	12	54	13	540	9,15,247	12,36,759	
	Ferozepore ...	5	* 2,762	* 650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570 ...	* 1,189	24	18	* 44	* 16	698	5,99,767	9,03,199	

Lahore ...	Multan ...	5	5,915	551,964	Multan, 68,674 ...	1,287	13	20	44	25	901	5,68,735	9,96,849
	Jhang ...	3	5,961	395,296	Maghiana-*cum*-Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731	756	10	7	37	18	472	3,09,585	5,37,513
	Montgomery ...	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil*	1,611	8	9	40	15	476	2,82,244	5,92,787
	Lahore ...	4	3,694	924,106	Lahore, 130,960; Kasur, 17,336 ...	1,477	21	22	26	13	1,332	5,70,842	12,79,028
	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896 ...	1,031	16	40	30	12	897	8,03,275	13,60,595
	Gurdaspur ...	4	1,822	823,695	Batala, 24,281 ...	2,255	16	15	21	8	570	11,16,861	14,96,796
Rawalpindi ...	Sialkot ...	5	1,959	1,012,148	Sialkot, 39,613 ...	2,303	21	20	25	13	555	11,22,544	14,86,180
	Gujrat ...	3	1,936	6,89,115	Gujrat, 18,743; Jalalpur, 12,839 ...	1,330	11	8	28	5	370	6,08,548	7,81,122
	Gujranwala ...	3	2,635	616,892	Gujranwala, 22,884; Wazirabad, 16,462 ...	1,186	15	20	32	12	567	5,11,181	7,40,719
	Shahpur ...	3	4,700	421,508	Bhera, 15,165 ...	651	9	6	54	19	462	3,89,197	5,71,371
	Jhelum ...	4	3,734	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dadan Khan, 16,724	950	14	11	35	16	514	6,95,100	8,96,974
	Rawalpindi ...	7	4,937	820,512	Rawalpindi, 52,975 ...	1,639	29	24	36	17	1,016	6,87,752	10,72,357
Peshawar ...	Hazara ...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil*	1,179	9	15	65	16	499	2,22,269	2,95,161
	Peshawar ...	6	2,502	592,674	Peshawar, 79,982; Naushahr Kalan, 12,953	679	18	22	38	9	1,116	7,15,271	9,82,671
	Kohat ...	3	2,974	181,540	Kohat, 18,179 ...	366	9	11	70	20	489	79,279	1,29,445
Derajat ...	Bannu ...	4	3,862	332,577	*Nil*	473	11	9	52	29	461	3'37,775	5,54,612
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988 ...	739	18	21	50	15	582	1,68,826	5,93,962
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4	4,400	363,346	Dera Ghazi Khan, 18,935 ...	597	21	25	30	8	507	3,56,328	5,10,515
	Muzaffargarh ...	4	3,106	338,605	*Nil*	685	10	16	45	19	414	3,95,781	7,15,746
	TOTAL ...	127	106,772	18,842,264		34,086	§475	550	65	12	†19,423	1,91,05,374	‡ 2,84,33,780

N. B.—During the year under review the Sirsa District was abolished, part being incorporated in the Ferozepore District and the remainder in the District of Hissar.

* Excluding figures for the Sirsa District.

† Excluding 1,020 Railway Police.

‡ Besides the gross Revenue detailed above, the total includes the following sums:—

(*a*) Share of the Shahjahánpur Rum still-head duty ... Rs. 70,439

(*b*) Import duty on Malwa Opium ... ... ,, 42,350

§ Excluding the following Revenue Judges:—the two Financial Commissioners, six Commissioners of Divisions, and two Divisional Judges of Peshawar.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881.

Districts.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over.		Youths. Of 10 to 14.		Children. Below 10.		Total Population. All ages.			Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280	67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
Rohtak	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178	70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
Gurgaon	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029	77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
Delhi	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954	75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
Karnal	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736	79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
Umballa	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318	139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
Simla	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607	3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
(Sirsa)	*30,535*	*85,737*	*68,216*	*15,438*	*12,001*	*37,516*	*34,367*	*138,691*	*114,584*	*253,275*	*84*
Kángra	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,003	37,647	93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730.845	81
Hoshiárpur	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863	118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
Jullundur	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591	102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
Ludhiána	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069	85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
Ferozepore	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832	96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
Mooltan	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954	86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
Jhang	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428	68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
Montgomery	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390	70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
Lahore	160.296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404	130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
Amritsar	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493	120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
Gurdáspur	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554	110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
Siálkot	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914	143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
Gujrát	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570	107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
Gujránwála	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772	88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	238
Sháhpur	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784	65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
Jhelum	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669	92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
Ráwalpindi	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457	123,207	111,363	449,287	371,225	820,512	132
Hazára	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041	66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
Pesháwar	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824	87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
Kohát	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878	30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
Bannu	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427	57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
Dera Ismal Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620	71.406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
Dera Gházi Khan	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583	62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
Muzaffargarh	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142	55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
Total	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009	2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	175

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of February 1881—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366	113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
Rohtak	16	1	17	34	159	468,905	79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	43	1	26	70	127	439,264	198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
Delhi	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332	149,830	9,383	643,515	Ditto.
Karnál	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662	156,183	4,740	622,621	Ditto.
Umballa	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612	304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Simla	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428	6,935	3,380	42,945	Urdu and Pahari.
(Sirsa)	*13*	*4*	...	*17*	*28,303*	*130,582*	*93,289*	*1,101*	*253,275*	*Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri & Bhati.*
Kángra	197	13	117	327	738	687,635	39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
Hoshiárpur	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185	290,193	1,219	901,381	Punjabi and Urdu.
Jullundur	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	338,292	358,601	2,342	789,555	Ditto.
Ludhiána	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240	213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
Ferozepore	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,816	168,645	310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
Mooltan	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001	435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892	326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
Montgomery	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974	330,495	96	426,529	Ditto.
Lahore	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319	599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
Amritsar	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531	413,207	1,191	893,266	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329	391,400	571	823,695	Ditto.
Siálkot	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311	669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
Gujrát	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450	607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
Gujránwála	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,322	452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
Sháhpur	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026	357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
Jhelum	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949	516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162	711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
Hazára	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843	385,759	92	407,075	Urdu, Pashtu and Punjabi.
Pesháwar	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321	546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
Kohát	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828	169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
Bannu	61	...	21	82	790	30,643	301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
Dera Ismail Khan	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446	385,244	268	441,649	Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697	315,240	83	363,346	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
Muzaffargarh	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297	292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
Total	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489	10,522,802	71,713	18,842,264	

N. B.—During the year under review the Sirsa District was abolished, part being incorporated in the Ferozepore District, and the remainder in the District of Hissar.

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1884-85.

State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
			Rs.			
(1) Patiála ...	100 horsemen	1,467,433	49,34,131	9,177	None.	Slate-quarry near Simla ; lead mine near Subáthu ; marble, stone and copper mines in Nárnaul ; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Baháwalpur ...	...	573,494	16,00,000	1,410	"	Silk lungis, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jind ...	25 horsemen	249,862	5,99,280	2,204	"	Rice, sugar and cereals.
(4) Nábha ...	...	261,824	7,00,000	2,836	"	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	252,617	10,00,000	1,446	"	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Mandi ...	" 1,00,000	147,017	3,60,000	850	"	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(7) Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	112,371	2,10,000	589	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(8) Kahlur (Bilaspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	86,546	1,00,000	2,150	"	Ditto.
(9) Bashahr ...	" 3,945	64,345	50,000	100	"	Ditto.
(10) Hindur (Nálagarh) ...	" 5,000	53,373	90,000	491	"	Ditto.
(11) Keonthal ...	...	31,154	60,000	118	"	Ditto.
(12) Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen	71,051	2,84,000	256	"	Indian-corn and cereals.
(13) Farídkot ...	...	97,034	3,00,000	376	"	Cereals.
(14) Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	115,775	2,35,000	180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs & cereals.
(15) Suket ...	" 11,000	52,484	1,00,000	63	"	Cereals.
(16) Kalsia ...	...	67,708	1,68,203	239	"	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pataudi ...	...	17,847	78,959	89	"	Cotton and cereals.
(18) Loharu ...	...	13,754	70,000	94	"	Cereals.
(19) Dujána ...	...	23,416	77,170	195	"	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bághal ...	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000	143	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Baghát ...	" 603	8,339	10,500	37	"	Ditto.
(22) Jubbal ...	" 2,520	19,196	30,000	140	"	Ditto.
(23) Kumhársain ...	" 2,000	9,515	10,000	65	"	Ditto.
(24) Bhajji ...	" 1,440	12,106	23,000	100	"	Ditto.
(25) Mailog ...	" 1,440	9,169	10,000	45	"	Ditto.
(26) Balsan ...	" 1,080	5,190	7,000	50	"	Ditto.
(27) Dhámi ...	" 720	3,322	8,000	10	"	Ditto.
(28) Kuthár ...	" 1,000	3,648	5,000	25	"	Ditto.
(29) Kunhiár ...	" 180	1,923	4,000	35	"	Ditto.
(30) Mángal ...	" 72	1,060	700	40	"	Ditto.
(31) Bíja ...	" 180	1,158	1,000	20	"	Ditto.
(32) Darkuti ...	...	590	600	15	"	Ditto.
(33) Taroch ...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000	70	"	Ditto.
(34) Sángri ...	...	2,593	1,000	12	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1884-85.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Rajindar Singh, of Patiala ...	Maharaja.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkian.	13	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(2) Sadik Muhammad Khan, of Bahawalpur, G. C. S. I.,	Nawab	Daudputra ...	23	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	No	No	Has	The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3) Raghbir Singh, of Jind, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Raja	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkian.	51	The Raja reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	Do.	
(4) Hira Singh, of Nabha ...	Do.	Do.	42	Can read and write Gurmukhi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 9th March 1883.
(5) Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala ...	Do.	Ahluwalia ...	12	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Raja's infancy.
(6) Bije Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rajput ...	38	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegimate brothers.
(7) Shamsher Prakash, K. C. S. I., of Sirmur (Nahan).	Do.	Do. ...	42	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(8) Amar Chand, of Kahlur (Bilaspur) ...	Do.	Chandeli Rajput	26	Knows Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 28th January 1883. His father, Hira Chand, the former ruler, died on 21st October 1882.
(9) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rajput ...	47	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(10) Ishri Singh, of Hindur (Nalagarh) ...	Do.	Do. ..	53	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(11) Balbir Sain, of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do. ...	32	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohindar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(12) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawab	Pathan ...	28	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13) Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot ...	Raja	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	43	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Sham Singh, of Chamba ...	Do.	Rajput ...	18	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The Raja attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1884-85—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed,	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Dusht Nikandan Sáin, of Suket ...	Rája	Rájput ...	19	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a Council.
(16) Jagjit Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját ...	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do. do.
(17) Mumtaz Hussain Ali Khán, of Pataudi.	Nawàb	Afghán ...	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(18) Mirza Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khán, of Loharu.	Do.	Do. ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	Succeeded to the gaddi on the 17th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-din Ahmad Khan, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19) Mumtaz Ali Khan, of Dujána ...	Do.	Do. ...	21	Knows Persian ...	Under instruction	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khán, the Nawáb's uncle.
(20) Dhian Singh, of Baghal ...	Rája	Rájput ...	43	Knows Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has	
(21) Dalip Singh, of Baghat ...	Rána	Do. ...	26	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogo-niture.	...	
(22) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do. ...	23	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(23) Hira Singh, of Kumharsain ...	Do.	Do. ...	35	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of 3 elders.
(24) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do. ...	43	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Rugnath Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur	Do. ...	23	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Bir Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do. ...	24	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
(27) Fateh Singh, of Dhami ...	Do.	Do. ...	32	Speaks English fairly well and knows Urdu and Hindi also.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(28) Jai Chand, of Kuthar ...	Do.	Do. ...	40	Knows English, Persian & Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(29) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar ...	Thákur	Do. ...	50	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(30) Jit Singh, of Mangal ...	Rána	Do. ...	54	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Udai Chand, of Bija ...	Thákur	Do. ...	58	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Ramsarn Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do. ...	68	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 34.
(33) Kidar Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákúr	Do. ...	19	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(34) Hira Singh, of Sangri ...	Mián	Do. ...	34	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1884-85.

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed, in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate.)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—1859.	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazâra, 1847—1849.	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	132,194	12 4 4	29 7 6	7,306 square miles, at Rs. 9-10-10 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,718	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards	25,498	72,55,646	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	67,542	1,06,65,464	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	24,750	
Settlements in progress ...	13,315	42,04,670	
Total ...	1,08,051	2,21,76,248	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	38,935	1,03,92,862	
Ditto without such record ...	18,572	35,42,854	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed area (in acres) of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.					Assessment.				
	Irrigated.													
Districts.	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total.	Total area assessed, columns 5 and 9.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
										Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Hissar	87,255	12,692	1,193,992	1,293,939	44,547	799,791	127,151	971,489	2,265,428	4,27,484	0 5 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	
Rohtak	110,991	8,417	786,926	906,334	5,198	166,790	68,671	240,659	1,146,993	9,48,343	1 0 6	0 14 0	0 13 1	
Gurgaon	55,079	78,437	675,899	809,415	...	263,344	167,648	430,992	1,240,407	10,97,813	1 5 9	1 0 4	0 14 2	(a) Includes Rs. 32,262 on account of fluctuating land revenue and zaildari fees.
Delhi	79,672	90,418	355,275	525,365	...	143,455	144,495	287,950	813,315	8,51,621	1 9 11	1 4 4	1 0 9	
Karnál	105,925	145,316	412,763	664,004	8,163	582,328	287,371	877,862	1,541,866	7,69,066	1 2 6	0 9 10	0 7 11	
Umballa	3,199	83,403	888,997	975,599	(b)110,162	192,560	342,908	645,630	1,621,229	13,29,651	1 5 10	1 0 8	0 13 1	(b) This area in Statement No. I is shown under the head "Cultivated."
Simla	...	686	10,028	10,714	14,487	11,637	12,157	38,281	48,995	15,069	1 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 0	
(Sirsa) ...	...	31,887	834,378	866,265	...	990,766	68,266	1,059,032	1,925,297	(a)2,57,373	0 4 9	0 2 3	0 2 2	
Kángra	...	174,512	464,288	638,800	...	94,997	882,663	977,660	(c)1,616,460	7,88,695	1 3 9	1 1 3	0 7 1	(c) Excludes area of snowy ranges of 6,544 square miles.
Hoshiárpur	...	29,966	677,766	707,732	...	191,479	528,043	719,522	1,427,254	13,81,737	1 15 3	1 8 8	0 15 6	
Jullundur	...	237,981	425,959	663,940	1,750	91,961	97,517	191,228	855,168	13,18,464	1 15 9	1 11 11	1 8 8	
Ludhiána	...	115,321	616,067	731,388	11,085	67,928	71,337	150,350	881,738	11,07,361	1 8 3	1 5 10	1 4 1	
Ferozepore	75,460	192,466	1,133,030	1,400,956	4,976	224,338	136,974	366,288	1,767,244	6,36,619	0 7 3	0 6 3	0 5 9	
Mooltan	326,057	97,732	94,833	518,622	103,815	2,917,462	245,462	3,266,739	3,785,361	5,87,842	1 2 2	0 2 8	0 2 6	
Jhang	...	242,427	102,550	344,977	2,447,276	839,500	183,274	3,470,050	3,815,027	3,23,326	0 15 0	0 1 5	0 1 4	
Montgomery ...	84,702	191,091	90,182	365,975	...	3,052,490	149,285	3,201,775	3,567,750	2,97,287	0 13 0	0 1 5	0 1 4	
Lahore	239,808	308,880	607,697	1,156,385	159,545	738,156	310,801	1,208,502	2,364,887	6,91,095	0 9 7	0 5 5	0 4 8	
Amritsar	125,951	215,172	423,336	764,459	(d) 4,551	99,236	138,375	242,162	1,006,621	10,42,612	1 5 10	1 3 2	1 0 7	(d) This area in Statement No. I is shown under the head "Cultivated."
Gurdáspur	27,047	126,957	667,116	821,120	...	92,160	252,800	344,960	1,166,080	11,97,845	1 7 2	1 5 1	1 0 5	
Siálkot	...	559,731	343,265	902,996	22,815	124,119	203,629	350,563	1,253,559	12,32,769	1 5 11	1 2 10	0 15 9	
Gujrát	...	264,050	510,894	774,944	34,654	257,197	172,233	464,084	1,239,028	6,52,899	0 14 9	0 9 10	0 8 5	
Gujránwála	...	451,393	154,921	606,314	373,491	394,223	312,086	1,079,800	1,686,114	6,48,778	1 1 1	0 7 6	0 6 2	
Shahpur	62,407	274,248	220,858	557,513	796,912	1,156,890	496,773	2,450,575	3,008,088	4,20,786	0 12 1	0 2 8	0 2 3	
Jhelum	...	24,960	940,160	965,120	414,720	280,960	728,960	1,424,640	2,389,760	7,18,493	0 11 11	0 6 11	0 4 9	
Ráwalpindi	...	34,421	1,186,495	1,220,916	...	316,800	1,622,400	1,939,200	3,160,116	7,30,056	0 9 6	0 9 7	0 3 9	
Hazára	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399	1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,05,374	0 12 10	0 8 8	0 2 8	
Peshávar	...	180,286	667,104	847,390	...	330,959	422,644	753,603	1,600,993	8,66,039	1 0 4	0 11 10	0 8 7	
Kohát	...	29,258	230,300	259,558	40,848	393,507	1,209,924	1,644,279	1,903,837	1,33,369	0 8 3	0 3 1	0 1 1	
Bannu	...	141,588	485,444	627,032	43,972	620,966	1,180,957	1,845,895	2,472,927	(g) 4,19,601	0 10 8	0 5 2	0 2 9	(g) Includes Rs. 50,580 on account of fluctuating revenue.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	569,949	243,786	813,735	817,321	3,024,080	1,294,378	5,135,779	5,949,514	(f) 5,07,408	0 10 0	0 1 9	0 1 4	
Dera Gházi Khan ...	269,522	258,047	485,551	1,013,120	87,321	1,068,959	646,600	1,802,880	2,816,000	3,68,970	0 5 10	0 2 9	0 2 1	(f) Includes Rs. 2,15,838 on account of fluctuating revenue.
Muzaffargarh ...	236,002	146,950	...	382,952	169,026	924,504	511,525	1,605,055	1,988,007	(e)5,77,610	1 8 2	0 6 3	0 4 8	(e) Includes Rs. 1,75,710 on account of fluctuating malkana and water advantage rate.
Total ...	1,889,077	5,355,022	16,274,587	23,518,686	5,867,214	20,488,941	14,264,751	40,600,906	64,139,592	2,26,51,455	0 15 5	0 7 3	0 5 8	

N. B.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was prepared for the Report for 1883-84. During the year 1884-85 the Sirsa District was abolished, part being incorporated in the District of Ferozepore and the remainder in the Hissar District.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab, during the year 1884-85.

Nature of Tenure Transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zamindari, complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in "	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large zamindaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in "	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small zamindaris	24	...	223	186	...	81	
Shares in "	34	2	89	22	358	296	
Villages owned by cultivating communities	94	20	1,783	12	3	11	
Shares in " "	625	30	3,010	24	115	39	
Holding of proprietary cultivators	14,852	596	67,105	11	14	14	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	3,626	202	10,876	22	12	16	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	120	27	1,234	2	5	4	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	1,414	31	12,231	8	12	9	
Revenue-free tenures	32	5	1,233	5	2	13	
Total	20,821	912	97,784	13	16	15	

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1884-85.

Description of Revenue.	1883-84. Assessed.	1883-84. Realized.	1884-85. Assessed.	1884-85. Realized.	1884-85. Realization of balances of previous years.	1884-85. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
Assessed land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year ...	1,91,69,439	1,86,55,754	1,92,72,837	a. 1,88,20,301	2,85,073	1,91,05,374	...	...	4,39,997	...	...
Added to roll during the year	1,17,842	...	1,42,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off roll ditto ...	14,464	...	1,54,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute ...	2,79,068	2,80,444	2,79,068	b. 2,80,063	...	2,80,063	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	18,00,297	17,55,649	18,18,995	17,72,343	36,154	18,08,497	...	...	46,652	...	...
Total ..	2,13,52,182	2,06,91,847	2,13,58,357	2,08,72,707	3,21,227	2,11,93,934	..	...	4,86,649		

a. Rs. 3 in the Gurdaspur district and Rupee 1 in the Sialkot district realized in excess.
b. Includes Rs. 995 on account of fees on succession to Native State.

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1884.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1884 from last year.	Recruited in 1884.	Total for 1884.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1884.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
20,547	1,644	22,191	293	1,470	20,428	75	562	714	19,077	9,814	10,246	223	Rs. 6,987	Rs. 744	Rs. 104	Rs. 82	Rs. 25,98,566	Rs. 5,67,703	Rs. 31,66,269

* Includes 1,040 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab, on the 31st December 1884.

Classification.	Number of all Grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians	84	Christians	0·41
Muhammadans	11,213	Muhammadans	54·08
Brahmins	1,574	Brahmins	7·07
Rájputs	1,552	Rájputs	7·05
Sikhs	2,853	Sikhs	13·09
Gurkhas	12	Gurkhas	0·05
Kúkás	13	Kúkás	0·06
Mazbís	127	Mazbís	0·62
Hindús of all other castes	2,958	Other denominations ...	14·68
Other religions	42		
Total ...	20,428		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans	67	Europeans	0·327
Eurasians	8	Eurasians	0·003
Natives	20,353	Natives	99·424
Total ...	20,428		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen, during 1884.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20
			CASES.																		
											Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.							
														a	b	c					
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	115 ...	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.																			
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.																			
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.																			
		Total ...																			
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, Safety, and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 & 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	116	10	2	3	89	60	...	...	100	4	...	60	38	...	...	...	10	7	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	22	...	1	...	17	8	...	...	19	2	...	8	9	1	...	...	1	...	1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	117	...	11	7	99	86	...	...	113	5	...	86	8	2	...	...	6	19	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	969	52	3	24	514	428	...	...	500	216	14	407	92	26	...	...	168	231	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	46	1	1	...	37	26	...	...	31	1	...	21	7	...	...	...	5	...	1
		Total ...	1,270	63	18	34	756	608	78	80	763	228	14	582	154	29	58	79	190	257	4

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*

8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder " dakaits	8	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	7	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	13	...
10		Murder " robbers	35	...	2	5	18	10	...	...	34	...	...	9	14	5	...	...	...	9	...
11		Murder " poison	45	...	...	7	32	18	...	...	46	...	...	17	14	7	...	...	6	12	...
12		Other murders	313	3	7	54	186	118	...	...	293	7	1	104	79	54	...	...	34	127	2
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	85	16	1	6	36	24	...	...	59	6	...	23	19	7	...	...	13	2	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	174	3	4	15	122	95	...	...	166	3	...	86	44	21	...	...	21	28	...
15	376 ...	Rape ...	240	49	4	2	82	34	...	...	127	35	3	32	48	5	...	...	73	4	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	129	32	1	6	52	32	...	...	88	9	...	30	29	2	...	...	40	9	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	78	2	1	2	37	22	...	...	62	3	...	20	16	5	...	...	8	3	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	211	33	...	3	145	102	...	...	171	2	1	99	50	5	...	...	14	3	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	7	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	4	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	1,315	145	16	37	767	577	...	...	942	111	6	539	210	40	...	...	189	60	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	79	10	...	2	21	15	...	...	60	2	...	14	13	...	...	...	28	3	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	25	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	13	5	...	9	3	...	...	...	11	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	180	19	...	6	108	87	...	...	130	1	...	83	42	4	...	...	27	9	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	411	50	16	10	115	59	...	...	119	139	14	56	58	12	...	...	146	20	11
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	30	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	8	14	...	2	5	1	...	...	6	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	17	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	5	4	...	2	5	...	...	...	10	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,019	73	5	15	625	407	...	...	509	187	6	382	226	21	...	...	149	43	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	40	...	...	1	23	19	...	...	36	2	...	18	10	4	...	...	4	1	...
30	498 ...	(Frontier districts only) Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman ...	127	...	3	3	16	31	...	...	60	36	1	28	25	9	...	...	3	3	...
		TOTAL ...	4,575	435	62	176	2,422	1,671	76	69	2,939	568	32	1,559	914	207	44	63	784	349	13

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1884—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20
			Cases.																		
											Investigated by Police			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.							
														a	b	c					
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																				
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	46	1	27	33	32	27	...	...	60	3	...	26	7	2	...	...	5	14	...
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 393 ...	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	11	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	9	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	2	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means ...	53	7	1	4	26	18	...	...	32	2	...	17	10	...	...	...	7	9	...
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... In dwelling house...	22	5	1	1	4	3	...	...	10	7	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	...
		Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	92	13	1	4	44	31	...	...	64	9	...	28	13	1	...	...	18	7	...
		Robbery ... Other robberies ...	275	28	9	3	55	40	...	...	119	82	7	38	19	5	...	...	171	6	1
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	811	123	9	8	213	111	...	...	432	115	3	97	133	18	...	...	121	28	...
36	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1,002	168	13	14	257	223	...	...	592	87	18	207	168	12	...	...	202	23	...
37	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	10,716	351	294	75	2,286	1,768	...	...	9,415	57	2	1,726	753	73	...	...	361	132	11

38	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	157	8	4	1	101	75	...	...	17	13	...	75	29	2	...	...	20	9	...
39	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	...
		TOTAL ...	13,193	704	359	145	3,028	2,301	82	76	10,755	376	30	2,220	1,145	113	19	66	910	234	12
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																				
41	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,185	103	1	1	383	105	...	...	88	255	14	39	87	5	...	...	281	5	...
42	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	23	8	...	...	6	4	...	...	10	4	...	4	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
43	374	Compulsory labour	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,211	112	1	1	389	109	30	28	98	259	14	43	93	7	11	31	285	5	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																				
44	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	714	21	6	8	174	122	...	...	617	12	...	117	62	6	...	...	24	8	...
45	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	4,149	297	108	78	1,519	1,042	...	...	3,135	444	13	1,133	442	64	...	...	433	138	23
		Theft ... ... ordinary ...	11,544	1,606	156	101	4,693	3,581	...	...	7,767	1,324	120	3,510	1,090	124	...	...	2,041	160	10
46	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	843	78	12	14	334	175	...	...	297	192	9	152	147	18	...	...	187	25	1
47	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,694	126	106	115	1,948	1,407	...	...	2,556	40	1	1,364	670	72	...	...	174	178	19
48	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,566	320	8	34	1,801	466	...	...	397	586	35	256	429	25	...	...	1,254	53	...
49	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	42	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	14	27	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	...
		TOTAL ...	23,552	2,449	396	350	10,472	6,795	73	64	14,783	2,625	178	6,534	2,841	309	37	69	4,120	562	53
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...		43,801	3,763	836	706	17,067	11,484	75	67	29,338	4,056	268	10,938	5,147	665	32	68	6,289	1,407	28

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1884—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19	20
			CASES.								Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.							
														a	b	c					
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	*Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																				
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	127	4	1	...	68	26	...	...	21	54	...	23	19	1	...	...	31	2	...
51	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	4,074	11	129	65	3,841	3,169	...	...	3,788	342	1	3,138	906	71	...	...	72	196	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	145	4	...	2	122	96	...	...	137	2	...	94	43	2	...	...	2	14	...
53		—— Excise Laws ...	68	8	...	2	51	38	...	...	26	9	...	21	9	1	...	...	1	4	...
54		—— Opium Act ...	155	7	...	...	136	107	...	...	97	20	...	88	27	3	...	...	2	2	...
55		—— Railway Laws ...	152	3	2	3	136	116	...	...	139	11	...	118	22	2	...	...	2	3	...
56		—— Salt and Custom Laws,	37	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	30	...	...	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
57		—— Arms Act ...	214	6	2	3	173	145	...	...	176	28	...	139	50	6	...	...	5	5	...

58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	10,239	7	1	32	9,751	9,016	...	...	10,104	69	...	8,964	1,104	22	...	...	16	43	...
59	Act. III of 1880, Secs. 14, 15, 27	Cantonment Act	2,342	...	...	4	2,240	2,059	...	...	2,025	4	...	1,782	229	20	...	...	1	4	...
60	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act XIV of 1882, Section 651	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy	15	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	9	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76	Forest law	454	10	6	10	296	242	...	...	258	62	...	173	75	19	...	...	...	32	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act V of 1871, Section 29	Prisoners Act	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48	Post Office Act	6	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82	Registration Act	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
69	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20	Criminal Tribes	571	...	25	7	451	411	...	...	576	1	...	409	41	4	...	...	5	5	29
70	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1874, Section 6	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47	Punjab Laws Act	86	...	...	...	81	65	..	...	71	11	1	66	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1876, Section 15	Telegraph Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	44 & 45, Vic. Cap: 58 & 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	18,709	60	166	128	17,417	15,557	95	89	17,481	615	2	15,068	2,544	152	83	85	137	310	29
		GRAND TOTAL ...	62,510	3,823	1,002	834	34,484	27,041	81	78	46,819	4,671	270	26,006	7,691	817	50	77	6,426	1,717	111

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1884—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued).

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.					
			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.							*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*		*Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)*						*Number pending at end of year.*									
																		Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.																									
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...																									
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...																									
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquility, Safety and Justice.*																										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy																									
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	113	9	129	1	2	...	126	56	4	65	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	27	6	34	...	3	...	30	17	4	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	159	9	189	5	2	...	182	44	1	134	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	5,512	556	6,299	54	9	...	6,202	1,771	38	3,904	41	3,742	...	...	1	12	22	420	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	339	19	59	...	...	...	58	25	...	33	...	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,150	599	6,710	60	16	27	6,598	1,913	47	4,145	42	3,968	67	71	1	12	24	423	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																									
8		Murder ... by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits ...	19	2	34	...	1	...	33	...	15	10	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	6	3	...	3,376	335	...
10	302, 303, 396 ...	,, robbers ...	55	...	64	...	...	...	64	26	13	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	27	15	...	3,295	800	...
11		,, poison ...	55	2	69	...	4	...	62	18	9	6	21	26	...	...	1	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	491	46	666	3	19	...	637	170	142	78	141	219	...	...	6	6	1	64	36	11	6	...	1,109	241	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	83	...	95	...	...	...	95	51	2	23	9	30	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	1	...	6	6	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	276	25	329	...	5	...	319	94	30	99	43	142	...	...	2	1	4	47	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape ...	103	22	129	1	4	...	123	73	6	36	4	37	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	77	...	86	1	16	...	69	25	3	35	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	55	5	63	1	4	...	57	28	...	24	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	161	3	167	4	2	...	159	53	...	102	1	102	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievious hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	21	4	25	...	...	...	25	10	...	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	1,247	252	1,559	3	25	...	1,510	534	16	872	13	804	...	...	...	2	19	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	40	...	43	1	4	...	38	17	2	15	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	41	11	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	37	2	39	...	...	...	39	24	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	201	22	232	...	9	...	223	82	...	137	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	191	77	299	11	2	...	285	134	8	95	4	89	...	...	1	...	1	41	2	10	7	...	151	91	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	16	32	48	...	1	...	47	35	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	18	18	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ...	14	3	17	...	...	...	17	14	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	866	358	1,267	15	12	...	1,232	571	1	599	...	448	...	...	...	2	6	61	...	2	2	...	65	65	...
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	42	2	45	...	1	...	44	15	...	22	...	21	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	498 ...	(Frontier districts only) Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman...	84	19	106	...	6	...	93	54	...	36	...	33	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	4,134	876	5,382	40	115	2	5,171	2,028	247	2,232	257	2,224	53	56	12	22	34	334	60	60	36	60	8,061	1,567	19

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1884—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			PERSONS.																			PROPERTY.					
			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.							*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*		*Finally convicted (including persons to give security for good conduct.)*						*Number pending at end of year.* — Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																										
31	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti ...	201	...	215	...	...	...	215	14	17	8	106	114	...	...	57	...	...	13	...	35	19	...	20,670	19,298	...
32	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs	14	...	16	...	...	...	16	14	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	135	55	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means	35	4	48	...	2	...	45	15	3	23	4	27	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	32	17	...	3,024	2,209	...
34	392, 393 ...	Robbery — In dwelling house	9	...	10	...	...	...	10	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11	8	...	1,105	666	...
		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	82	15	104	...	1	...	102	39	...	62	1	54	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	30	...	4,444	1,267	...
		Robbery — Other robberies...	103	37	147	...	7	...	140	65	...	56	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	102	50	...	6,607	3,780	...
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	383	204	615	...	8	...	605	340	9	224	...	191	...	...	...	2	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	494	180	697	...	14	...	682	372	...	288	...	240	...	...	...	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

37	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,801	84	4,028	7	87	...	3,902	1,374	35	2,342	10	2,335	...	...	3	22	10	137	...	6,047	2,529	...	4,62,841	1,21,633	...
38	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	114	37	160	...	1	...	159	70	...	85	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	5	...	119	43	...
39	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	78	108	...
40	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaitis, robbers and thieves ...	6	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	5,255	561	6,062	7	120	2	5,898	2,313	67	3,099	131	3,126	59	60	61	25	13	226	1	6,304	2,664	42	4,99,023	1,49,059	29·8
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																										
41	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	180	1,076	1,261	...	4	...	1,257	1,069	3	177	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	12	2	14	1	2	...	11	7	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	192	1,078	1,275	1	6	3	1,268	1,076	3	181	...	62	32	33	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																										
44	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	213	17	238	...	4	...	232	86	...	141	...	134	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	2	...	29	29	...
45	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,337	46	2,544	13	38	...	2,454	895	14	1,466	4	1,479	...	...	2	24	15	73	...	3,141	1,871	...	1,40,155	89,226	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	6,130	689	6,989	18	95	...	6,846	2,052	8	4,606	8	4,417	...	...	1	25	5	171	...	7,493	4,549	...	1,66,557	69,585	...
46	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	280	226	532	1	9	...	521	279	...	201	1	167	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	261	155	...	21,103	6,865	...
47	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property...	3,138	132	3,467	53	104	...	3,285	1,224	35	1,912	...	1,822	...	...	27	10	15	87	...	1,510	2,127	...	49,931	69,913	...
48	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	490	3,578	4,121	3	9	...	4,092	3,301	...	719	...	370	...	...	1	17	...	71	...	2	2	...	39	39	...
49	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	4	19	23	...	...	...	23	15	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	93	27	...
		TOTAL ...	12,592	4,707	17,914	88	259	2	17,453	7,852	57	9,053	13	8,397	66	68	31	79	35	447	...	12,419	8,707	70	3,77,907	2,35,684	62
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V ...	28,323	7,821	37,343	196	516	1·8	36,388	15,182	421	18,710	443	17,777	63	65	105	138	106	1,43	88	18,783	11,407	60	8,84,991	3,86,310	43·6

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1884—*continued.*

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(concluded).

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			Persons.																			Property					
			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.							*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*		*Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)*						*Number pending at end of year.* Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																										
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	56	187	245	1	4	...	240	182	2	50	...	36	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	3,812	246	4,254	17	18	...	4,176	926	1	3,171	...	3,149	...	...	8	...	43	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	705	22	741	...	14	...	727	227	1	488	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		—— Excise Laws ...	32	89	125	...	4	...	121	71	...	49	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		—— Opium Act ...	160	72	234	...	...	...	234	84	...	147	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		—— Railway Laws ...	181	13	197	1	4	...	192	44	...	146	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		—— Salt and Custom Laws	54	8	62	...	...	...	62	3	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		—— Arms Act ...	221	24	250	1	2	...	242	66	...	173	...	167	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances,	10,728	116	10,887	...	161	...	10,656	1,068	...	9,548	...	9,495	...	...	2	...	70	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act III of 1880, Secs. 14, 15, 27.	Cantonment Act	2,608	313	2,925	...	2	...	2,923	289	...	2,614	...	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act VII of 1871, Sections 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act XIV of 1882, Section 651.	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern Indian Ferry Act	7	17	24	...	...	...	24	5	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	*Forest law	701	397	1,130	...	4	...	1,126	427	...	649	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	13	13	...	36	41	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act V of 1871, Section 29.	Prisoners Act	3	3	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act XIV of 1866, Section 48.	Post Office Act	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
68	Act III of 18 77, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes	459	...	493	14	...	...	479	45	...	428	...	428	...	...	1	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1874, Section 6.	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act IV of 1872, Section 47.	Punjab Laws Act	85	17	102	...	1	...	99	18	...	81	...	81	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1876, Section 15.	Telegraph Act	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
74	44 and 45 Vic. Cap: 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldier's regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	112	112	...
		TOTAL ...	19,837	1,527	21,703	35	214	1	21,334	3,460	4	17,646	...	17,073	86	86	14	3	117	210	...	17	16	92·8	148	161	136
		GRAND TOTAL ...	48,160	9,348	59,046	231	730	1·5	57,722	18,642	425	36,356	443	34,850	74	72	119	141	223	1,648	88	18,800	11,423	60·7	8,85,139	3,86,471	43·6

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1884—*concluded.*

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			CASES.						PERSONS.							
												Acquitted.		Convicted.		
Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquility, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 535	Offences against the State	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	883	751	276	1,027	566	806	1,255	1,343	395	275	14	679	3	30
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants...	219	281	16	297	76	127	189	207	109	32	1	64	1	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property,	336	448	89	537	195	355	687	740	417	107	6	295	...	20
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	131	232	26	258	66	74	139	143	85	20	4	24	2	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	73	48	22	70	45	38	58	96	31	9	...	47	...	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	63	120	9	129	5	18	23	23	15	1	...	7	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	195	137	28	165	103	101	658	846	263	29	...	638	...	1
		Total ...	1,903	2,018	466	2,484	1,056	1,519	3,009	3,398	1,315	473	25	1,754	6	72
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	50	73	12	85	54	27	42	53	24	6	6	15	2	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	12	15	...	15	9	2	2	4	2	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	62	88	12	100	63	29	44	57	26	7	6	16	2	1

		Class III.—Serious offences against Property.														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	384	726	55	781	226	159	334	319	167	94	...	51	...	12
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	10	14	4	18	1	15	40	40	18	15	...	7	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	13,015	19,706	310	20,016	474	12,501	31,623	31,293	14,001	12,703	...	3,240	3	380
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	214	603	1	604	14	489	891	898	599	206	1	86	...	7
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,665	4,830	150	4,980	559	2,797	7,680	7,743	4,106	2,177	1	1,380	5	120
		Total ...	14,904	25,153	465	25,618	1,048	15,802	40,234	39,974	18,724	15,101	2	4,713	8	507
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	849	1,235	162	1,397	270	496	763	785	454	110	2	188	...	31
19	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	450	585	44	629	434	299	473	570	143	55	...	349	...	23
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	62	94	27	121	37	51	64	62	21	8	...	27	...	5
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1,012	2,016	215	2,231	459	1,153	2,863	2,860	1,310	962	8	526	...	70
		Total ...	2,373	3,930	448	4,378	1,200	1,999	4,163	4,277	1,928	1,135	10	1,090	...	129
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
22	298	Offences against religion	41	87	...	87	12	65	130	124	57	24	...	40	...	3
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	57	28	2	30	4	11	19	19	16	3	...	...	5	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2,915	4,899	267	5,166	447	2,735	3,617	3,675	2,055	1,135	4	388	...	112
25	500 to 502	Defamation	204	429	32	461	36	239	445	441	223	193	...	23	...	2
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	361	886	398	1,284	84	744	1,315	1,310	828	333	...	135	...	16
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	332	283	29	312	111	175	534	545	160	55	...	311	...	19
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	1	1	66	67	...	66	251	251	98	102	...	51	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction,	1,603	2,495	54	2,549	756	1,101	4,099	4,107	1,554	618	6	2,145	...	41
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	68	100	3	103	10	67	136	136	62	19	...	52	...	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	68	198	3	201	5	136	259	259	136	43	...	80	...	...
32	Cases under Chap. XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,139	1,157	192	1,349	...	1,155	1,161	1,148	593	391	...	162	...	21
33	......	*Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police*	4,407	3,935	192	4,127	1,705	3,254	6,095	6,490	1,615	1,270	1	2,447	...	57
		Total ...	11,196	14,498	1,238	15,736	3,170	9,748	18,061	18,505	7,397	4,186	11	5,834	5	274
		GRAND TOTAL ...	30,822	46,413	2,684	49,097	6,763	29,256	65,845	66,530	29,557	20,996	54	13,458	21	995

No. 14.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DIVISIONS AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING APPELLATE OR ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1884, WITH THE COST OF TRIBUNALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of Cases decided.					
											Original.		Appeals.			
Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
Province of the Punjab. Civil ...	106,772 square miles.	18,842,264	7 *	31‡	127	5	15	31	141	269	271,377	41,967	22,975	1,436	Rs. 26,59,523	Rs. 24,11,557
Criminal...			10	31‡	127	5	14	31	156	362	80,491	69,789	8,419	31		
Revenue...			6	31‡	127	2	8	43	40	145	2,340	2,916	397	2		
Total ...	106,772	18,842,264	7	31	127	7	20	56	167	494	354,208	114,672	31,791	1,469	Rs. 26,59,523	Rs. 24,11,557

18. REMARKS.

	Grades of Judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	Chief Court Judges ...	5	...
	Divisional Judges ...	15	...
	District Judges	30	1
	Subordinate Judges ...	4	10
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Assistant Commissioners ...	16	3
	Extra Asst. Commissioners	10	78
	Small Cause Court Judges	12	1
	Munsiffs	...	84
	Tahsildars and Naib Tahrs.	...	138
	Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges ...	2	202
	Special Magistrates ...	19	15

* During the first ten months of the year 1884 there were 10 Civil Divisions.
‡ " " " " " " " 32 Districts.

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED, OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				NUMBER OF PERSONS					
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the I. P. Code...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	12	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
" against the public tranquillity " VIII ...	1,395	933	894	7,780	2,650	4,747	3	380	
" by or relating to public servants " IX ...	351	196	185	272	196	74	...	2	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, " X	1,244	1,084	1,074	1,900	971	890	2	37	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chap. XI	1,302	961	947	1,742	960	745	6	31	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps " XII	132	108	98	120	55	65	...	...	
" relating to weights and measures, " XIII	80	75	71	123	60	62	...	1	
" affecting the public health safety, convenience, decency and morals " XIV	740	512	506	1,427	518	871	1	37	
" relating to religion, " XV	294	168	162	482	379	95	...	8	
Offences affecting the human body, Chap. XVI. — Offences affecting life	898	768	695	1,212	549	535	8	120	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	129	91	64	95	57	34	...	4	
Hurt	9,648	7,068	6,235	15,931	12,150	3,488	12	281	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1,674	702	622	1,708	1,455	234	...	19	
Criminal force and assault	32,713	22,655	20,490	49,387	42,510	6,269	9	599	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	560	201	162	368	227	102	9	30	
Rape	237	132	103	126	82	42	...	2	
Unnatural offence	122	69	62	76	36	37	...	3	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted, of each class of offence in the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1884.—*concluded.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons.					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	15,128	10,557	6,562	9,708	3,205	6,347	37	119	
	Extortion	971	224	215	520	419	74	...	27	
	Robbery and dacoity	610	278	173	381	188	169	...	24	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	780	469	432	745	366	353	3	23	
	Criminal breach of trust	1,166	593	541	678	419	230	1	28	
	Receiving of stolen property	2,888	2,603	2,067	3,234	1,264	1,893	27	50	
	Cheating	1,973	745	735	1,170	897	242	...	31	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	31	11	11	17	8	1	1	7	
	Mischief	5,790	3,187	2,679	6,621	4,997	1,466	2	156	
	Criminal trespass	16,457	12,846	5,141	9,921	6,329	3,411	15	166	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		533	126	132	253	196	39	...	18	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...		65	26	24	46	21	13	...	12	
Offences relating to marriage „ XX ...		7,795	4,701	4,274	6,151	5,258	704	16	173	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		672	391	396	811	735	62	4	10	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		2,005	1,275	1,268	2,168	1,854	299	...	15	
Offences under special and local laws		26,262	24,172	23,761	51,163	16,261	34,564	16	322	
Total		1,34,657	97,928	80,782	1,76,337	1,05,273	68,157	172	2,735	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab, during the Year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chap. VI C and Sec. 485 ...	22	23		* 21	
2. Proceedings under Chap. VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,420	8,892	4,522	4,316	
3. Ditto security for good behaviour ...	3,270	4,399	1,114	* 3,256	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	85	241	177	54	
5. Possession, Chapter XII ...	146	452	298	130	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250 ...	994	1,145	1	1,144	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV ...	70	81	12	69	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	2,233	2,233	1,783	434	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	234	339	83	245	
Total ...	9,474	17,805	7,992	9,669	

* Excludes { 1 Person died. 1 Absconded. 3 Referred to Sessions Judges.

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab, during the Year 1884.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class of Courts.		Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
			Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.				
					On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14	1,331	...	398	932	...	1	...	616	3	1,774
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	10,918	13	6,621	4,133	...	37	114	4,881	...	12,084
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	137,709	116	83,672	45,964	4,638	1,072	2,247	61,786	...	183,378
	Benches of Magistrates	19,263	4	11,425	4,918	2,803	4	109	9,063	...	16,213
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Civil Procedure Code.		412	2	93	311	...	...	6	249	...	110
Chief Magistrates of Districts		6,881	40	2,749	2,955	650	323	164	3,215	...	13,322
Courts of Sessions *		1,184	5	314	704	...	79	82	617	...	4,770
Chief Court †		101	...	8	67	...	...	26	64	...	49
Total ..		177,799	180	105,280	59,984	8,091	1,516	2,748	80,491	...	231,700

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference.
† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
Class of Tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of finos realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatary school.
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	57	23	...	862	...	...	...	832	30	...	...	..	...	3,263	3,032	188	57	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	624	27	...	3,732	52	131	9	3,261	446	20	5	...	...	22,603	20,807	3,011	100	437	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	10,850	662	2	39,317	1,293	6,769	463	31,529	7,120	533	128	7	...	3,53,490	2,78,086	25,904	1,237	7,267	3,419	8	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	313	24	...	7,515	21	...	...	7,336	152	26	1	...	...	12,904	11,376	443	101	234	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates: cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	300	2	...	223	33	26	1	89	124	7	4	...	...	5,648	3,093	105	5	54	242	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	1,079	38	...	2,298	156	634	57	924	1,000	203	162	8	...	88,357	68,792	22,023	68	322	436	347	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	705	203	2	436	1	1	182	15	42	42	8	114	39	16	5	...	15,487	6,780	1,971	1	57	47	355	19	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	51	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	756	216	2	13,661	777	3	54,129	1,570	7,602	572	43,979	8,986	828	316	20	...	5,01,762	3,91,966	53,645	1,569	8,394	4,269	713	19	394	734	442	...

No. 18A.—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal tribunals in the Province of the Punjab, during the Year 1884.

Part. I.—Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other punishment.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	49	...	198	6	208	8	103	4	49	2	78	6	615	96
" 380, "	3	...	28	...	33	...	41	1	13	...	13	...	107	25
" 381, "	1	...	14	...	13	...	10	...	14	...	10	...	59	3
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	5	...	18	2	34	...	31	2	11	...	28	2	122	11
" 412, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 "	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, "	1	...	9	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	4	...	30	4
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 "	1	...	13	3	11	...	5	...	5	...	2	2	28	14
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 "	1	...	6	...	23	1	19	...	16	1	16	...	69	14
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	5	1	17	1
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Section 304, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	61	...	291	11	336	9	224	7	116	3	160	11	1,058	171

Part II.—Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	...	13	26	34	14	54	141
	,, 380, ,,	...	...	3	3	1	7	14
	,, 381, ,,	...	1	4	2	...	1	8
	,, 382, ,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in	Section 388, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 389, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	Section 411, ,,	1	1	5	3	2	13	25
	,, 412, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	,, 443, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	,, 444 ,,	1	1	...	2	...	2	6
6. House-breaking, as defined in	,, 445, ,,	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in	,, 446, ,,	...	1	3	6	2	20	32
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	3	8	7	...	4	22
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in ...	Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 194, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 195, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	SS. 211 & 377 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in	Section 354 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in	,, 375 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	,, 377 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. Robbery, as defined in	,, 390 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in	,, 391 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	,, 393 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	,, 394 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in	,, 413 ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	Section 463 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 466 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 467 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 468 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, 469 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	,, 443 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	,, 444 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in	,, 445 ,,	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in	,, 446 ,,	...	...	4	1	1	11	17
TOTAL ...		2	20	57	59	21	118	277

Part III.—Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Stripes.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
Offence.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	Total.
Section 193 I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
„ 249 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 323 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 324 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ 325 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 352 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 354 „ and Sec. 5, Act VI of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 369 I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
„ 376 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
„ 377 &c., „ ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	13
„ 378 „ ...	2	...	3	...	18	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	32
403 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 420 „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 435 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Sections 456 and 511, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Section 504, I. P. C. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	2	...	7	...	30	...	12	...	3	...	10	...	64

Part IV.—Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

1	2	1
Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,570	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	11,519	
Percentage of whipping ...	12·	

No. 19.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab, during the Year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number of Persons.												
Tribunals.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,465	...	1,743	2,293	...	687	1,427	3	174	...	138	9	
,, Courts of Sessions	5,055	1	2,156	1,259	3	489	951	2	17	...	177	19	
,, Superior Courts { by persons convicted ...	696	20	227	217	...	79	62	...	12	...	79	42	
,, Superior Courts { by Govt. from judgments of acquittal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	12,216	21	4,126	3,769	3	1,255	2,440	5	203	...	394	15	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	429	...	595	...	...	...	...	...	105	63	22	...	
,, Courts of Sessions	298	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	18	30	14	...	
,, Chief Court	3,219	45	1,872	329	39	232	316	...	131	...	255	...	
Total	3,946	45	2,774	329	39	232	316	...	254	93	291	...	
GRAND TOTAL	16,162	66	6,900	4,098	42	1,487	2,756	5	457	93	685	...	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.							
Class of Tribunal.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to Distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottals or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
Courts in the Interior.																		
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,039	2,046	1,977	24	128	90	43	674	193	118	109	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	71,933	35,210	35,985	258	2,984	1,822	1,695	11,095	1,355	1,717	6,598	378	...	38	...	1,488	5	1,441
Small Cause Courts ...	6,513	3,360	3,601	101	4,648	1,439	1,366	306	93	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	7,748	3,305	4,214	56	147	231	185	1,340	272	267	867	327	...	2	...	673	6	602
Chief Courts of Districts ...	641	120	486	14	20	25	17	85	54	18	13	5	...	...	...	79	...	136
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	89,874	44,041	46,263	453	7,927	3,616	3,306	13,500	1,967	2,350	7,587	710	...	40	...	2,246	14	2,182
Courts at the seat of Government.																		
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	89,874	44,041	46,263	453	7,927	3,616	3,306	13,500	1,967	2,350	7,587	710	...	40	...	2,246	14	2,182

1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Title and other Suits.																		
Class of Tribunal.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts of obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
Courts in the Interior.																			
Unpaid tribunals ...	523	3	50	48	7	...	1	6	1	30	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	250	9,388
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	15,270	1,305	444	502	217	54	11	73	14	137	103	3	1	...	...	...	...	7,184	199,320
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,657
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	6,513	343	127	452	405	31	4	148	29	1,755	47	9	...	8	...	16	...	1,128	31,257
Chief Courts of Districts ...	803	255	42	146	92	20	1	34	20	349	22	1	1	7	...	46	...	154	3,706
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Total ...	23,109	1,906	663	1,148	721	105	17	261	65	2,271	178	13	2	15	...	63	...	8,718	265,331
Courts at the seat of Government.																			
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	23,109	1,906	663	1,148	721	105	17	261	68	2,271	178	13	2	15	...	63	...	8,718	265,334

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab, during the Year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
Courts in the Interior.										Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals ...	2,723	4,848	1,156	599	5	4	...	...	53	3,45,359	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	56,340	93,645	30,072	18,114	...	...	...	...	1,149	79,48,021	
Small Cause Courts ...	6,899	9,869	2,656	2,233	...	...	...	...	...	9,30,516	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	4,854	9,624	4,603	6,869	1,400	344	18	1	3,583	45,40,848	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	99	270	210	930	651	580	65	48	814	47,61,021	
Divisional Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Total ...	70,915	118,256	38,697	28,745	2,056	928	83	49	5,602	1,85,25,765	
Courts at the seat of Government.											
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,915	118,256	38,697	28,745	2,056	928	83	49	5,605	1,85,25,765	

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1884.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
				Without contest.				*On reference to artribution.*		*With contest.*					
CLASS OF COURT.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
Unpaid tribunals	10,236	...	1,846	1,788	2,261	906	115	128	22	2,030	605	535	9	33	23
Paid Sub-Divisional tribunals	219,193	..	38,865	45,854	34,918	18,866	1,886	1,499	308	45,068	17,471	14,458	249	30	20
Small Cause Courts	23,233	...	3,131	4,356	4,543	4,100	154	167	44	4,026	1,538	1,174	64	19	18
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	36,169	...	6,144	4,009	4,467	2,326	503	510	151	10,372	5,124	2,563	269	47	32
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,453	...	471	363	256	238	48	94	22	1,260	824	877	192	60	40
Divisional Courts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	293,287	...	50,457	56,370	46,445	26,436	2,706	2,398	547	62,756	25,562	19,610	784	30	20
Courts at the seat of Govt.															
Chief Court	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	109
GRAND TOTAL ...	293,290	...	50,458	56,371	46,445	26,436	2,706	2,398	547	62,756	25,562	19,611	785	30	20

No. 22 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1884.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.												
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.														
Unpaid tribunals	854	...	238	40	46	24	7	2	...	319	128	50	2	21
Paid Sub-Divisional tribunals... ...	32,120	...	10,937	1,348	1,210	499	135	23	8	11,053	5,531	1,376	45	13
Small Cause Courts	1,713	...	813	102	64	59	37	4	...	407	193	34	...	9
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	7,846	...	2,669	315	189	75	51	4	...	2,679	1,497	367	22	16
Chief Courts of Districts	4,162	...	847	92	38	496	45	2	...	1,787	563	292	7	11
Divisional Courts	295	...	179	...	...	...	62	...	...	31	15	8	3	25
TOTAL ...	46,990	...	15,683	1,897	1,547	1,153	337	35	8	16,276	7,927	2,127	79	15
Courts at the seat of Government.														
Chief Court...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,001	...	15,683	1,897	1,547	1,164	337	35	8	16,276	7,927	2,127	79	15

No. 23.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
Courts in the Interior.																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	12,844	...	2,841	521	334	23	61	56	4,103	1,020	2,052	1,613	220	9	36	44
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,749	...	600	176	126	10	30	13	1,211	222	661	287	413	7	42	7
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from original decrees. / Appeals from appellate decrees. }	9,550	...	761	196	183	6	18	11	2,087	291	877	360	4,750	1,192	113	13
Total ...	26,143	...	4,202	893	643	39	109	80	7,401	1,533	3,590	2,260	5,383	1,208	55	64
Courts at the seat of Government.																
Chief Court { Appeals from original decrees	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	1	520	...
Chief Court { Appeals from appellate decrees	4,218	...	1,226	61	19	3	14	8	491	82	236	481	1,597	1,149	222	17
Total ...	4,252	...	1,226	61	19	3	14	9	491	82	236	481	1,630	1,150	222	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,395	...	5,428	954	662	42	123	89	7,892	1,615	3,826	2,751	7,013	2,358	75	81

No. 23 A.—Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab during the year 1884.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.								
Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	707	...	155	35	25	1	10	6	181	6	160	119	9	...	32	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	228	...	54	12	15	...	6	1	41	2	46	23	28	1	23	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Original orders	404	...	66	14	27	1	16	1	89	6	50	30	104	9	75	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province. — Do. Appellate orders	34	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	4	1	1				
Total ...	1,373	...	286	61	67	2	32	8	327	15	260	173	142	10	39	...	
Courts at the seat of Government.																	
Chief Court — Appeals from Original orders...	67	...	14	3	2	...	...	2	7	1	3	11	24	13	225	...	
Chief Court — Appeals from Appellate orders	264	...	59	8	3	...	2	4	38	1	25	24	100	65	181	...	
Total ...	331	...	73	11	5	...	2	6	45	2	28	35	124	78	190	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,704	...	359	72	72	2	34	14	372	17	288	208	266	88	64	...	

No. 24.—Statement showing the result of Proceedings on Applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	Applications disposed of. By transfer.	Applications disposed of. Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications disposed of. Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of. Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized. With the issue of process.	Amount realized. Without the issue of process.	Number of applications On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	Number of applications On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Number of applications On which movable property Was sold.	Number of applications On which movable property Was attached but subsequently released.	Number of applications On which immovable property Was sold.	Number of applications On which immovable property Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X of 1877.	Number of applications On which immovable property Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Number of applications On which possession was given Of movables.	Number of applications On which possession was given Of immovables.	Number of applications On which specific performance was enforced.	Number of applications On which partition was effected.	Number of applications On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding Cols.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.													
Unpaid tribunals	4,942	30	1,871	949	1,634	458	47	59,647	19,461	22	191	295	1,662	75	4	152	1	156	1	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional tribunals	147,614	844	40,265	32,582	56,861	17,062	2,037	13,98,940	4,42,887	593	5,649	7,714	37,373	1,378	359	4,739	153	4,011	18	36	15	
Small Cause Courts	14,434	361	4,582	4,659	3,934	898	154	82,862	1,28,153	129	1,345	473	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	84	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	33,273	65	9,044	6,114	13,634	4,416	980	8,00,847	2,72,122	254	1,057	2,220	5,599	596	119	1,344	101	1,888	144	55	62	
Chief Courts of Districts	2,804	7	798	520	1,010	469	87	1,44,704	1,79,269	35	68	118	386	25	4	90	18	107	12	7	14	
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	203,067	1,307	56,560	44,824	77,073	23,303	3,305	24,87,000	10,41,892	1,033	8,310	10,820	46,187	2,074	486	6,325	273	6,162	175	98	175	
Courts at the seat of Government.																						
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	203,067	1,307	56,560	44,824	77,073	23,303	3,305	24,87,000	10,41,892	1,033	8,310	10,820	46,187	2,074	486	6,325	273	6,162	175	98	175	

No. 25.—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Application for a declaration of insolvency.										Amount of Creditor's claim dealt with during the year.		Gross amount ot Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		
			Granted.		Rejected.										
Class of Court.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Sec. 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Sec. 359.	Applicant being sent to the magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Sec. 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	Remarks.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	191	52	19	24	39	...	...	57	22	29	21,318	16,430	12,024	12,181	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	395	132	41	45	127	2	...	48	46	57	2,10,477	2,06,725	67,429	45,924	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	586	184	60	69	166	2	...	105	68	86	2,31,795	2,23,155	79,453	58,105	

No. 26.—Statement showing Use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab, during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Classes of Courts in which Jurors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Numeqr of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*No. of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	*No. of cases in which Judge differed from*		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Two or more Assessors.	
I.—Civil Courts.												
Divisional Courts acting under Act X of 1870—Assessors ...	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	2	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session—Jurors	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session—Assessors	3	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	299	10	24	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors ...	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	...	3	356	3	...	...	...	...	314	15	26	

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes Confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the Year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.			Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the Year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Hissar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	216	7	223	415	21	436	631	28	659	471	24	495	160	4	164	199	4	203			
			Under-trial ...	14	1	15	297	7	304	311	8	319	301	8	309	10	...	10	9	...	9	209	4	213
			Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	1	...	1			
2	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	206	9	215	404	10	414	610	19	629	480	16	496	130	3	133	147	6	153			
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	208	6	214	218	6	224	208	6	214	10	...	10	11	...	11	160	6	166
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	1	22	21	1	22	17	1	18	4	...	4	2	...	2			
3	Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	88	2	90	419	11	430	507	13	520	465	13	478	42	...	42	71	1	72			
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	313	18	331	322	19	341	307	19	326	15	...	15	10	...	10	82	1	83
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1			
4	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	389	10	399	729	28	757	1,118	38	1,156	705	33	738	413	5	418	414	10	424			
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	18	...	18	22	1	23	22	1	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	420	10	430
			Civil ...	5	...	5	48	2	50	53	2	55	49	2	51	4	...	4	5	...	5			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	8	3	11	476	15	491	484	18	502	470	18	488	14	...	14	12	...	12	12	...	12
5	Karnál ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	229	6	235	316	19	335	545	25	570	405	23	428	140	2	142	181	6	187			
			Under-trial ...	13	2	15	297	15	312	310	17	327	303	16	319	7	1	8	12	1	13	194	7	201
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
6	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	463	9	472	864	59	923	1,327	68	1,395	890	59	949	437	9	446	472	10	482			
			Under-trial ...	28	1	29	664	22	686	692	23	715	653	21	674	39	2	41	26	1	27	502	11	513
			Civil ...	...	...	...	41	1	42	41	1	42	31	1	32	10	...	10	4	...	4			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Simla ...	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	16	1	17	108	4	112	124	5	129	108	4	112	16	1	17	21	...	21			
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	58	2	60	61	2	63	61	2	63	...	...	...	3	...	3	26	...	26
			Civil ...	1	...	1	30	1	31	31	1	32	29	1	30	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	69	8	77	69	8	77	68	8	76	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884—(*continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
			Convicted ...	212	2	214	198	4	202	410	6	416	404	6	410	6	...	6	179	2	181			
8	Sirsa ...	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	13	...	13	189	8	197	202	8	210	191	8	199	11	...	11	12	...	12	191	3	194
			Civil ...	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	1	1			
			Convicted ...	79	8	87	279	21	300	358	29	387	287	25	312	71	4	75	78	5	83			
9	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	87	6	93	87	6	93	83	6	89	4	...	4	3	...	3	82	5	87
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	2	7	6	2	8	6	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Kullu ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	7	1	8	75	2	77	82	3	85	77	3	80	5	...	5	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Convicted ...	11	...	11	271	12	283	282	12	294	262	11	273	20	1	21	14	...	14			
10	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	6	...	6	256	14	270	262	14	276	250	14	264	12	...	12	8	2	10	29	2	31
			Civil ...	5	...	5	59	2	61	64	2	66	61	2	63	3	...	3	7	...	7			
			Convicted ...	268	10	278	526	19	545	794	29	823	570	23	593	224	6	230	242	8	250			
		Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	45	3	48	45	3	48	45	3	48	...	...	...	3	...	3	245	8	253
11	Jullundur ...		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Lock up ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	264	12	276	271	12	283	262	12	274	9	...	9	5	...	5	5	...	5
			Convicted ...	174	8	182	407	35	442	581	43	624	382	35	417	199	8	207	199	10	209			
12	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	64	3	67	551	36	587	615	39	654	575	37	612	40	2	42	46	3	49	247	13	260
			Civil ...	4	...	4	22	2	24	26	2	28	26	2	28	...	...	...	2	...	2			
			Convicted ...	284	4	288	602	25	627	886	29	915	580	25	605	306	4	310	261	6	267			
13	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Under-trial ...	4	1	5	105	...	105	109	1	110	106	1	107	3	...	3	4	...	4	269	6	275
			Civil ...	5	...	5	46	2	48	51	2	53	49	1	50	2	1	3	4	...	4			

	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	7	...	7	455	9	464	462	9	471	455	9	464	7	...	7	13	...	13	13	...	13
14	Mooltan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	648	...	648	282	...	282	930	...	930	723	...	723	207	...	207	543	...	543	543	...	543
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	564	19	583	976	55	1,031	1,540	74	1,614	1,072	56	1,128	468	18	486	448	19	467	458	20	478
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	79	9	88	82	9	91	82	9	91	...	...	...	3	1	4			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	109	4	113	113	4	117	106	4	110	7	...	7	7	...	7			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	23	1	24	625	26	651	648	27	675	633	27	660	15	...	15	17	1	18	17	1	18
16	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	209	6	215	383	13	396	592	19	611	427	18	445	165	1	166	166	5	171	176	6	182
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	256	8	264	277	8	285	276	8	284	1	...	1	9	1	10			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	1	...	1			
17	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	470	2	472	503	9	512	973	11	984	686	10	696	287	1	288	259	2	261	268	2	270
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	299	3	302	311	3	314	298	3	301	13	...	13	8	...	8			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
18	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,706	...	1,706	477	...	477	2,183	...	2,183	723	...	723	1,460	...	1,460	1,576	...	1,576	1,577	...	1,577
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Ditto ...	Female Penitentiary.	Convicted ...	...	152	152	...	91	91	...	243	243	...	103	103	...	140	140	...	151	151	...	152	152
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1			
20	Ditto ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	536	...	536	971	...	971	1,507	...	1,507	1,019	...	1,019	488	...	488	480	...	480	490	...	490
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	2	...	2			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	71	...	71	76	...	76	70	...	70	6	...	6	8	...	8			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	46	1	47	1,262	58	1,320	1,308	59	1,367	1,282	59	1,341	26	...	26	30	1	31	30	1	31
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	...	4	552	10	562	556	10	566	545	10	555	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13
21	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	393	5	398	697	17	714	1,090	22	1,112	854	18	872	236	4	240	312	4	316	323	4	327
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	94	4	98	101	5	106	101	5	106	...	...	...	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	46	3	49	49	3	52	49	3	52	...	...	...	5	...	5			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes Confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the Year 1884—(*continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the Year.			Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the Year.			Daily average number of each Class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	222	7	229	344	23	367	566	30	596	407	23	430	159	7	166	189	7	196	206	8	214
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	362	30	392	365	31	396	359	30	389	6	1	7	10	1	11			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	57	4	61	58	4	62	47	3	50	11	1	12	7	...	7			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19	18	1	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
23	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	288	3	291	549	30	579	837	33	870	632	31	663	205	2	207	240	7	247	257	9	266
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	443	27	470	455	27	482	451	26	477	4	1	5	11	2	13			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	44	...	44	48	...	48	47	...	47	1	...	1	6	...	6			
24	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	174	12	186	455	20	475	629	32	661	465	31	496	164	1	165	176	7	183	195	8	203
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	479	11	490	512	12	524	494	11	505	18	1	19	19	1	20			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...			
25	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	284	8	292	1,349	20	1,369	1,633	28	1,661	1,335	26	1,361	298	2	300	257	5	262	277	6	283
			Under-trial ...	21	1	22	533	24	557	554	25	579	520	24	544	34	1	35	17	1	18			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26	21	...	21	5	...	5	3	...	3			
26	Chináwan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1,428	...	1,428	1,428	...	1,428	226	...	226	1,202	...	1,202	907	...	907	907	...	907
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	211	...	211	393	11	404	604	11	615	413	10	423	191	1	192	187	2	189	202	3	205
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	307	14	321	317	14	331	304	12	316	13	2	15	11	1	12			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	24	...	24	4	...	4	4	...	4			
28	Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	207	12	219	775	31	806	982	43	1,025	749	32	781	233	11	244	235	12	247	261	13	274
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	470	21	491	472	21	493	424	20	444	48	1	49	24	1	25			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Pind Dadan Khan,	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	4	...	4	331	16	347	335	16	351	324	16	340	11	...	11	18	1	19	18	1	19

29	Rawalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	723	19	742	1,041	44	1,085	1,764	63	1,827	1,157	39	1,196	607	24	631	656	20	676	668	20	688
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	51	7	58	53	7	60	46	7	53	7	...	7	5	...	5			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	44	1	45	50	1	51	46	1	47	4	...	4	7	...	7			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	17	...	17	326	17	343	343	17	360	341	17	358	2	...	2	10	1	11	10	1	11
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	9	...	9	121	10	131	130	10	140	127	8	135	3	2	5	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	111	...	111	112	...	112	112	...	112	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
30	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	53	2	55	318	19	337	371	21	392	313	17	330	58	4	62	50	3	53	73	5	78
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	315	18	333	336	18	354	329	17	346	7	1	8	20	2	22			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	33	...	33	35	...	35	35	...	35	...	...	...	3	...	3			
31	Peshàwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	382	6	388	990	27	1,017	1.372	33	1,405	1,027	22	1,049	345	11	356	384	9	393	505	16	521
			Under-trial ...	74	6	80	1,516	50	1,566	1,590	56	1,646	1,503	54	1,557	87	2	89	107	5	112			
			Civil ...	7	2	9	145	6	151	152	8	160	143	8	151	9	...	9	14	2	16			
	Mardan ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	23	...	23	627	21	648	650	21	671	635	21	656	15	...	15	30	1	31	30	1	31
32	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	104	13	117	531	18	549	635	31	666	524	29	553	111	2	113	110	7	117	137	8	145
			Under-trial ...	36	1	37	362	40	402	398	41	439	385	40	425	13	1	14	24	1	25			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	28	1	29	32	1	33	26	1	27	6	...	6	3	...	3			
33	Bannu ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	108	5	113	471	16	487	579	21	600	464	15	479	115	6	121	110	5	115	142	7	149
			Under-trial ...	37	2	39	440	22	462	477	24	501	437	21	458	40	3	43	30	2	32			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	20	7	27	21	7	28	20	6	26	1	1	2	2	...	2			
	Mianwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	139	3	142	139	3	142	139	3	142	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
34	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	446	18	464	654	22	676	1,100	40	1,140	723	29	752	377	11	388	390	14	404	401	16	417
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	219	13	232	226	14	240	218	13	231	8	1	9	9	1	10			
			Civil ...	6	3	9	16	6	22	22	9	31	18	9	27	4	...	4	2	1	3			
35	Dera Gházi Khan	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	282	8	290	421	15	436	703	23	726	461	13	474	242	10	252	250	11	261	274	13	287
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	445	23	468	453	24	477	428	23	451	25	1	26	23	2	25			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27	22	...	22	5	...	5	1	...	1			
		Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	61	...	61	286	20	306	347	20	367	31	19	330	36	1	37	41	...	41	41	...	41
36	Muzaffargarh ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	42	...	42	363	9	372	405	9	414	345	9	354	60	...	60	46	...	46	60	1	61
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17	360	18	378	375	20	395	363	19	382	12	1	13	12	1	13			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	65	...	65	66	...	66	65	...	65	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	GRAND TOTAL ...		Convicted ...	10,687	373	11,060	19,909	758	20,667	30,596	1,131	31,727	20.754	828	21,582	9,842	303	10,145	10,449	358	10,807	11,260	398	11,658
			Under-trial ...	710	34	744	15,880	711	16,591	16,590	745	17,335	15,947	720	16,667	643	25	668	703	35	738			
			Civil ...	75	7	82	1,093	52	1,145	1,168	59	1,227	1,076	54	1,130	92	5	97	108	5	113			

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				
								Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.				
								A.		B.					A.		B.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.		Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Hissar	216	7	411	21	627	28	4	...	...	...	631	28	659	37	1	...	...	1
2	Rohtak	206	9	375	10	581	19	29	...	...	...	610	19	629	80	...	3	...	2
3	Gurgaon	88	2	416	11	504	13	3	...	...	...	507	13	520	152	9	1	...	3
4	Delhi	389	10	510	20	899	30	152	7	67	1	1,118	38	1,156	92	5	2	...	4
5	Karnàl	229	6	314	19	543	25	2	...	...	...	545	25	570	40	...	1	1	5
6	Umballa	463	9	828	56	1,291	65	28	...	8	3	1,327	68	1,395	77	3	4	3	6
7	Simla	16	1	106	4	122	5	2	...	...	...	124	5	129	12	...	1	...	7
8	*Sirsa*	212	2	198	4	410	6	...	...	...	...	410	6	416	198	2	...	...	8
9	Dharmsála	79	8	279	21	358	29	...	...	...	...	358	29	387	49	...	...	...	9
10	Hoshiárpur	11	...	270	12	281	12	1	...	...	...	282	12	294	160	6	...	...	10
11	Jullundur	268	10	526	19	794	29	...	...	...	...	794	29	823	57	2	9	2	11
12	Ludhiána	174	8	400	35	574	43	7	...	...	...	581	43	624	61	2	4	1	12
13	Ferozepore	284	4	530	23	814	27	72	2	...	...	886	29	915	63	3	...	...	13
14	Mooltan, Central	648	...	...	...	648	...	282	...	...	...	930	...	930	204	...	...	...	14
15	" District	564	19	753	47	1,317	66	221	8	2	...	1,540	74	1,614	301	3	10	1	15
16	Jhang	209	6	383	13	592	19	...	...	...	...	592	19	611	33	1	2	1	16
17	Montgomery	470	2	409	9	879	11	93	...	1	...	973	11	984	203	...	1	1	17
18	Lahore, Central	1,706	...	11	...	1,717	...	341	...	125	...	2,183	...	2,183	137	...	...	...	18
19	" Female	...	152	...	39	...	191	...	36	...	16	...	243	243	...	...	...	...	19
20	" District	536	...	882	...	1,418	...	89	...	...	...	1,507	...	1,507	190	...	4	...	20
21	Amritsar	393	5	690	17	1,083	22	7	...	...	...	1,090	22	1,112	102	3	8	1	21
22	Gurdáspur	222	7	343	23	565	30	1	...	...	...	566	30	596	24	2	...	1	22
23	Siálkot	288	3	546	30	834	33	3	...	...	...	837	33	870	54	3	4	...	23
24	Gujrát	174	12	453	20	627	32	2	...	...	...	629	32	661	64	2	2	1	24
25	Gujránwála	284	8	482	20	766	28	27	...	840	...	1,633	28	1,661	899	5	3	1	25
26	Chinawan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	...	...	...	1,428	...	1,428	22	...	...	...	26
27	Shahpur	211	...	390	11	601	11	3	...	...	...	604	11	615	35	...	4	...	27
28	Jhelum	207	12	725	31	932	43	50	...	...	...	982	43	1,025	95	1	3	...	28
29	Ráwalpindi	723	19	718	36	1,441	55	304	7	19	1	1,764	63	1,827	160	...	30	4	29
30	Hazára	53	2	318	19	371	21	...	...	...	...	371	21	392	111	3	2	1	30
31	Pesháwar	382	6	990	27	1,372	33	...	...	...	...	1,272	33	1,405	58	1	10	1	31
32	Kohát	104	13	531	18	635	31	...	...	...	...	635	31	666	143	4	10	...	32
33	Bannu	108	5	463	16	571	21	8	...	...	...	579	21	...	132	3	5	...	33
34	Dera Ismail Khan	446	18	517	19	963	37	132	3	5	...	1,100	40	1,140	143	4	11	1	34
35	Dera Gházi Khan	282	8	360	15	642	23	61	...	...	...	703	23	726	94	...	10	...	35
36	Muzaffargarh	42	...	354	9	390	9	9	...	...	...	405	9	414	192	7	3	...	36
	Total ...	10,687	373	15,481	674	26,168	1,047	3,361	63	1,067	21	30,596	1,131	31,727	4,474	75	147	21	

Note.—The Chinawan Central Jail was opened on the 3rd March 1884, and the Sirsa Jail was closed on the 1st November 1884. The figures relating to these Jails in this and all the other statements relating to Jails are therefore calculated for 10 months only.

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884—(*concluded.*)

Serial No.	Jails.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			17
		Released during the Year.										Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial No.
		A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
1	Hissar	19	2	403	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	160	4	199	4	203	1
2	Rohtak	24	1	367	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	130	3	147	6	153	2
3	Gurgaon	54	...	256	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	71	1	72	3
4	Delhi	47	4	518	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	31	1	413	5	414	10	424	4
5	Karnál	27	2	317	20	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	140	2	181	6	187	5
6	Umballa	89	1	682	49	11	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	...	437	9	472	10	482	6
7	Simla	8	1	86	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	21	...	21	7
8	*Sirsa*	17	...	180	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	179	2	181	8
8	Dharmsála	26	1	208	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	71	4	78	5	83	9
10	Hoshiárpur	15	...	87	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	1	14	...	14	10
11	Jullundur	62	...	428	19	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	224	6	242	8	250	11
12	Ludhiána	13	...	295	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	199	8	199	10	209	12
13	Ferozepore	46	3	464	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	306	4	261	6	267	13
14	Mooltan, Central	5	...	432	...	71	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	207	...	543	...	543	14
15	,, District	104	8	632	41	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	468	18	448	19	467	15
16	Jhang	51	2	338	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	165	1	166	5	171	16
17	Montgomery	28	...	440	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	287	1	259	2	261	17
18	Lahore, Central	9	...	293	...	133	...	2	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	...	1,460	...	1,576	...	1,576	18
19	,, Female	...	4	...	78	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	140	...	151	151	19
20	,, District	96	...	685	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	30	...	488	...	480	...	480	20
21	Amritsar	102	...	621	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	236	4	312	4	316	21
22	Gurdáspur	35	...	340	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	159	7	189	7	196	22
23	Siálkot	76	...	489	28	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	205	2	240	7	247	23
24	Gujrát	93	...	301	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	164	1	176	7	183	24
25	Gujránwála	48	...	385	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	2	257	5	262	25
26	Chináwan, Central	2	...	183	..	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	1,202	...	907	...	907	26
27	Shahpur	92	2	273	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	191	1	187	2	189	27
28	Jhelum	123	6	524	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	233	11	235	12	247	28
29	Ráwalpindi	131	3	812	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	607	24	656	20	676	29
30	Hazára	18	...	180	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	58	4	50	3	53	30
31	Peshâwar	71	1	874	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	1	345	11	384	9	393	31
32	Kohát	36	2	332	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	111	2	110	7	117	32
33	Bannu	26	1	297	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	115	6	110	5	115	33
34	Dera Ismail Khan	67	1	484	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	377	11	390	14	404	34
35	Dera Gházi Khan	25	...	312	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	242	10	250	11	261	35
36	Muzaffargarh	15	...	132	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	46	...	46	36
	Total ...	1,700	45	13,650	655	351	5	13	...	6	...	59	16	...	1	5	...	46	1	303	9	9,842	303	10,449	358	10,807	

Note.—The Chinawan Central Jail was opened on the 3rd March 1884, and the Sirsa Jail was closed on the 1st November 1884. The figures relating to these Jails in this and all the other statements relating to Jails are therefore calculated for 10 months only.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		a Europeans.		b Eurasians.		c Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	7	226	10	...	...	44	4	6	...	348	17
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	255	9	3	...	29	1	6	...	292	7
3	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	2	274	9	...	...	6	...	5	...	341	8
4	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	6	362	14	...	...	...	...	5	...	386	17
5	Karnál...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	3	169	8	...	...	41	8	7	3	263	14
6	Umballa	3	...	...	...	...	2	283	29	475	21	...	...	67	4	21	1	696	45
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	3	57	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	100	4
8	Sírsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	60	2	...	...	42	2	4	...	169	4
9	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	250	19	...	...	11	1	5	...	242	19
10	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5	155	4	...	...	28	3	2	...	204	9
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	8	276	8	...	...	44	3	5	...	432	19
12	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	22	147	7	...	...	31	6	2	...	323	27
13	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	11	248	8	...	...	81	4	8	...	380	22
14	Mooltan, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" District ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	569	33	118	5	...	...	63	9	20	...	641	38
16	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	10	26	3	...	...	29	...	5	1	321	8
17	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	4	51	5	...	...	52	...	3	...	362	9
18	Lahore, Central... ...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
19	" Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	32
20	" District	...	...	...	...	1	...	459	...	328	...	...	...	94	...	6	...	781	...
21	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	1	...	277	8	362	7	...	...	50	2	13	...	591	13
22	Gurdaspur	...	...	1	...	...	...	132	10	154	2	...	...	56	11	1	...	272	21
23	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	1	...	343	20	125	6	...	...	77	4	11	1	434	23
24	Gujrát...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	17	45	2	...	...	16	1	1	...	387	20
25	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	10	126	2	...	...	72	8	6	...	398	13
26	Chinawan, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	11	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	333	9
28	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	29	45	1	...	...	2	1	5	1	585	25
29	Rawalpindi	1	...	...	...	...	...	627	34	79	1	...	...	11	1	9	1	638	27
30	Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	17	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	18
31	Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	926	25	59	...	...	...	5	2	12	1	906	23
32	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	450	14
33	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	13	24	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	401	15
34	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	18	47	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	441	17
35	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	11	29	...	...	...	11	4	2	...	324	11
36	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	5	16	3	...	...	12	1	...	...	316	9
	Total ...	12	...	6	...	5	2	9,787	411	4,666	164	3	...	1,002	97	181	11	13,068	557

Note.—Column 3 E includes Sweepers, Sansis, Kikan-nuts, Bowreahs, Barars, Harnis, Bhaujras,

THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884.

C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		5 Previous Occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total.			7
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	Serial No.
50	4	7	...	6	36	4	253	29	...	83	11	...	3	7	411	21	432	1
70	3	7	...	3	5	6	254	19	...	88	7	...	3	...	375	10	385	2
63	3	7	...	3	...	70	290	19	2	32	9	...	2	...	416	11	427	3
105	3	14	...	17	...	104	336	16	...	37	10	1	7	2	510	20	530	4
38	2	6	...	6	...	104	148	4	...	52	7	3	9	...	314	19	333	5
96	8	15	2	36	137	67	397	46	2	143	35	1	5	15	828	56	884	6
5	...	1	...	14	...	17	14	12	...	49	2	...	...	2	106	4	110	7
19	...	6	...	4	...	5	164	1	...	24	4	...	...	...	198	4	202	8
26	2	6	...	14	...	...	170	25	11	59	21	...	...	...	279	21	300	9
57	2	7	1	1	18	57	132	12	...	50	4	...	8	...	270	12	282	10
75	...	14	...	12	...	85	233	...	61	135	15	...	3	1	526	19	545	11
57	8	18	...	7	50	127	128	21	...	67	30	...	3	2	400	35	435	12
118	1	24	...	6	...	213	241	...	...	70	21	1	...	1	530	23	553	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
84	9	8	...	44	...	25	289	3	25	367	30	3	7	7	753	47	800	15
46	4	11	...	4	...	...	246	17	6	110	11	2	...	...	383	13	396	16
42	...	2	...	10	14	6	239	...	...	140	5	1	2	1	409	9	418	17
...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	18
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	11	5	...	39	39	19
90	...	5	...	49	...	137	337	...	107	252	...	...	...	...	882	...	882	20
70	3	16	1	12	...	4	296	42	105	231	15	...	2	...	690	17	707	21
64	2	6	...	11	...	115	129	22	...	66	22	...	...	1	343	23	366	22
95	6	6	...	12	...	...	189	...	...	345	29	...	...	1	546	30	576	23
62	...	3	...	14	...	49	300	14	...	76	13	...	3	4	453	20	473	24
72	5	6	2	1	...	...	287	21	6	167	12	...	6	2	482	20	502	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
53	...	2	...	3	...	...	250	15	41	81	10	...	1	...	390	11	401	27
118	4	17	1	19	192	1	456	23	...	34	20	6	4	1	725	31	756	28
62	8	9	...	17	...	88	394	20	37	162	27	4	2	3	718	36	754	29
18	1	...	...	10	6	20	254	11	...	17	14	1	4	...	318	19	337	30
66	3	6	...	50	1	413	502	5	...	19	21	3	2	1	990	27	1,017	31
71	4	4	...	26	...	44	414	...	5	42	9	2	6	1	531	18	549	32
57	1	2	...	10	...	60	342	...	25	26	11	1	3	1	463	16	479	33
68	2	8	...	16	...	10	423	21	...	47	19	...	...	...	517	19	536	34
33	4	1	...	8	...	14	201	18	31	88	10	1	3	1	360	15	375	35
34	...	4	...	6	...	13	202	1	1	131	5	...	3	1	354	9	363	36
1,984	99	248	7	458	460	1,859	8,510	437	466	3,291	474	38	102	60	15,481	674	16,155	

Bhed-kuts, Dhanaks, Daries, Thories, Khatiks, Gedries, Dumnas, Kuchbunds, Ghandilas and Heries.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884, and those Remaining on the 31st December of that Year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				J.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		a. For life.		b. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	A	22	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	35
		B	57	4	8	1	8	4	18	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	94	11	105
		C	23	...	69	2	95	...	61	1	30	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	3	290
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions	...	102	11	82	3	104	4	80	2	31	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	411	21	432
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	4	...	11	...	30	2	56	2	43	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	160	4	164
2	Rohtak	A	11	1	1	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
		B	65	3	9	2	10	...	36	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	127	7	134
		C	13	1	41	...	62	...	30	...	33	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	1	196
		D	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Total of admissions	...	112	5	51	3	72	...	80	2	38	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	375	10	385
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	2	...	6	1	26	...	35	1	42	1	16	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	130	3	133
3	Gurgaon	A	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
		B	145	1	23	1	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	187	3	190
		C	6	2	21	...	56	2	73	1	36	...	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	5	216
		D	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total of admissions	...	162	5	46	2	72	3	76	1	39	...	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	416	11	427
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	1	...	5	...	17	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	...	42
4	Delhi	A	9	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
		B	23	1	54	...	37	2	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	123	4	127
		C	10	...	60	1	119	7	69	...	38	1	14	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	10	330
		D	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
	Total of admissions	...	86	4	116	2	157	11	76	...	50	2	14	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	510	20	530
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	18	...	94	4	93	...	113	1	68	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	413	5	418

5	KARNAL	A	13	5	2	2	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	8	39
		B	49	3	40	4	21	2	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	127	10	137
		C	6	...	19	...	41	...	39	1	29	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1	146
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of admissions	...	68	8	61	6	79	3	55	1	31	1	11	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	314	19	333
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	3	...	6	...	27	1	33	...	49	1	14	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	140	2	142
6	UMBALLA	A	40	15	9	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	20	74
		B	200	14	49	7	72	2	24	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	358	26	384
		C	3	...	77	...	81	3	104	1	103	4	26	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	10	412
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions	...	243	29	136	12	160	5	132	2	109	4	31	3	10	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	828	56	884
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	8	1	5	1	74	1	125	2	165	2	46	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	437	9	446
7	SIMLA	A	22	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31
		B	36	2	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	52	3	55
		C	...	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions	...	58	3	20	1	10	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	106	4	110
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	17
8	SIRSA	A	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
		B	8	1	17	1	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	39
		C	7	...	9	...	31	...	28	...	66	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	148
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions	...	20	1	29	1	42	...	33	2	67	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	202
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
9	DHARMSALA	A	15	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	31
		B	79	5	17	2	9	2	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	10	125
		C	25	...	28	...	39	...	13	...	17	...	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	1	139
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	119	10	51	7	48	2	22	1	20	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	21	300
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	5	1	5	...	16	2	16	...	15	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	75
10	HOSHIARPUR	A	12	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
		B	52	3	37	2	15	1	23	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	133	8	141
		C	17	...	26	1	19	1	24	...	25	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	2	122
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of admissions	...	81	4	66	4	35	2	48	...	26	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	270	12	282
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	20	1	21

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—*continued.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	JULLUNDUR	A	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
		B	94	4	52	3	42	2	29	1	7	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4	...	5	...	241	14	255
		C	22	1	39	...	78	2	53	1	47	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	266	4	270
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total of admissions	...	122	6	94	3	122	4	85	2	56	...	27	...	5	1	...	...	1	3	9	...	5	...	526	19	545
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	17	...	66	2	54	2	55	1	20	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	224	6	230
12	LUDHIANA	A	20	6	10	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	8	42
		B	53	13	45	5	32	4	32	2	10	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	185	25	210
		C	6	...	8	...	22	...	45	1	46	1	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	2	166
		D	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total of admissions	...	79	19	63	7	61	4	89	3	58	1	39	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	400	35	435
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	2	...	9	1	25	1	52	3	58	2	42	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	199	8	207
13	FEROZEPORE	A	18	6	4	1	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	44
		B	83	6	40	4	35	2	17	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	192	14	206
		C	9	...	51	...	87	1	53	...	73	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	292	2	294
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions	...	110	12	96	5	131	3	79	2	83	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	530	23	553
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	19	1	18	...	42	2	72	1	128	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	306	4	310
14	MOOLTAN, CENTRAL	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	104	...	85	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	207

15	MOOLTAN DISTRICT	A	9	9	11	12	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	50
		B	69	5	117	7	51	7	37	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	287	21	308
		C	2	...	72	1	128	...	51	...	101	3	44	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	4	417
		D	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions	...	80	14	200	20	190	8	92	...	117	3	51	...	18	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	753	47	800
	Total remaining on the 31st December...	...	...	...	24	4	106	4	61	1	97	4	114	4	65	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	468	18	486
16	JHANG	A	5	4	5	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
		B	38	...	25	2	28	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	112	3	115
		C	5	...	29	...	81	2	68	...	20	...	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	3	255
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	48	4	59	3	112	4	87	...	30	...	41	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	383	13	396
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	6	...	58	1	36	...	18	...	41	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	165	1	166
17	MONTGOMERY	A	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
		B	52	6	42	1	35	1	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	164	8	172
		C	10	...	30	...	62	...	77	...	39	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	230
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions	...	65	7	75	1	98	1	107	...	48	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	409	9	418
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	9	1	16	...	52	...	78	...	73	...	51	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	287	1	288
18	LAHORE CENTRAL	A	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		B	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	8
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	11
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	19	...	506	...	565	...	73	...	204	...	87	...	...	...	1,460	...	1,460
19	LAHORE FEMALE	A	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
		B	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
		C	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	...	8	...	13	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	16	...	52	...	32	...	1	...	24	...	8	...	...	...	140	140
20	LAHORE DISTRICT	A	24	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
		B	77	...	45	...	58	...	20	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	216	...	216
		C	42	...	106	...	154	...	187	...	67	...	28	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	...	586
		D	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	19	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Total of admissions	...	143	...	158	...	224	...	212	...	95	...	38	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	882	...	882
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	6	...	29	...	119	...	151	...	120	...	58	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	488	...	488

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—*continued.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																						Total.		
			A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	AMRITSAR	A	61	...	8	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	77
		B	121	6	77	...	48	2	21	...	5	1	3	...	10	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	299	11	310
		C	7	1	56	...	93	2	73	...	43	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	3	296
		D	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Total of admissions	...	191	7	141	3	150	4	97	...	60	1	21	...	16	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	690	17	707
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	30	1	...	2	2	1	26	...	99	...	72	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	236	4	240
22	GURDASPUR	A	30	2	6	1	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	4	57
		B	52	3	23	4	26	2	13	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	116	12	128
		C	21	1	26	1	51	...	32	2	26	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	7	176
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	103	6	55	6	86	3	54	3	28	3	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	343	23	366
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	6	...	3	...	30	2	40	3	51	2	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	7	166
23	SIALKOT	A	29	7	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	8	44
		B	154	7	50	3	43	5	43	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	299	18	317
		C	26	...	27	1	59	1	34	1	40	1	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	4	210
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	209	14	82	5	105	6	79	2	46	2	14	1	7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	546	30	576
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	5	...	15	...	42	...	50	2	70	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	2	207
24	GUJRAT	A	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
		B	95	8	39	2	24	4	6	...	13	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	6	...	191	16	207
		C	10	...	26	...	60	...	61	...	73	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	1	245
		D	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions	...	113	10	65	3	89	4	68	...	89	1	15	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	6	...	453	20	473
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	3	...	5	...	38	...	39	...	64	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	164	1	165

25	GUJRANWALA	A	24	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	32
		B	90	3	43	8	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	160	13	173
		C	8	...	31	1	76	2	58	...	63	1	45	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	5	289
		D	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total of admissions	...	123	5	82	9	102	3	62	...	64	1	45	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	482	20	502
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	9	...	17	1	48	1	75	...	102	...	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	2	300
26	CHINAWAN CENTRAL	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	665	...	284	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	...	1,202
27	SHAHPUR	A	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		B	58	4	34	1	35	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	136	6	142
		C	56	3	32	1	70	1	31	...	39	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	5	250
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions	...	119	7	66	2	105	1	36	1	42	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	390	11	401
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	16	...	8	...	45	1	14	...	81	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	1	192
28	JHELUM	A	29	3	7	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	44
		B	141	6	113	6	63	4	44	5	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	1	1	2	...	398	26	424
		C	2	...	17	...	90	...	66	1	53	...	45	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	1	278
		D	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions	...	181	9	138	6	155	4	112	7	62	...	52	...	4	...	...	...	18	4	1	1	2	...	725	31	756
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	1	23	1	58	1	45	4	49	...	31	...	4	...	...	...	17	3	...	1	2	...	233	11	244
29	RAWALPINDI	A	37	8	7	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	63
		B	135	5	45	2	39	3	15	3	32	...	7	1	1	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	3	...	290	16	306
		C	25	...	104	...	101	1	56	4	65	1	14	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	7	382
		D	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	200	13	156	6	145	5	72	7	97	1	21	1	10	1	2	...	12	2	...	...	3	...	718	36	754
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	38	1	54	2	99	3	100	5	146	6	129	5	31	...	2	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	607	24	631
30	HAZARA	A	10	1	4	...	8	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	32
		B	69	2	54	3	27	2	2	1	5	1	17	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	183	11	194
		C	...	...	45	...	30	...	8	2	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	2	110
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions	...	79	3	103	3	65	7	12	3	21	1	29	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	318	19	337
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	5	...	15	1	23	...	1	2	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	58	4	62

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts Admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884, and those Remaining on the 31st December of that Year, according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to Length of Sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I. *Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.*				J.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*a.* For life.		*b.* For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	Peshawar	A	96	...	17	...	9	...	76	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	2	200
		B	173	3	72	3	40	5	74	1	7	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	11	2	...	1	6	...	390	18	408
		C	8	1	40	...	131	3	91	2	85	...	32	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	7	400
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions	...	277	4	129	3	181	8	241	4	97	3	37	2	11	...	...	...	11	2	...	1	6	...	990	27	1,017
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	6	...	18	2	68	2	116	3	86	3	39	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	345	11	356
32	Kohat	A	18	2	6	1	6	1	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	5	68
		B	96	5	37	...	19	1	22	1	10	4	9	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	206	11	217
		C	16	...	66	...	111	2	21	...	37	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	2	261
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total of admissions	...	130	7	109	1	138	4	75	2	49	4	14	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	531	18	549
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	27	...	16	...	32	1	10	1	12	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113
33	Bannu	A	7	2	4	...	7	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	43
		B	117	1	75	...	27	4	10	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	241	6	247
		C	7	1	8	...	61	1	48	2	41	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	5	185
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Total of admissions	...	131	4	87	...	95	6	78	5	44	...	13	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	3	...	463	16	479
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	4	...	10	...	25	3	28	3	30	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	6	121
34	Dera Ismail Khan	A	11	2	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	21
		B	68	...	37	...	52	4	15	2	11	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	191	8	199
		C	12	...	29	...	81	1	86	4	67	3	23	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	8	311
		D	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total of admissions	...	92	2	70	...	133	5	105	7	79	4	27	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	517	19	536
	Total remaining on the 31st December	...	9	...	14	...	72	1	94	7	106	3	67	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	377	11	388

35	DERA GHAZI KHAN	A	9	3	9	...	3	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	39
		B	31	...	41	1	34	1	26	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	140	8	148
		C	...	...	2	...	29	1	46	...	60	...	45	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	1	187
		D	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions	...	41	3	52	1	66	2	84	4	60	5	45	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	..	2	...	360	15	375
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	4	...	8	...	24	...	32	2	94	7	75	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	10	252
36	MUZAFFARGARH	A	12	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		B	34	2	18	...	17	2	22	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	98	7	105
		C	1	...	28	..	122	1	35	1	23	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	2	228
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total of admissions	...	47	2	50	...	139	3	59	2	29	2	21	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	354	9	363
	Total remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	...	8	...	37	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Total	A	634	108	163	44	109	16	185	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	179	1,273
		B	2,616	127	1,393	80	997	73	635	33	147	19	79	8	38	3	1	...	111	22	18	2	60	1	6,095	368	6,463
		C	405	11	1,225	17	2,325	37	1,726	28	1,516	21	619	11	112	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7,940	127	8,067
		D	84	...	11	...	40	...	46	...	110	...	54	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	...	352
	Grand Total ... of admissions ...	...	3,739	246	2,792	141	3,471	126	2,592	71	1,774	41	754	19	157	5	7	...	111	22	24	2	60	1	15,481	674	16,155
	Grand Total ... of remaining on the 31st December ...	...	231	7	394	17	1,413	38	1,762	49	2,782	50	1,951	67	858	33	79	1	254	32	95	9	23	...	9,842	303	10,145

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884, who had been Previously Convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6						7
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial No.
					A Once.		B Twice.		C More than twice.		D Total.						A Number admitted during the year.			B Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Hissar	411	21	432	50	1	15	1	15	...	80	2	82	19	10	19	6	...	6	1	...	1	1
2	Rohtak	375	10	385	34	...	12	...	4	...	50	...	50	13	...	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	2
3	Gurgaon	416	11	427	21	...	12	...	13	...	46	...	46	11	...	11	5	...	5	1	...	1	3
4	Delhi	510	20	530	73	2	13	...	9	...	95	2	97	19	10	18	5	...	5	1	...	1	4
5	Karnál	314	19	333	19	1	9	...	4	1	32	2	34	10	11	10	7	3	10	1	...	1	5
6	Umballa	828	56	884	52	1	26	...	11	...	89	1	90	11	2	10	21	1	22	2	...	2	6
7	Simla	106	4	110	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Sirsa	198	4	202	26	...	2	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	8
9	Dharmsála	279	21	300	38	...	5	...	...	...	43	...	43	15	...	14	5	...	5	...	...	...	9
10	Hoshiárpur	270	12	282	25	2	12	...	7	...	44	2	46	16	17	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	10
11	Jullundur	526	19	545	69	...	29	...	18	2	116	2	118	22	10	22	5	...	5	1	...	1	11
12	Ludhiána	400	35	435	47	4	14	...	14	...	75	4	79	19	11	18	2	...	2	...	...	...	12
13	Ferozepore	530	23	553	62	...	8	1	3	...	73	1	74	14	4	13	8	...	8	1	...	1	13
14	Mooltan, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	,, District	753	47	800	104	2	21	...	15	...	140	2	142	19	4	18	20	...	20	10	...	10	15
16	Jhang	383	13	396	59	2	7	...	5	...	71	2	73	19	15	18	5	1	6	...	...	...	16
17	Montgomery	409	9	418	47	...	11	...	6	...	64	...	64	16	...	15	3	...	3	...	...	...	17
18	Lahore, Central	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	,, Female	...	39	39	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	19
20	,, District	882	...	882	45	...	42	...	25	...	112	...	112	13	...	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	20
21	Amritsar	690	17	707	83	...	33	...	45	1	161	1	162	23	6	23	13	...	13	2	...	2	21
22	Gurdáspur	343	23	366	38	4	10	1	10	...	58	5	63	17	22	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	22
23	Siálkot	546	30	576	91	1	18	...	12	...	121	1	122	22	3	21	11	1	12	...	...	...	23
24	Gujrát	453	20	473	48	1	13	1	11	...	72	2	74	16	10	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	24
25	Gujránwála	482	20	502	85	1	49	...	7	...	141	1	142	29	5	28	6	...	6	1	...	1	25
26	Chinawán, Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Shahpur	390	11	401	35	...	4	...	2	...	41	...	41	10	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	27
28	Jhelum	725	31	756	55	...	7	...	10	...	72	...	72	10	...	10	5	1	6	1	...	1	28
29	Ráwalpindi	718	36	754	41	...	11	...	10	...	62	...	62	9	...	8	9	1	10	1	...	1	29
30	Hazára	318	19	337	5	...	4	...	3	...	12	...	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Peshávar	990	27	1,017	137	1	33	...	11	...	181	1	182	18	4	18	12	1	13	...	...	...	31
32	Kohát	531	18	549	53	2	10	...	6	...	69	2	71	13	11	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	32
33	Bannu	463	16	479	31	...	8	...	6	...	45	...	45	10	...	10	3	...	3	1	...	1	33
34	Dera Ismail Khan	517	19	536	48	4	16	...	4	...	68	4	72	13	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Dera Gházi Khan	360	15	375	42	1	9	...	2	...	53	1	54	15	7	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	35
36	Muzaffargarh	354	9	363	53	...	12	...	3	...	68	...	68	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Total ...	15,481	674	16,155	1,623	31	476	6	291	4	2,390	41	2,431	15	6	15	181	11	192	24	...	24	

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884.

1	2	3		4		5						6													7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments Inflicted.														
												A.		B. By Jail officers.									C.		
														a.		b.		c.		d.	e.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 d. to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
1	Hissar	199	4	...	...	3	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	3	...	16	8	14
2	Rohtak	147	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
3	Gurgaon	71	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8	50
4	Delhi	414	10	2	...	4	...	16	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	13	...	...	28	7	108
5	Karnál	181	6	1	...	7	...	61	...	7	...	1	...	5	...	38	...	...	...	31	1	...	76	41	71
6	Umballa	472	10	...	...	6	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	...	19	4	27
7	Simla	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	19	...
8	Sirsa	179	2	4	...	9	...	3	...	12	...	3	...	12	...	3	...	5	...	3	1	...	27	15	14
9	Dharmsála	78	5	...	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	17	17
10	Hoshiárpur	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	242	8	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	23	...	...	32	13	256
12	Ludhiána	199	10	...	...	3	...	8	...	24	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	35	18	40
13	Ferozepore	261	6	...	...	...	...	23	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	22	...	...	34	13	183
14	Mooltan Central	543	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	17	3	15
15	,, District	448	19	3	...	37	...	59	...	37	...	4	..	36	...	...	...	44	...	33	20	...	137	29	33
16	Jhang	166	5	1	...	2	...	14	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	2	...	...	26	15	9
17	Montgomery	259	2	2	...	10	...	12	..	10	...	3	...	22	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	35	13	...
18	Lahore Central	1,576	...	6	...	105	...	186	...	70	...	6	...	206	...	...	...	26	...	102	27	...	367	23	39
19*	,, Female	...	151	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	5	...	1	...	57	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	61	40	...
20	,, District	480	...	2	...	23	...	37	...	8	...	1	...	38	...	...	...	9	...	18	3	...	69	14	36
21	Amritsar	312	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	13	...	...	26	8	100
22	Gurdáspur	189	7	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	11	6	25
23	Siálkot	240	7	2	...	16	...	21	...	41	...	3	...	35	...	...	...	23	...	15	5	...	81	33	24
24	Gujrát	176	7	...	...	8	...	8	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	4	4	1	21	11	25
25	Gujránwála	257	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	8	3	500
26	Chinawán Central	907	...	8	...	3	...	34	...	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	11	...	69	8	377
27	Shahpur	187	2	...	1	2	...	12	...	7	1	...	1	5	...	10	1	2	...	4	...	...	23	12	24
28	Jhelum	235	12	...	...	3	...	6	...	26	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	7	3	...	35	14	25
29	Ráwalpindi	656	20	...	...	15	...	67	...	22	5	...	...	10	5	...	...	53	...	33	8	...	109	16	46
30	Hazára	50	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	8	...
31	Pesháwar	384	9	...	...	44	...	25	1	37	1	...	...	66	2	...	...	25	...	14	1	...	108	27	15
32	Kohát	110	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	7	6	200
33	Bannu	110	5	1	...	2	...	16	...	18	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	21	...	...	37	32	140
34	Dera Ismail Khan	390	14	2	...	3	...	6	...	4	1	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	16	4	86
35	Dera Gházi Khan	250	11	...	...	14	...	16	...	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	13	...	3	6	...	40	15	8
36	Muzaffargarh	46	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	...
	Total ...	0,449	358	44	2	336	...	704	56	452	16	43	2	538	66	93	1	297	4	450	114	1	1,609	15	43

Note.—The difference of 1 between columns 4 and 6 A is due—

1st.—To 5 prisoners who escaped, *viz.*, from Gurgaon 1, Sirsa 1, Lahore District 1, Chinawan Central 1, Mooltan Central 1, not having been recaptured and brought to trial before the close of the year 5

2nd.—To 4 recaptured prisoners (1 at Delhi, 1 at Siálkot, 1 at Mooltan District, and 1 at Montgomery) who had escaped in previous years having been tried and punished in this year (1884) 4

Difference ... 1

No. 33.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and Released from, the Jails of the Punjab for the Year 1884.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Hissar	411	21	410	21	1	...	...	...	199	4	25	...	36	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	17	...	9	...
2	Rohtak	375	10	374	10	1	...	...	...	147	6	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...
3	Gurgaon	416	11	411	11	2	...	3	...	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	510	20	509	20	...	...	1	...	414	10	55	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	14	...
5	Karnál	314	19	308	19	5	...	1	...	181	6	40	...	77	...	69	...	8	...	...	...	12	...	42	...	23	...
6	Umballa	828	56	797	56	6	...	25	...	472	10	62	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	...	8	...
7	Simla	106	4	96	4	5	...	5	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sirsa	198	4	198	4	...	...	...	...	179	2	33	...	73	...	72	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	57	...	11	...
9	Dharmsála	279	21	277	21	2	...	...	...	78	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hoshiárpur ...	270	12	265	12	4	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	526	19	518	19	7	...	1	...	242	8	46	...	50	...	49	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	33	...	16	...
12	Ludhiána	400	35	382	35	12	...	6	...	199	10	40	...	59	2	55	2	4	...	...	...	10	...	48	2	1	...
13	Ferozepore ...	530	23	527	23	3	...	...	...	261	6	38	...	89	...	77	...	12	...	...	...	42	...	20	...	27	...
14	Mooitan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	50	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	15	...	7	...
15	,, District ...	753	47	689	47	55	...	9	...	448	19	65	...	57	...	37	...	18	...	2	...	36	...	3	...	18	...
16	Jhang	383	13	377	13	...	...	6	...	166	5	25	...	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	27	...	8	...
17	Montgomery ...	409	9	406	9	1	...	2	...	259	2	20	...	34	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	15	...
18	Lahore Central ...	11	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	1,576	...	82	...	65	...	58	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	30	...	23	...
19	,, Female ...	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	23	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...
20	,, District ...	882	...	873	...	4	...	5	...	480	...	40	...	55	...	52	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	37	...	14	...
21	Amritsar	690	17	674	17	11	...	5	...	312	4	50	...	84	...	71	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	55	...	29	...
22	Gurdáspur	343	23	337	23	4	...	2	...	189	7	20	...	34	...	32	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	18	...	10	...
23	Siálkot	546	30	543	30	1	...	2	...	240	7	30	...	71	...	68	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	58	...	13	...
24	Gujrát	453	20	450	20	1	...	2	...	176	7	11	...	23	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	6	...
25	Gujránwála ...	482	20	476	20	4	...	2	...	257	5	26	...	58	...	53	...	3	...	2	...	20	...	26	...	12	...
26	Chinawan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahpur	390	11	385	11	2	...	3	...	187	2	21	...	24	...	20	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	4	...
28	Jhelum	725	31	711	31	8	...	6	...	235	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rawálpindi ...	718	36	705	36	7	...	6	...	636	20	180	...	112	...	105	...	7	...	...	...	20	...	60	...	32	...
30	Hazára	318	19	318	19	...	...	...	...	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Peshâwar	990	27	985	27	4	...	1	...	384	9	31	...	24	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	4	...
32	Kohát	531	18	530	18	1	...	...	...	110	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bannu	463	16	462	16	1	...	...	...	110	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Dera Ismail Khan ...	517	19	514	19	3	...	...	...	390	14	80	...	94	...	91	...	3	...	...	...	63	...	24	...	7	...
35	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	360	15	350	15	6	...	4	...	250	11	54	...	54	...	40	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	46	...	8	...
36	Muzaffargarh ...	354	9	351	9	...	...	3	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,481	674	15,209	674	163	...	109	...	10,449	358	1,140	23	1,423	10	1,311	10	98	...	14	...	313	6	780	4	330	...

No. 34.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884, excluding the Cost of Building New Jails, or Additions, Alterations or Repairs.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7							8				9				10	11		
		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital Charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.							
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C			A	B			A	B						
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Hissar	203	9	1	213	4,165	19	10	4	5,859	27	8	1	1,842	8	10	4	226	1	1	0	75	5	4	974	4	9	6	1,459	6	13	7	14,525	68	4	10
2	Rohtak	153	11	2	166	3,186	19	6	10	4,935	29	11	8	828	4	15	9	193	1	2	7	96	8	0	555	3	6	2	1,770	10	10	7	11,467	69	5	7
3	Gurgaon	72	10	1	83	1,700	20	11	8	2,869	34	9	1	1,287	15	8	1	166	2	0	0	83	0	0	310	3	12	6	632	7	9	10	6,964	84	3	2
4	Delhi	424	1	5	430	8,934	21	0	4	7,461	17	5	7	1,860	4	5	2	1,912	4	7	1	79	10	8	1,011	2	6	0	1,970	4	9	4	23,148	54	1	6
5	Karnál	187	13	1	201	3,582	17	14	7	5,266	26	3	2	1,194	5	15	1	493	2	7	3	61	10	0	488	2	7	0	726	3	9	9	11,749	58	8	10
6	Umballa	482	27	4	513	9,038	17	12	1	10,683	20	13	3	2,508	4	14	2	361	0	11	3	24	1	1	2,323	4	9	0	2,527	4	14	7	27,440	53	10	4
7	Simla	21	3	2	26	665	27	11	4	1,461	56	3	1	948	36	7	5	13	0	8	0	...	...	...	116	4	13	4	280	10	12	4	3,483	136	7	6
8	Sirsa	181	12	1	194	2,898	15	0	3	4,570	23	8	10	1,620	8	5	8	239	1	3	9	34	2	3	241	1	4	0	1,310	6	12	1	10,878	56	2	7
9	Dharmsála	83	3	1	87	1,690	19	10	5	4,295	49	5	11	1,632	18	12	2	250	2	14	0	62	8	0	186	2	2	7	584	6	11	5	8,637	99	8	6
10	Hoshiárpur	14	10	7	31	405	16	14	0	2,182	70	6	2	912	29	6	9	30	0	15	6	30	0	0	102	4	4	0	75	2	6	9	3,706	124	5	2
11	Jullundur	250	3	...	253	4,206	16	10	0	6,170	24	6	2	1,794	7	1	5	170	0	10	9	34	0	0	1,376	5	7	0	1,555	6	2	4	15,271	60	5	8
12	Ludhiána	209	49	2	260	4,190	16	3	10	5,618	21	9	9	1,890	7	4	4	250	0	15	5	41	10	8	879	3	6	6	2,201	8	7	5	15,028	57	15	3
13	Ferozepore	267	4	4	275	4,468	16	7	10	6,316	22	15	6	1,788	6	8	0	187	0	10	11	46	12	0	815	3	0	1	1,334	4	13	7	14,908	54	7	11
14	Mooltan Central	543	...	...	543	11,140	20	8	3	21,993	40	8	1	8,760	16	2	1	575	1	0	11	71	14	0	912	1	10	11	7,760	14	4	8	51,140	94	2	11
15	,, District	467	4	7	478	8,918	18	14	11	7,941	16	9	9	2,820	5	14	5	348	0	11	7	49	11	5	2,189	4	10	4	2,323	4	13	9	24,539	51	10	9
16	Jhang	171	10	1	182	3,020	16	11	0	5,925	32	8	11	1,932	10	9	10	125	0	11	0	62	8	0	238	1	5	1	808	4	7	0	12,048	66	4	10
17	Montgomery	261	8	1	270	4,652	17	4	8	7,785	28	13	4	2,070	7	10	8	337	1	4	0	48	2	3	1,045	3	14	2	1,714	6	5	7	17,603	65	4	5
18	Lahore Central	1,576	1	...	1,577	30,667	19	7	2	33,222	21	1	1	5,516	3	7	11	3,624	2	4	9	68	6	0	6,891	4	6	0	15,371	9	11	11	95,291	60	6	10
19	,, Female	151	...	1	152	2,497	16	8	7	4,807	31	10	0	...	...	...	...	413	2	11	6	59	0	0	930	6	2	6	1,187	7	12	11	9,834	64	13	6
20	,, District	480	2	8	490	8,837	18	5	4	7,007	14	4	9	1,701	3	7	7	721	1	7	6	60	1	4	3,742	7	12	3	1,824	3	11	7	23,832	49	1	0
21	Amritsar	316	6	5	327	5,717	17	7	9	8,293	25	5	9	2,088	6	6	2	288	0	14	1	36	0	0	1,158	3	8	8	1,450	4	6	11	18,994	58	1	4
22	Gurdáspur	196	11	7	214	3,464	16	11	9	5,494	25	10	9	1,782	8	5	3	241	1	2	0	120	8	0	1,027	4	15	5	1,170	5	7	6	13,178	62	4	8
23	Siálkot	247	13	6	266	4,080	15	11	1	6,145	23	1	7	1,764	6	10	1	171	0	10	3	85	8	0	1,517	5	13	4	1,224	4	9	7	14,901	56	7	11
24	Gujrát...	183	20	...	203	2,954	14	8	10	5,671	27	15	0	1,728	8	8	2	214	1	0	10	42	12	9	741	3	10	5	1,021	5	0	5	12,329	60	11	8
25	Gujránwála	262	18	3	283	4,728	16	14	2	6,685	23	9	11	1,908	6	11	10	634	2	3	10	48	12	3	1,427	5	1	6	1,215	4	4	8	16,597	58	13	11
26	Chinawán Central	907	...	...	907	19,027	20	15	8	15,003	16	8	8	6,154	6	12	7	2,319	2	8	11	105	6	6	9,690	10	10	11	5,190	5	11	6	57,383	63	4	3
27	Shahpur	189	12	4	205	3,012	14	15	9	5,661	27	9	10	2,028	9	14	3	212	1	0	6	212	0	0	781	3	14	2	1,012	4	15	0	12,706	62	5	6
28	Jhelum	247	25	2	274	4,214	15	8	0	5,351	19	8	7	1,860	6	12	7	327	1	3	1	81	12	0	1,726	6	5	6	1,721	6	4	6	15,199	55	10	3
29	Ráwalpindi	676	5	7	688	12,027	17	10	7	10,475	15	3	7	2,700	3	14	9	892	1	4	9	44	9	7	5,252	7	11	5	4,299	6	4	0	35,645	52	1	1
30	Hazára	53	22	3	78	1,242	16	9	0	2,100	26	14	9	1,200	15	6	2	165	2	1	10	23	9	2	221	2	15	1	1,134	14	8	7	6,062	78	7	5
31	Peshāwar	393	112	16	521	6,868	13	9	7	7,972	15	4	10	4,128	7	14	9	1,077	2	1	1	97	14	7	1,661	3	4	7	1,654	3	2	9	23,360	45	5	7
32	Kohát	117	25	3	145	2,401	16	14	6	4,186	28	13	11	3,168	21	13	6	161	1	1	9	40	4	0	1,000	7	0	8	949	6	8	8	11,865	82	5	0
33	Bannu	115	32	2	149	2,287	15	8	11	4,207	28	3	9	1,548	10	6	3	145	0	15	7	29	0	0	791	5	6	1	983	6	9	7	9,961	67	2	2
34	Dera Ismail Khan	404	10	3	417	7,495	18	1	8	9,170	21	15	10	2,457	5	14	3	990	2	6	0	45	0	0	2,657	6	6	8	2,880	6	14	6	25,649	61	10	11
35	Dera Gházi Khan	261	25	1	287	5,676	19	13	6	6,995	24	5	11	1,512	5	4	3	583	2	0	6	83	4	7	1,436	5	0	4	1,350	4	11	3	17,552	61	3	9
36	Muzaffargarh	46	13	2	61	1,248	21	2	5	2,554	41	13	11	1,356	22	3	4	502	8	3	8	212	11	4	231	3	14	7	552	9	0	9	6,443	106	6	8
	Total	10,807	529	113	11,449	2,05,298	18	1	9	2,62,327	22	14	7	80,283	7	0	2	19,554	1	11	4	62	10	9	56,639	4	15	11	75,214	6	9	1	6,99,315	61	4	10

No. 35.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9			10
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as			
						On Prison Duties.						On Jails Buildings.				K	L						
						A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations. G	H	New Jails. I	J		Public Works. a	b					
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7-K).	Serial No.
1	Hissar	3	195	3	4	...	7	25	17	26	4	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	4	13	59	1
2	Rohtak	...	151	2	...	...	1	13	10	11	42	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	1	9	49	2
3	Gurgaon	...	70	2	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	10	80	3
4	Delhi	1	386	24	13	...	8	38	14	53	5	...	28	...	...	240	...	...	...	2	9	62	4
5	Karnál	10	169	7	...	...	11	32	15	23	3	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	6	19	50	5
6	Umballa	7	469	15	9	...	14	52	14	148	79	...	7	...	...	155	...	...	...	3	11	33	6
7	Simla	1	20	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	25	20	7
8	Sirsa	2	168	7	...	...	5	20	28	13	19	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	3	12	49	8
9	Dharmsála	3	69	4	...	...	...	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	10	71	9
10	Hoshiárpur	...	13	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	23	69	10
11	Jullundur	...	237	5	12	...	11	17	15	18	8	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	5	7	71	11
12	Ludhiána	2	199	6	...	...	10	20	20	13	10	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	5	10	63	12
13	Ferozepore	3	231	3	1	...	11	15	13	15	9	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	5	6	73	13
14	Mooltan Central	...	535	8	...	...	53	75	30	32	108	...	...	...	...	211	...	26	...	10	14	39	14
15	„ District	5	457	6	...	...	22	18	14	19	4	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	5	4	83	15
16	Jhang	2	164	2	2	...	4	16	15	22	5	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	2	10	62	16
17	Montgomery	1	257	7	...	...	21	29	54	16	6	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	8	11	51	17
18	Lahore Central	1	1,494	53	13	...	133	252	19	92	40	...	...	...	...	958	...	...	...	9	17	64	18
19	„ Female	1	138	7	5	...	10	22	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	7	16	69	19
20	„ District	6	459	12	...	...	16	68	22	39	32	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	28	3	15	55	20
21	Amritsar	6	250	8	8	...	11	36	18	42	14	...	...	...	...	112	...	17	...	4	14	45	21
22	Gurdáspur	11	179	2	...	...	5	15	5	19	4	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	3	8	73	22
23	Siálkot	4	239	2	2	...	14	37	12	48	4	...	1	...	...	124	...	...	...	6	15	52	23
24	Gujrát	1	171	5	6	...	12	23	10	18	4	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	7	13	60	24
25	Gujránwála	1	235	13	8	...	3	24	10	27	10	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	1	10	68	25
26	Chinawan Central	...	878	22	6	...	80	96	13	54	8	...	...	...	115	...	512	...	...	9	11	...	26
27	Shahpur	1	182	1	...	...	5	18	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	3	10	78	27
28	Jhelum	5	234	4	16	...	16	21	7	17	7	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	7	9	71	28
29	Ráwalpindi	8	632	20	15	...	50	84	21	123	66	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	8	8	13	44	29
30	Hazára	1	34	6	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	...	18	3	30
31	Peshávar	27	335	10	21	...	8	68	11	79	32	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	2	20	41	31
32	Kohát	6	110	3	...	...	...	16	6	14	5	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	15	63	32
33	Bannu	5	111	4	...	...	...	18	3	5	13	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	16	65	33
34	D. I. Khan	4	376	22	1	...	32	36	7	19	9	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	9	10	73	34
35	D. G. Khan	6	248	6	1	...	15	38	10	34	19	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	6	15	55	35
36	Muzaffargarh	2	42	2	...	...	...	8	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	19	52	36
	Total	136	10,137	304	143	...	588	1,278	467	1,074	577	...	36	...	115	5,393	512	43	58	6	13	53	

Note.—The difference between column 4 and the total of columns 7 and 8 is due to the fact that 4 simple imprisonment prisoners in the Dera Ghází Khan Jail having worked of their own accord are included in column 7 K.

No. 36.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1884.

1	2	3		4½		5		6		7		8	
Serial No.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, statement 34).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, statement 34).		Total cash earnings.		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5.		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
1	Hissar	14,525	0	68	5	1,949	0	9	2	12,576	0	50	3
2	Rohtak	11,467	0	69	6	1,213	9	7	5	10,253	7	62	1
3	Gurgaon	6,964	0	84	3	910	9	11	0	6,053	7	73	3
4	Delhi	23,148	0	54	1	3,227	12	7	8	19,920	4	46	9
5	Karnál	11,749	0	58	9	2,281	5	11	6	9,467	11	47	3
6	Umballa	27,440	0	53	10	2,230	14	4	6	25,209	2	49	4
7	Simla	3,483	0	136	7	754	13	29	0	2,728	3	107	7
8	Sirsa	10,878	0	56	3	2,803	8	14	7	8,074	8	41	12
9	Dharmsála	8,637	0	99	8	1,376	5	15	13	7,260	11	83	11
10	Hoshiárpur ...	3,706	0	124	5	206	0	6	10	3,500	0	117	11
11	Jullundur	15,271	0	60	6	2,938	14	11	10	12,332	2	48	12
12	Ludhiána	15,028	0	57	15	2,613	1	10	1	12,414	15	47	14
13	Ferozepore	14,908	0	54	8	2,458	15	8	15	12,449	1	45	9
14	Mooltan Central ...	51,140	0	94	3	3,291	0	6	1	47,849	0	88	2
15	" District ...	24,539	0	51	11	2,797	7	5	14	21,741	9	45	13
16	Jhang	12,048	0	66	5	3,232	15	17	12	8,815	1	48	9
17	Montgomery ...	17,603	0	65	4	2,826	12	10	8	14,776	4	54	12
18	Lahore Central ...	95,291	0	60	7	29,385	11	18	10	65,905	5	41	13
19	" Female ...	9,834	0	64	13	1,194	12	7	14	8,639	4	56	15
20	" District ...	23,832	0	49	1	4,219	0	8	10	19,613	0	40	7
21	Amritsar	18,994	0	58	1	4,422	8	13	8	14,571	8	44	9
22	Gurdáspur	13,178	0	62	5	1,885	0	8	13	11,293	0	53	8
23	Siálkot	14,901	0	56	8	5,192	15	19	8	9,708	1	37	0
24	Gujrát	12,329	0	60	12	770	10	3	13	11,558	6	56	15
25	Gujránwála ...	16,597	0	58	14	3,015	9	10	10	13,581	7	48	4
26	Chinawan Central ...	57,383	0	63	4	32,882	12	36	4	24,500	4	27	0
27	Shahpur	12,706	0	62	5	1,649	0	8	1	11,057	0	54	4
28	Jhelum	15,199	0	55	10	541	7	1	15	14,657	9	53	11
29	Ráwalpindi	35,645	0	52	1	1,605	0	2	5	34,040	0	49	12
30	Hazára	6,062	0	78	7	−89	8	...	...	6,151	8	78	7
31	Pesháwar	23,360	0	45	6	4,620	5	8	14	18,739	11	36	8
32	Kohát	11,865	0	82	5	1,533	2	10	9	10,331	14	71	12
33	Bannu	9,961	0	67	2	1,693	10	11	6	8,267	6	55	12
34	Dera Ismail Khan ...	25,649	0	61	11	5,811	1	13	15	19,837	15	47	12
35	Dera Gházi Khan ...	17,552	0	61	4	2,659	3	9	4	14,892	13	52	0
36	Muzaffargarh ...	6,443	0	106	7	1,105	15	18	6	5,337	1	88	1
	Total ...	6,99,315	0	61	5	1,41,210	11	12	5	5,58,104	5	49	0

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	199	18	217	199	4	203
		Under-trials	24	...	24	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners	7	...	7	1	...	1
		Total	230	18	248	209	4	213
2	Rohtak	Convicts	199	13	212	147	6	153
		Under-trials	17	8	25	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	2	...	2
		Total	221	21	242	160	6	166
3	Gurgaon	Convicts	65	5	70	71	1	72
		Under-trials	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	65	5	70	82	1	83
4	Delhi	Convicts	441	28	469	414	10	424
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	5	...	5
		Total	450	28	478	420	10	430
5	Karnal	Convicts	209	9	218	181	6	187
		Under-trials	16	...	16	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	1	...	1
		Total	234	9	243	194	7	201
6	Umballa	Convicts	690	18	708	472	10	482
		Under-trials	30	7	37	26	1	27
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	4	...	4
		Total	732	25	757	502	11	513
7	Simla	Convicts	39	7	46	21	...	21
		Under-trials	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total	39	7	46	26	...	26
8	Sirsa	Convicts	307	19	326	179	2	181
		Under-trials	25	...	25	12	...	12
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	...	1	1
		Total	341	19	360	191	3	194
9	Dharmsala	Convicts	143	20	163	78	5	83
		Under-trials	24	...	24	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Total	172	20	192	82	5	87
10	Hoshiarpur	Convicts	32	4	36	14	...	14
		Under-trials	8	...	8	8	2	10
		Civil prisoners	16	4	20	7	...	7
		Total	56	8	64	29	2	31

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1884.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
216	7	223	195	8	203	3	...	3	5	...	5
22	2	24	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	9	249	198	8	206	3	...	3	5	...	5
209	10	219	68	1	69	2	...	2	6	...	6
8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	10	231	74	1	75	2	...	2	6	...	6
110	...	110	60	...	60	2	...	2	1	...	1
19	...	19	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	130	70	...	70	2	...	2	1	...	1
439	11	450	513	2	515	24	...	24	31	1	32
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	11	456	517	2	519	24	...	24	31	1	32
227	7	234	238	6	244	7	...	7	6	...	6
18	...	18	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	7	253	250	6	256	8	...	8	7	...	7
529	12	541	532	14	546	15	...	15	21	...	21
40	1	41	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
576	13	589	540	16	556	15	...	15	21	...	21
41	...	41	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	55	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
215	2	217	259	...	259	7	...	7	1	...	1
13	1	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	4	233	263	...	263	7	...	7	2	...	2
87	6	93	143	13	156	4	...	4	2	...	2
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	6	102	143	13	156	4	...	4	2	...	2
11	...	21	23	...	23	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	2	17	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	2	44	35	6	41	1	...	1	...	...	...

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Death from fevers. M.	9 F.	9 Total.	10 Deaths from bowel complaints. M.	10 F.	10 Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	11 F.	11 Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Delhi	Convicts ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	...
5	Karnal	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...
6	Umballa	Convicts ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	...	..
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	...	...
7	Simla	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sirsa	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dharmsala	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Hoshiarpore	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1884.—(*Continued*)

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
980	2,000	1,000	15	...	15	...	...	...	25·13	...	24·63	25·13	...	24·63
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
947	2,000	967	14	...	14	...	...	...	23·92	...	23·47	23·92	...	23·47
463	167	451	14	...	13	...	...	...	40·82	...	39·22	40·82	...	39·22
455	...	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
462	167	452	12	...	12	...	...	...	37·50	...	36·14	37·50	...	36·14
845	...	833	28	..	28	...	...	...	14·08	...	13·89	14·08	..	13·89
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
854	...	843	24	...	24	...	...	...	12·20	...	12·15	12·20	...	12·15
1,239	200	1,215	58	...	57	...	...	...	74·88	100·00	75·49	74·88	100·00	75·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,231	200	1,207	57	...	56	...	...	...	73·81	100·00	74·41	73·81	100·00	74·41
1,315	1,000	1,305	39	...	37	...	...	...	33·14	...	32·09	33·14	...	32·09
1,000	..	923	83	...	77	...	...	...	83·33	...	76·92	83·33	...	76·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,289	857	1,274	41	...	40	...	...	...	36·08	...	34·83	36·08	...	34·83
1,128	1,400	1,133	32	...	31	..	...	...	44·49	...	43·57	44·49	...	43·57
231	2,000	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,076	1,455	1,084	30	...	29	...	...	...	41·83	...	40·95	41·83	...	40·95
238	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,447	...	1,431	39	...	39	...	...	...	5·59	...	5·52	5·59	...	5·52
333	...	333	...	..	...	...	...	...	83·33	...	83·33	83·33	...	83·33
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,377	...	1,356	37	...	36	...	...	...	10·47	...	10·30	10·47	...	10·30
1,833	2,600	1,880	51	...	48	...	...	..	25·64	...	24·10	25·64	...	24·10
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,744	2,600	1,793	49	...	46	...	...	...	24·39	...	22·99	24·39	...	22·99
1,643	...	1,643	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,375	3,000	1,700	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,207	3,000	1,323	34	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Jullundur	Convicts	298	18	316	242	8	250
		Under-trials	14	...	14	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	312	18	330	245	8	253
12	Ludhiana	Convicts	189	23	212	199	10	209
		Under-trials	33	...	33	46	3	49
		Civil prisoners	23	2	25	2	...	2
		Total	245	25	270	247	13	260
13	Ferozepore	Convicts	403	9	412	261	6	267
		Under-trials	15	...	15	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	4	...	4
		Total	427	9	436	269	6	275
14	Mooltan Central	Convicts	1,350	...	1,350	543	...	543
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,350	...	1,350	543	...	543
15	Mooltan District	Convicts	655	29	684	448	19	467
		Under-trials	13	...	13	3	1	4
		Civil prisoners	7	5	12	7	...	7
		Total	675	34	709	458	20	478
16	Jhang	Convicts	290	14	304	166	5	171
		Under-trials	33	...	33	9	1	10
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total	323	14	337	176	6	182
17	Montgomery	Convicts	598	30	628	259	2	261
		Under-trials	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	1	...	1
		Total	604	30	634	268	2	270
18	Lahore Central	Convicts	1,617	...	1,617	1,576	...	1,576
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,617	...	1,617	1,577	..	1,577
19	Lahore Female	Convicts	...	260	260	..	151	151
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total	...	260	260	...	152	152
20	Lahore District	Convicts	565	...	565	480	...	480
		Under-trials	20	...	20	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	15	...	15	8	...	8
		Total	600	..	600	490	...	490

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1884.—(*Continued*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
281	11	292	119	4	123	5	...	5	4	...	4
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	11	297	119	4	123	5	...	5	4	...	4
227	11	238	255	...	255	6	...	6	5	...	5
55	2	57	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	13	295	269	2	271	6	...	6	5	...	5
312	8	321	139	2	141	3	...	3	5	...	5
8	...	8	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
323	8	331	153	2	155	4	...	4	5	...	5
720	...	720	615	...	615	8	...	8	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	...	720	615	...	615	8	...	8	9	...	9
572	19	591	459	1	460	6	...	6	5	1	6
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577	19	596	460	1	461	7	...	7	5	1	6
206	6	212	58	2	60	2	...	2	3	...	3
21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	6	233	58	2	60	2	...	2	3	...	3
468	2	470	289	2	291	7	...	7	3	...	3
17	...	17	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	2	487	293	2	295	7	...	7	3	...	3
1,704	...	1,704	2,387	..	2,387	53	...	53	92	...	92
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,706	...	1,706	2,387	...	2,387	53	...	53	92	...	92
...	164	164	...	321	321	...	7	7	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	165	165	...	323	323	...	7	7	...	5	5
573	...	573	534	...	534	12	...	12	30	...	30
3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
583	...	583	540	...	540	12	...	12	30	...	30

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY DURING THE

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Deaths from fevers.			10 Deaths from bowel complants.			11 Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	JULLUNDUR ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
12	LUDHIANA ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
13	FEROZEPORE ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	MOOLTAN CENTRAL ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	MOOLTAN DISTRICT ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	JHANG ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	MONTGOMERY ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	LAHORE CENTRAL ...	Convicts ...	22	...	22	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22	...	22	14	...	14	...	...	...
19	LAHORE FEMALE ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	LAHORE DISTRICT ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1884.—(*Continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
492	500	492	21	...	20	...	...	...	16·53	...	16·00	16·53	...	16·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
486	500	486	20	...	20	...	...	...	16·32	...	15·81	16·32	...	15·81
1,281	...	1,220	30	...	29	...	...	...	25·13	...	23·92	25·13	...	23·92
304	667	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,089	154	1,042	24	...	23	...	...	...	20·24	...	19·23	20·24	...	19·23
532	333	528	12	...	11	...	...	...	19·15	...	18·73	19·15	...	18·73
3,500	...	3,500	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
569	333	564	15	...	15	...	...	...	18·59	...	18·18	18·59	...	18·18
1,133	...	1,133	15	...	15	...	...	...	16·57	...	16·57	16·57	...	16·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,133	...	1,133	15	...	15	...	...	...	16·57	...	16·57	16·57	...	16·57
1,025	53	985	13	..	13	...	...	...	11·16	52·63	12·85	11·16	52·63	12·85
333	...	250	333	...	250	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,004	50	964	15	...	15	...	...	...	10·92	52·00	12·55	10·92	50·00	12·55
349	400	351	12	...	12	...	...	...	18·07	...	17·54	18·07	...	17·54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	333	330	11	...	11	...	...	...	17·05	...	16·48	17·05	...	16·48
1,116	1,000	1,115	27	...	27	...	...	...	11·58	...	11·49	11·58	...	11·49
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,093	1,000	1,093	26	...	26	...	...	...	11·19	...	11·11	11·19	...	11·11
1,515	...	1,515	34	...	34	...	...	...	58·37	...	58·37	58·37	...	58·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,514	...	1,514	34	...	34	..	...	...	58·34	...	58·34	58·34	...	58·34
...	2,126	2,126	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	33·11	33·11	...	33·11	33·11
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,125	2,125	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	32·89	32·89	...	32·89	32·89
1,112	...	1,112	25	...	25	...	...	...	62·50	...	62·50	62·50	...	62·50
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,102	...	1,102	24	...	25	...	...	...	61·22	...	61·22	61·22	...	61·22

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	353	16	369	312	4	316
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total ...	383	16	399	323	4	327
22	Gurdaspur ...	Convicts ...	209	14	223	189	7	196
		Under-trials ...	27	7	34	10	1	11
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total ...	236	21	257	206	8	214
23	Sialkot ...	Convicts ...	425	21	446	240	7	247
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	11	2	13
		Civil prisoners ...	11	...	11	6	...	6
		Trials ...	452	21	473	257	9	266
24	Gujrat ...	Convicts ...	256	7	263	176	7	183
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	19	1	20
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	284	7	291	195	8	203
25	Gujranwala ...	Convicts ...	366	15	381	257	5	262
		Under-trials ...	50	...	50	17	1	18
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	423	15	438	277	6	283
26	Chinawan Central ...	Convicts ...	1,160	...	1,160	907	...	907
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,160	...	1,160	907	...	907
27	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	227	6	233	187	2	189
		Under-trials ...	33	3	36	11	1	12
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Total ...	264	9	273	202	3	205
28	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	284	15	299	235	12	247
		Under-trials ...	34	3	37	24	1	25
		Civil prisoners ...	13	...	13	2	...	2
		Total ...	331	18	349	261	13	274
29	Rawalpindi ...	Convicts ...	659	60	719	656	20	676
		Under-trials ...	8	...	8	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Total ...	674	60	734	668	20	688
30	Hazara	Convicts ...	12	4	16	50	3	53
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	20	2	22
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	3	...	3
		Total ...	33	4	37	73	5	78

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1884.—(*Continued*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
400	6	406	245	2	247	8	...	8	16	...	16
8	1	9	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	8	418	250	2	252	8	...	8	16	...	16
223	6	229	110	2	112	2	...	2	5	...	5
10	2	12	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	8	247	111	4	115	2	...	2	5	...	5
286	3	289	69	7	76	2	...	2	4	...	4
11	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	3	304	69	8	77	2	...	2	4	...	4
201	12	213	86	10	96	4	1	5	1	...	1
33	...	33	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	12	246	100	10	110	4	1	5	1	...	1
363	2	365	267	3	270	13	...	13	...	...	...
39	1	40	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
402	3	405	272	3	275	13	...	13	...	...	...
1,215	...	1,215	956	...	956	22	...	22	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,215	...	1,215	956	...	956	22	...	22	11	...	11
201	3	204	54	1	55	1	...	1	...	...	...
27	3	30	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	6	237	57	2	59	1	...	1	...	...	...
312	8	320	157	16	173	4	...	4	4	...	4
8	...	8	13	1	14	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	8	331	173	17	190	4	...	4	5	...	5
746	22	768	1,085	29	1,114	20	...	20	7	...	7
3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
759	22	781	1,090	29	1,119	20	...	20	7	...	7
68	9	77	112	12	124	5	1	6	1	1	2
37	4	41	33	7	40	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	13	122	148	19	167	6	1	7	1	1	2

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY DURING THE

1	2		9			10			11		
Serial No.	JAILS.		Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	AMRITSAR ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
22	GURDASPUR ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
23	SIALKOT ...	Convicts ...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
24	GUJRAT ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	GUJRANWALLA ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	CHINAWAN CENTRAL ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	SHAHPUR ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	JHELUM ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
29	RAWALPINDI ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	HAZARA ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1884.—(*Continued*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
785	500	781	25	...	25	...	...	...	51·28	...	50·63	51·28	...	50·63
833	...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
774	500	770	24	...	24	...	...	...	49·53	...	48·93	49·53	...	48·93
582	286	571	11	...	10	...	...	...	26·45	..	25·51	26·45	...	25·51
...	2,000	181	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
539	500	537	10	..	9	...	...	...	24·27	...	23·36	24·27	...	23·36
297	1,000	308	8	...	8	...	...	...	16·67	...	16·19	16·67	...	16·19
...	500	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
268	889	289	8	...	7	...	...	...	15·56	...	15·04	15·56	...	15·04
489	1,429	525	23	143	27	...	...	...	5·68	...	5·46	5·68	...	5·46
737	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
513	1,250	542	21	125	25	...	...	...	5·13	...	4·93	5·13	...	4·93
1,039	600	1,031	50	..	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
982	500	972	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
1,054	...	1,054	24	...	25	...	...	...	12·13	...	12·13	12·13	...	12·13
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,054	...	1,054	24	..	24	...	...	...	12·13	...	12·13	12·13	...	12·13
289	500	291	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	1,000	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	667	288	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
668	1,333	700	17	...	16	...	...	...	17·02	...	16·19	17·02	...	16·19
542	1,000	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·66	...	40·00	41·66	...	40·00
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
663	1,308	695	15	...	15	...	...	...	19·16	...	18·25	19·16	...	18·25
1,654	1,450	1,648	30	...	30	...	...	...	10·67	...	10·36	10·67	...	10·36
800	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,632	1,450	1,626	30	...	29	...	...	...	10·48	...	10·17	10·48	...	10·17
2,240	4,000	2,338	100	333	113	...	...	...	20·00	333·33	37·74	20·00	333·33	37·74
1,650	3,500	1,818	50	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,027	3,800	2,141	82	200	90	...	...	...	13·84	200·00	25·64	13·84	200·00	25·64

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
31	Peshawar	Convicts ...	391	16	407	384	9	393
		Under-trials ...	113	13	126	107	5	112
		Civil prisoners ...	9	3	12	14	2	16
		Total ...	513	32	545	505	16	521
32	Kohat	Convicts ...	87	18	105	110	7	117
		Under-trials ...	34	4	38	24	1	25
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	..	3
		Total ...	121	22	143	137	8	145
33	Bannu	Convicts ...	75	12	87	110	5	115
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	30	2	32
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	105	12	117	142	7	149
34	D. I. Khan	Convicts ...	454	31	485	390	14	404
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		Civil prisoners ...	7	2	9	2	1	3
		Total ...	461	33	494	401	16	417
35	D. G. Khan	Convicts ...	262	14	276	250	11	261
		Under-trials ...	18	6	24	23	2	25
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	1	...	1
		Total ...	298	20	318	274	13	287
36	Muzaffargarh	Convicts ...	41	4	45	46	...	46
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	12	1	13
		Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	2	...	2
		Total ...	56	9	65	60	1	61
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	13,550	777	14,327	10,449	358	10,807
		Under-trials ...	708	51	759	499	30	529
		Civil prisoners ...	226	21	250	108	5	113
		Total of all ...	14,487	849	15,336	11,056	393	11,449

* Note.—3 prisoners committed suicide in the

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1884.—(*Concluded*).

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			*Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
401	10	411	517	24	541	9	1	10	8	1	9
141	7	148	58	3	61	1	...	1	2	...	2
20	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	20	582	575	27	602	10	1	11	10	1	11
147	8	155	133	3	136	3	...	3	2	...	2
50	1	51	16	1	17	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
202	9	211	150	4	154	4	...	4	2	...	2
165	8	173	123	6	129	4	...	4	1	...	1
12	...	12	21	1	22	1	...	1	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	8	185	144	7	151	5	...	5	3	...	3
509	23	532	803	31	834	21	1	22	10	...	10
18	...	18	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
530	24	554	809	31	840	21	1	22	10	...	10
266	14	280	192	5	197	6	...	6	2	...	2
42	1	43	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	15	328	197	7	204	7	...	7	2	...	2
65	1	66	81	1	82	2	...	2	2	...	2
17	1	18	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	2	86	89	4	93	2	...	2	2	...	2
12,725	411	13,136	11,881	528	12,409	293	11	304	303	9	312
722	29	751	277	33	310	8	...	8	7	...	7
113	7	120	21	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,560	447	14,007	12,179	562	12,741	301	11	312	310	9	319

following Jails :—Umballa 1, Gurdaspur 1, and Jhang 1.

No. 37.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality during the

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Deaths from fevers. M.	F.	Total.	10 Deaths from bowel complaints. M.	F.	Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	F.	Total.
31	Peshawar	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kohat	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bannu	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	D. I. Khan	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	D. G. Khan	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
36	Muzaffargarh	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	52	...	52	67	1	68	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of all ...	53	...	53	67	1	68	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1884.—(*Concluded*).

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,346	2,667	1,377	23	111	25	...	...	...	20·84	111·11	22·90	20·84	111·11	22·90
542	600	545	9	...	9	...	...	...	18·69	...	17·86	18·69	...	17·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,139	1,687	1,155	20	62	21	...	...	...	19·80	62·50	21·11	19·80	62·50	21·11
1,209	429	1,162	27	...	26	...	...	...	18·18	...	17·09	18·18	...	17·09
667	1,000	680	42	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,095	500	1,062	29	...	28	...	...	...	14·60	..	13·79	14·60	...	13·79
1,118	1,200	1,121	36	...	30	...	...	...	9·09	...	8·70	9·09	...	8·70
700	500	687	33	...	31	...	...	...	66·67	...	62·50	66·67	...	62·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,014	1,000	1,013	35	...	34	...	...	...	21·13	...	20·13	21·13	...	20·13
2,059	2,214	2,064	54	71	54	...	...	...	25·64	...	24·75	25·64	...	24·75
667	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,017	1,938	2,014	50	63	53	...	...	...	24·94	...	23·98	24·94	...	23·98
768	455	755	24	...	23	...	...	...	8·00	...	7·66	8·00	...	7·66
217	1,000	280	43	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
719	538	711	26	...	24	...	...	...	7·30	...	6·97	7·30	...	6·97
1,760	...	1,782	43	...	43	...	...	...	43·48	...	43·48	43·48	...	43·48
583	3,000	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,483	4,000	1,524	33	...	33	...	...	...	33·33	...	32·78	33·33	...	32·78
1,137	1,475	1,148	28	31	28	...	...	...	29·00	25·14	28·87	29·00	25·14	28·87
555	1,100	586	16	...	15	...	...	...	14·03	...	13·23	14·03	...	13·23
194	200	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,102	1,430	1,113	27	28	27	...	...	...	28·04	22·90	27·86	28·04	22·90	27·86

No. 38.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	14	1	297	7	311	8	319	9	...	9
2	Rohtak	10	...	208	6	218	6	224	11	...	11
3	Gurgaon	9	1	313	18	322	19	341	10	...	10
4	Delhi	4	1	18	...	22	1	23	1	...	1
5	Karnal	13	2	297	15	310	17	327	12	1	13
6	Umballa	28	1	664	22	692	23	715	26	1	27
7	Simla	3	...	58	2	61	2	63	3	...	3
8	Sirsa	13	...	189	8	202	8	210	12	...	12
9	Dharamsala	...	...	87	6	87	6	93	3	...	3
10	Hoshiarpur	6	...	256	14	262	14	276	8	2	10
11	Jullundur	...	...	45	3	45	3	48	3	...	3
12	Ludhiana	64	3	551	36	615	39	654	46	3	49
13	Ferozepore	4	1	105	...	109	1	110	4	...	4
14	Mooltan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" District ...	3	...	79	9	82	9	91	3	1	4
16	Jhang	21	...	256	8	277	8	285	9	1	10
17	Montgomery	12	...	299	3	311	3	314	8	...	8
18	Lahore Central ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	1	...	1
19	" Female ...	...	1	...	4	...	5	5	...	...	...
20	" District ...	1	...	20	...	21	...	21	2	...	2
21	Amritsar	7	1	94	4	101	5	106	6	...	6
22	Gurdaspur	3	1	362	30	365	31	396	10	1	11
23	Sialkot	12	...	443	27	455	27	482	11	2	13
24	Gujrat	33	1	479	11	512	12	524	19	1	20
25	Gujranwala	21	1	533	24	554	25	579	17	1	18
26	Chinawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahpur	10	...	307	14	317	14	331	11	1	12
28	Jhelum	2	...	470	21	472	21	493	24	1	25
29	Rawalpindi	2	...	51	7	53	7	60	5	...	5
30	Hazara	21	...	315	18	336	18	354	20	2	22
31	Peshawar	74	6	1,516	50	1,590	56	1,646	107	5	112
32	Kohat	36	1	362	40	398	41	439	24	1	25
33	Bannu	37	2	440	22	477	24	501	30	2	32
34	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	1	219	13	226	14	240	9	1	10
35	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	8	1	445	23	453	24	477	23	2	25
36	Muzaffargarh	15	2	360	18	375	20	395	12	1	13
	Total	493	28	10,143	483	10,636	511	11,147	499	30	529

TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884.

7			8			9		10		11		12			13
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1884.			Serial No.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
126	2	128	164	5	169	11	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	1
75	4	79	101	2	103	32	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	2
153	12	165	154	7	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	3
4	...	4	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
188	6	194	113	10	123	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	8	5
343	13	356	306	8	314	4	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	41	6
32	2	34	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
88	7	95	102	1	103	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	11	8
32	3	35	36	3	39	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	9
124	6	130	124	6	130	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	10
26	...	26	18	3	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
300	19	319	214	14	228	61	4	...	...	...	...	40	2	42	12
28	...	28	74	1	75	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
46	3	49	30	2	32	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
117	1	118	153	6	159	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16
124	3	127	111	...	111	63	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	17
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18
...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
3	...	3	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
51	2	53	48	3	51	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
210	23	233	149	7	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	22
273	16	289	178	10	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	23
322	5	327	171	6	177	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19	24
207	10	217	267	13	280	46	1	...	...	...	...	34	1	35	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
171	8	179	103	4	107	30	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15	27
282	16	298	141	4	145	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	1	49	28
19	...	19	27	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	29
258	13	271	64	4	68	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	30
1,163	40	1,203	334	13	347	4	1	...	...	2	...	87	2	89	31
234	31	265	151	9	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	32
304	16	320	131	5	136	...	...	...	...	2	...	40	3	43	33
123	6	129	95	7	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	34
278	15	293	147	5	152	3	3	...	...	...	...	25	1	26	35
179	13	192	139	4	143	45	2	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	36
5,883	297	6,180	3,914	173	4,087	343	19	1	...	7	...	488	22	510	

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds Registered in all the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Registrations affecting									
		Compulsory.									
Name of Office.	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Sec. 17 *a*.	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses *b*. and *c*.	Perpetual leases, Section 17 *d*.	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Sec. 17 (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
								Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	7	33	259	437	34	31	24	818	2,045	0	0
Rohtak	6	50	246	666	31	...	8	1,001	2,502	8	0
Gurgaon	8	19	254	456	19	11	27	786	1,965	0	0
Delhi	5	73	806	1,695	44	11	104	2,733	6,830	0	0
Karnál	7	13	380	479	28	...	40	940	2,350	0	0
Umballa	11	50	732	1,351	19	1	72	2,225	5,550	0	0
Simla	4	2	60	104	11	...	4	181	446	0	0
Kángra	16	73	336	656	14	9	10	1,098	2,742	8	0
Hoshiárpur	12	83	691	2,245	67	6	45	3,137	7,840	0	0
Jullundur	9	47	762	1,285	46	1	23	2,164	5,397	8	0
Ludhiána	7	51	529	1,160	9	...	8	1,757	4,390	8	0
Ferozepore	11	44	450	1,169	29	30	21	1,743	4,357	8	0
Mooltan	8	17	556	984	66	5	14	1,642	4,096	0	0
Jhang	5	4	318	518	44	...	18	902	2,255	0	0
Montgomery	6	5	92	148	24	1	...	270	687	0	0
Lahore	7	56	891	1,838	52	4	98	2,939	7,354	8	0
Amritsar	6	70	1,112	2,113	48	2	42	3,387	8,467	8	0
Gurdáspur	9	35	346	1,362	11	...	24	1,778	4,445	0	0
Siálkot	10	42	448	2,017	27	...	22	2,556	6,391	8	0
Gujrát	5	78	286	737	...	...	1	1,102	2,753	0	0
Gujránwála	7	18	394	702	13	...	18	1,145	2,860	0	0
Shahpur	5	30	245	434	16	1	1	727	1,817	8	0
Jhelum	6	87	578	674	1	...	3	1,343	3,357	8	0
Rawálpindi	11	36	763	963	22	3	4	1,791	4,487	0	0
Hazára	5	4	106	173	4	...	5	292	746	0	0
Peshâwar	9	24	557	947	59	...	50	1,637	4,092	8	0
Kohát	4	2	63	66	...	1	...	132	328	0	0
Bannu	6	9	262	557	13	...	16	857	2,142	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan	7	...	308	442	35	1	3	789	1,972	8	0
Dera Ghȧzi Khan	7	9	347	711	42	...	4	1,113	2,780	0	0
Muzaffargarh	5	10	293	493	7	...	5	808	2,015	8	0
Sirsa (for first 7 months) ...	5	16	73	108	6	76	14	293	732	8	0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	236	1,090	13,543	27,690	841	194	728	44,086	1,10,197	8	0

Note.—The Sirsa district was abolished during the year under review, part being incorporated

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19
				Optional.						
Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 c, and leases exempted under the provisions of Section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
97	211	7	6	...	...	321	160	8	0	3,63,065
110	508	3	3	...	...	624	312	0	0	3,60,855
163	427	4	7	...	...	601	300	8	0	5,12,684
251	770	6	52	...	11	1,090	545	0	0	20,19,651
164	277	28	18	...	1	488	244	0	0	4,28,200
317	567	8	3	...	...	895	447	8	0	10,34,709
12	9	...	1	3	...	25	12	8	0	7,97,874
145	262	5	1	...	...	413	206	8	0	4,53,126
319	999	22	1	1	15	1,357	678	8	0	12,45,930
133	185	6	3	1	8	336	168	0	0	9,18,694
88	158	...	1	...	...	247	123	8	0	7,70,542
157	316	8	...	4	...	485	243	0	0	8,50,061
44	135	4	2	...	2	187	93	8	0	13,02,772
27	41	3	...	...	...	71	35	8	0	4,28,031
12	4	..	...	...	...	16	8	0	0	1,65,409
95	212	18	3	...	5	333	166	8	0	21,70,106
442	826	12	3	...	...	1,283	641	8	0	17,50,429
121	447	...	2	...	...	570	287	0	0	6,95,628
83	352	...	2	...	...	437	218	8	0	10,40,190
62	81	...	...	...	...	143	71	8	0	3,89,862
50	34	3	...	...	...	87	43	0	0	4,97,652
11	17	...	...	...	...	28	14	8	0	2,98,108
80	76	1	...	1	...	158	79	0	0	4,56,200
196	142	7	...	...	...	345	172	8	0	10,53,477
12	6	...	...	...	...	18	11	0	0	1,62,436
104	118	7	...	...	1	230	115	0	0	10,62,571
11	3	1	...	...	2	17	9	0	0	50,204
46	134	6	8	...	...	194	97	0	0	3,68,153
5	10	3	1	...	5	24	13	0	0	4,18,301
45	70	2	...	...	...	117	59	0	0	5,04,416
29	21	...	...	...	...	50	25	0	0	3,78,147
34	78	3	...	...	...	115	57	8	0	95,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,465	7,496	167	117	10	50	11,305	5,659	0	0	2,30,42,946

in the Ferozepore district, and the remainder in the district of Hissar.

No. 39.—Statement of Deeds Registered in all the

Name of Office.	20	21	22	23	24			25	26	27
	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.									
	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property (Section 18 *d*).	Obligations for the payment of money, Section 18 (*f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed wills deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
					Rs.	A.	P.			
Hissar	48	132	204	384	383	0	0	2	4	...
Rohtak	36	252	144	432	432	0	0	...	3	...
Gurgaon	93	424	160	677	677	0	0	...	3	...
Delhi	208	551	316	1,075	1,075	0	0	...	33	...
Karnál	87	211	64	362	362	0	0	...	5	...
Umballa	85	308	394	787	787	0	0	1	25	...
Simla	5	11	70	86	86	0	0	1	1	...
Kángra	17	58	205	280	280	0	0	...	8	...
Hoshiárpur	55	46	286	387	387	0	0	1	34	...
Jullundur	20	53	153	226	226	0	0	...	32	...
Ludhiána	7	66	185	258	258	0	0	...	14	...
Ferozepore	37	260	357	654	654	0	0	...	34	...
Mooltan	59	131	315	505	505	0	0	...	21	...
Jhang	17	38	121	176	176	0	0	...	7	...
Montgomery	2	46	114	162	162	0	0	...	7	...
Lahore	47	162	277	486	486	0	0	1	42	...
Amritsar	56	116	349	521	521	0	0	...	38	...
Gurdáspur	45	52	67	164	164	0	0	...	7	...
Siálkot	19	60	146	225	225	8	0	...	5	...
Gujrát	2	58	71	131	131	0	0	...	8	...
Gujránwála	5	8	97	110	110	0	0	2	4	...
Shahpur	15	14	94	123	124	8	0	...	9	...
Jhelum	16	60	260	336	336	0	6	...	11	...
Ráwalpindi	18	42	462	522	513	8	0	...	8	...
Hazára	...	10	14	24	23	8	0	...	3	...
Pesháwar	23	114	311	448	447	8	0	1	9	...
Kohát	...	6	73	79	79	0	0	...	2	...
Bannu	5	44	110	159	160	8	0	...	6	...
Dera Ismail Khan	4	18	218	240	240	0	0	...	2	...
Dera Gházi Khan	13	52	151	216	219	0	0	1	1	...
Muzaffargarh	12	144	...	156	156	0	0	...	3	...
Sirsa (for first 7 months).	5	64	49	118	118	0	0	...	5	...
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,061	3,611	5,837	10,509	10,505	0	0	10	394	...

Note.—The Sirsa district was abolished during the year under review, part being incorporated

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884-85—(*concluded*).

28	29	30	31	32	33			34			35		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	1	3	19	96	2,604	8	0	1,075	9	0	2,407	11	1
...	...	2	4	84	3,258	8	0	1,186	0	0	2,044	1	4
1	...	2	9	95	2,954	8	0	1,235	8	0	2,278	6	6
...	...	5	78	347	8,582	0	0	3,792	0	0	4,340	11	0
...	...	7	12	129	2,976	0	0	1,193	2	0	1,990	5	10
1	5	25	27	300	6,884	8	0	2,711	0	0	3,560	3	5
1	2	2	33	48	548	8	0	275	0	0	812	2	6
2	...	5	9	105	3,261	0	0	1,158	0	0	2,888	2	3
1	...	16	14	255	9,041	8	0	3,086	0	0	5,719	3	1
...	5	13	7	319	5,919	8	0	1,922	0	0	3,307	6	0
1	...	7	6	248	4,828	0	0	1,419	10	3	2,352	13	2
...	...	5	12	385	5,390	8	0	2,390	8	0	3,295	5	4
...	3	17	16	148	4,778	8	0	1,939	8	0	3,672	13	1
...	...	3	1	50	2,494	8	0	786	8	0	1,566	0	3
...	1	13	1	65	885	0	0	502	9	8	1,587	5	8
...	...	3	9	377	8,175	0	0	3,031	15	6	3,960	3	4
...	...	12	27	399	9,782	0	0	3,713	8	0	3,888	6	2
2	...	3	6	167	4,924	0	0	1,658	8	0	2,386	1	3
...	...	3	8	127	6,855	8	0	1,956	10	0	3,146	7	4
1	1	1	1	89	2,987	8	0	842	8	0	1,616	10	6
...	2	13	1	72	3,029	0	0	1,055	0	0	1,831	14	7
...	...	1	2	138	1,992	8	0	589	8	0	1,237	8	5
...	...	6	3	129	3,816	8	0	1,220	0	0	1,878	7	7
5	1	19	18	185	5,205	0	0	2,061	0	0	3,515	14	4
...	1	...	5	6	792	8	0	255	0	0	1,030	13	11
1	...	3	11	75	4,691	0	0	1,839	0	0	3,901	5	5
...	...	...	1	6	424	0	0	183	0	0	721	15	0
1	...	12	3	31	2,424	0	0	698	0	0	1,640	1	6
1	21	17	8	43	2,233	8	0	817	3	0	1,903	4	4
1	...	5	11	63	3,062	0	0	941	0	0	2,163	4	6
3	1	4	3	8	2,208	8	0	673	0	0	1,596	2	5
...	...	...	13	37	928	0	0	417	0	0	796	11	2
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	0	0	21,108	15	8
22	44	227	378	4,628	1,27,937	8	0	46,626	11	5	1,00,146	13	11

in the Ferozepore district, and the remainder in the district of Hissar.

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1884-85.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Munici-pality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expendi-ture.	Closing balance at the end of 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar (Including last 5 months' accounts of the 4 Municipalities of the late Sirsa district.	Hissar	II	14,167	10,936	15,711	14,362	12,285
	Hansi	III	12,656	5,654	10,601	8,571	7,684
	Bhiwani	III	33,762	42,426	33,468	40,527	35,367
	Fattehabad ...	III	2,992	2,431	2,258	3,050	1,639
	Rattia	III	3,212	802	1,068	910	960
	Tohana	III	4,155	1,536	1,136	990	1,682
	Sirsa	II	12,292	...	13,235	5,669	7,566
	Ellenabad ...	III	4,131	...	634	494	140
	Rania	III	4,626	...	795	366	429
	Rori	III	3,063	...	184	188	—4 debit
Rohtak.	Rohtak	III	15,160	271	6,974	6,426	819
	Beri	III	9,695	640	6,667	5,941	1,366
	Jhajjar	III	11,242	54	5,220	5,088	186
	Bahadargarh ...	III	6,674	766	3,564	3,429	901
	Kharkhanda ...	III	4,144	532	1,657	1,924	265
	Gohana	III	6,738	3,204	4,521	4,409	3,316
Gurgaon.	Rewari	III	23,972	18,913	35,813	43,491	11.235
	Farakhnagar ...	III	8,738	5,488	5,712	7,885	3,315
	Palwal	III	10,635	1,699	6,399	7,011	1,087
	Firozpur	III	8,235	2,836	5,902	5,688	3,050
	Sohna	III	7,374	1,070	4,208	4,139	1,139
	Nuh	III	4,219	2,164	2,066	2,332	1,898
	Hodal	III	6,453	1,258	2,124	2,212	1,170
Delhi	Delhi	I	1,73,393	2,52,052	2,76,163	2,78,441	2,49,774
	Sonepat	III	13,077	3,483	9,748	11,385	1,846
	Balabgarh	III	5,821	1,982	3,781	4,967	796
	Faridabad	III	7,427	2	3,305	3,041	266
	Najafgarh	III	3,999	...	2,380	2,249	131
Karnal.	Karnal	II	22,528	4,975	18,314	17,672	5,617
	Panipat	III	25,651	9,883	20,637	20,261	10,259
	Kaithal	III	14,754	1,408	13,088	12,923	1,573
	Pundri	III	4,977	301	2,071	1,789	583
	Kunjpura	III	4,725	1,140	2,052	1,888	1,304
Umballa.	Umballa	II	26,777	18,314	24,597	28,087	14,824
	Jagadhri	III	12,300	13,612	14,254	16,105	11,761
	Sadhoura	III	10,794	4,762	4,696	6,428	3,030
	Rupar	III	10,326	3,489	5.284	7,559	1,214
	Boria	III	7,411	2,295	3,642	3,922	2,015
	Thanesar	III	6,005	1,330	3,724	3,913	1,141
	Shahabad	III	10,218	4,374	5,089	5,363	4,100
	Kharar	III	4,265	4,285	3,553	4,954	2,884
	Pihewa	III	3,408	3,063	2,587	2,295	3,355
	Radhour	III	4,081	897	1,459	2,025	331
	Ladwa	III	4,061	4,491	3,763	2,717	5,537
Simla.	Simla	I	12,305	4,263	2,03,911	1,89,063	19,111
Sirsa (for the first 7 months only).	Sirsa	II	12,292	8,787	17,683	13,422	13,048
	Fazilka	III	6,851	25,656	9,111	13,788	20,979
	Ellenabad	III	4,131	3,535	544	1,182	2,897
	Rania	III	4,626	887	655	744	798
	Rori	III	3,063	478	396	275	599
Kangra.	Dharmsala ...	I	3,839	737	6,002	5,782	957
	Nurpur	III	5,744	2,848	5,377	6,255	1,970
	Jowalamokhi ...	III	2,424	1,474	2,019	2,341	1,152
	Haripur	III	2,174	2,818	1,714	1,737	2,795
	Tira Sujanpur ...	III	3,431	874	1,594	1,991	477
	Kangra	III	5,387	2,740	4,347	5,145	1,942

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1884-85—(*continued*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiarpur ...	II	20,638	20,563	26,325	29,812	17,076
	Urmar—Tanda ...	III	10,295	390	4,659	4,667	382
	Mokerian—Tickowal	III	4,116	1,765	2,283	2,442	1,606
	Dasua—Kaithan ...	III	6,248	53	2,163	2,161	55
	Anandpur	III	5,878	313	1,952	2,045	220
	Hariana	III	6,472	146	2,539	2,611	74
	Una	III	4,389	977	1,595	1,980	592
	Miani	III	6,499	756	1,284	1,666	374
	Gardhiwala ...	III	3,438	1,163	1,737	2,175	725
	Garhshankar ...	III	5,278	1,327	1,560	2,526	361
Jullundur.	Jullundur	II	42,651	1,965	35,550	30,059	7,456
	Kartarpur ...	III	9,260	432	4,386	4,171	647
	Alwalpur	III	3,802	287	1,445	1,429	303
	Banga	III	4,565	1,446	2,974	3,149	1,271
	Nawashaher ...	III	4,960	1,557	2,263	2,640	1,180
	Rahon	III	11,736	4,270	6,291	9,089	1,472
	Phillour	III	7,107	2.694	5,725	5,345	3,074
	Nurmahal	III	8,161	1,779	4,597	4,555	1,821
	Mahatpur	III	6,011	1,797	1,818	1,927	1,688
	Nakoudar	III	8,486	1,966	4,333	5,334	965
	Adampur	III	2,572	211	1,079	1,207	83
Ludhiana.	Ludhiana	II	44,163	65,748	55,416	63,715	57,449
	Jagraon	III	16,873	3,027	8,448	10,408	1,067
	Rai Kot	III	9,219	796	3,619	3,440	975
	Machiwara ...	III	5,967	74	2,496	2,422	148
	Khanna	III	3,988	407	3,476	3,426	457
	Behlolpur	III	2,842	1,291	365	285	1,371
Ferozepore. (Includes last 5 months' accounts of Fazilka Municipality.)	Ferozepur	II	20,870	24,206	43,016	44,334	22,888
	Zira	III	3,492	425	2,133	1,879	679
	Muktsar	III	3,125	2,676	3,103	2,655	3,124
	Dharmkot	III	6,007	1,108	2,008	2,592	524
	Makhu	III	1,658	2,456	896	2,762	590
	Mogah	III	6,430	239	780	668	351
	Badhni	III	3,202	159	334	292	201
	Mudki	III	3,752	306	612	453	465
	Fazilka	III	6,851	...	6,771	7,108	debit balance 337
Mooltan.	Mooltan	I	68,674	1,047	1,03,686	1,01,166	3,567
	Shujabad	III	6,458	6,145	6,625	9,248	3,522
	Kehror	III	4,804	525	3,305	3,098	732
	Talamba	III	2,231	187	1,491	1,387	291
	Jalalpur	III	3,875	3	2,751	2,374	380
	Dunypur	III	2,041	493	752	1,128	117
Jhang.	Jhang and Maghiana	II	21,629	10,184	25,468	27,787	7,865
	Chiniot	III	10,731	4,721	7,000	7,880	3,841
	Shorkot	III	2,283	1,313	1,446	2,125	634
	Ahmadpur	III	2,338	1,248	1,554	1,142	1,660
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II	3,178	2,353	4,624	4,983	1,994
	Kamalia	III	7,594	2,106	4,948	6,027	1,027
	Pakpattan	III	5,993	958	4,831	5,589	200
	Syadwala	III	3,389	480	1,317	1,631	166
	Dipalpur	III	3,435	107	2,112	2,046	173
Lahore.	Lahore	I	1,38,878	1,22,307	3,16,497	3,13,224	1,25,580
	Kasur	III	17,336	22,464	29,585	22,958	29,091
	Khemkarn	III	5,516	3,907	4,995	3,366	5,536
	Chunian	III	8,122	8,484	7,458	10.413	5,529
	Sharakpur	III	4,595	165	3,608	3,256	517
	Patti	III	6,407	2,385	4,141	2,929	3,597
	Khudian	III	2,917	333	1,193	1,257	269

No. 40.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.—(*continued*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	1,50,665	81,931	3,05,250	3,02,205	84,976
	Jandiala	III	6,535	4,661	5,416	6,562	3,515
	Majitha	III	6,053	1,032	2,128	1,728	1,432
	Ramdas	III	4,498	168	1,610	1,529	249
	Tarn Tarn	III	3,210	2,106	5,252	5,764	1,594
	Vairowal	III	5,409	224	1,966	2,043	147
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie	I	870	705	8,180	8,775	110
	Gurdaspur ...	III	4,513	1,277	4,553	4,746	1,084
	Batala	III	24,281	11,331	20,728	20,332	11,727
	Dinanagar	III	5,589	1,901	7,185	7,051	2,035
	Kalanour	III	4,962	595	2,762	2,654	703
	Pathankot	III	4,344	4,588	4,389	5,684	3,293
	Narot	III	3,706	2,527	1,749	2,068	2,208
	Sujanpur	III	6,039	1,228	3,252	4,040	440
	Nainakot	III	1,452	206	840	728	318
	Sirigobindpur ...	III	4,247	2,509	4,357	3,096	3,770
	Bhrampur	III	2,682	459	1,602	1,585	476
	Dera Nanak ...	III	5,956	2,300	5,119	6,138	1,281
	Darman	III	1,618	272	622	440	454
	Sakhu Chak ...	III	3,355	2,650	1,579	1,270	2,959
	Fattehgarh ...	III	4,078	1,383	2,286	3,655	14
	Shahpur	III	1,258	45	683	585	143
SIALKOT.	Sialkot	II	45,762	21,124	55,268	43,181	33,211
	Jamki	III	4,157	1,649	2,090	2,234	1,505
	Daska	III	5,525	423	2,568	1,957	1,034
	Zaffarwal	III	4,978	726	3,311	3,291	746
	Sankhtra	III	2,381	144	114	258	...
	Killa Soba Singh ...	III	4,521	406	2,747	2,332	821
	Pasrur	III	8,378	990	4,328	4,149	1,169
	Narowal	III	4,558	797	3,098	3,142	753
	Mitranwali ...	III	3,730	573	1,007	1,112	468
GUJRAT.	Gujrat	II	17,815	5,445	11,435	15,346	1,534
	Jalalpur	III	12,839	4,848	8,174	8,326	4,696
	Kunjah	III	5,799	1,401	2,046	1,319	2,128
	Dingah	III	5,015	1,694	2,077	1,991	1,780
GUJRANWALA.	Gujranwala ...	II	22,107	30,215	41,832	34,515	37,532
	Wazirabad ...	III	16,462	9,079	14,837	16,547	7,369
	Ramnagar	III	6,830	3,202	5,453	5,909	2,746
	Akalgarh	III	4,312	751	2,180	1,812	1,119
	Emnabad	III	5,886	728	2,205	1,893	1,040
	Pindi Bhattian ...	III	3,528	1,379	1,219	1,088	1,510
	Hafizabad	III	2,453	795	1,109	878	1,026
	Jalalpur	III	2,353	1,053	870	869	1,054
	Sadhoura	III	4,464	396	701	1,026	71
	Killa Didar Singh ...	III	2,822	1,209	1,472	1,484	1,197
SHAHPUR.	Miani	III	8,069	305	3,846	3,818	333
	Sahiwal	III	8,880	8,189	6,783	7,689	7,283
	Khushal	III	8,989	471	6,920	6,798	593
	Bhera	III	15,165	606	8,731	8,273	1,064
	Shahpur	III	5,424	290	1,276	1,196	370
	Girot	III	2,776	1,051	2,062	2,725	388
JHELAM.	Jhelam	II	16,634	13,043	22,003	31,484	3,562
	Pind Dadan Khan ...	III	16,724	9,314	22,592	25,494	6,412
	Chakwal	III	5,717	3,143	3,497	5,207	1,433
	Talagang	III	5,915	2	1,385	1,152	235

No. 40.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1884-85.—(*concluded*).

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1884-85.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi	II	51,632	76,492	1,19,359	1,11,747	84,104
	Attock	III	4,210	3,948	2,541	3,998	2,491
	Murree	I	2,489	855	22,069	19,757	3,167
	Hazro	III	6,533	18,642	10,420	10,873	18,189
	Pindigheb	III	8,583	1,969	3,124	3,545	1,548
	Mukhad	III	4,195	1,662	2,649	3,285	1,026
Hazara.	Haripur	III	4,884	5,046	9,451	10,536	3,961
	Abbott-abad ...	III	1,371	2,106	3,735	4,618	1,223
	Baffa	III	5,410	4,027	2,883	3,987	2,923
	Nawashahr ...	III	4,307	1,345	1,740	1,507	1,578
Peshawar.	Peshawar	II	79,982	11,477	1,64,623	1,52,801	23,299
	Shaukargarh ...	III	1,367	1,274	1,845	3,025	94
Kohat.	Kohat	III	13,490	1,811	13,608	14,707	712
Bannu.	Edwardesabad ...	II	4,900	1,576	24,918	22,619	3,875
	Lakki ...	III	4,068	...	2,527	2,198	329
	Isa Khel ...	III	6,692	1,089	3,447	2,790	1,746
	Kalabag ...	III	6,056	4,801	4,859	9,139	521
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II	18,988	7,856	38,102	36,883	9,075
	Kullachi ...	III	7,834	3,596	5,310	4,466	4,440
	Bhakkar ...	III	4,402	1,366	4,128	3,499	1,995
	Leiah ...	III	5,899	5,340	5,528	4,708	6,160
	Karor ...	III	2,723	959	2,876	1,922	1,913
	Paharpur ...	III	2,496	1,301	1,799	1,638	1,462
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	II	18,935	2,782	27,827	29,324	1,285
	Jampur ...	III	4,697	252	4,145	4,242	155
	Rajanpur ...	III	3,927	833	3,425	3,095	1,163
	Mithankot ...	III	3,353	157	2,451	2,676	debit balance 68
	Dajal Nowshera ...	III	7,913	994	4,007	4,590	411
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	2,679	325	4,308	3,607	1,026
	Khangarh ...	III	3,417	1,861	5,026	4,515	2,372
	Shahr Sultan ...	III	2,132	952	1,350	1,346	956
	Jotoi ...	III	2,035	4	1,084	1,016	72
	Alipur ...	III	2,555	464	4,188	2,786	1,866
	Khairpur ...	III	2,609	384	2,150	2,038	496
	Sitpur ...	III	2,035	721	1,285	1,153	853
	Kinjhar ...	III	1,878	518	1,093	1,146	465
	Kot Adu ..	III	2,574	904	869	1,014	759
	Dera Dinpanah ...	III	1,779	82	535	616	1
	Grand total ...	*	21,44,379	12,53,915	27,92,903	27,95,839	12,50,979

* Under class I ... 8
" " II ... 20
" " III ... 174

No. 41.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1885.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the Year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
			Died.								No. of Men.										
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-follower.	
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery	757	132	...	9	9	43	60	777	5	16	12	11	89	665	283	5,905	891	182	108	86	2,56,050
Cavalry	2,574	214	5	26	31	58	122	2,577	5	...	53	61	254	2,209	494	7,975	1,756	501	340	83	14,41,652
Infantry	9,158	929	...	147	147	266	552	9,122	11	...	115	168	878	7,961	1,487	8,063	881	182	102	74	23,21,535
Staff	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,872
Total ...	12,491	1,275	5	182	187	367	734	12,478	21	16	182	240	1,221	10,835	2,264	7,314	1,176	288	183	81	40,68,109

No. 42.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1885.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last Day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction by each man during the year.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Artillery	5	5	...	23	130	...	...	...	52	273	39	6	254	22
Cavalry	5	6	21	32	224	37	90	19	43	216	50	8	186	32
Infantry	11	11	18	77	583	21	57	12	54	244	49	14	180	59

No. 43.—Statement showing the Crops Cultivated in Acres,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Other Food-Grains.					
Division.	Districts.	Harvest.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowar (great millet).	Bajra (spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian corn).	Jau (Barley).	China (Panicum Miliaceum).
Delhi.	Hissár	Rabi ...	...	60,345	...	...	...	...	1,70,569	...
		Kharif ...	17,998	...	3,15,625	10,18,559	2	85	...	...
	Rohtak	Rabi ...	...	63,757	...	...	...	...	27,583	...
		Kharif ...	3,555	...	3,01,946	1,97,300	59	158	...	46
	Gurgaon	Rabi ...	...	38,593	...	...	...	...	1,10,846	84
		Kharif ...	131	...	1,28,444	2,45,058	572	2,774	...	...
	Delhi	Rabi ...	...	1,35,734	...	...	...	...	60,244	316
		Kharif ...	13,530	...	75,242	98,825	146	13,307	...	...
	Karnál	Rabi ...	...	1,32,826	...	...	...	...	26,190	208
		Kharif ...	43,901	...	1,69,747	54,458	600	17,621	...	373
	Umballa	Rabi ...	...	2,93,644	..	...	...	...	26,679	71
		Kharif ...	85,141	...	1,72,666	20,945	598	1,27,724	...	41,712
	Simla	Rabi ...	...	3,503	...	...	...	...	2,276	...
		Kharif ...	797	...	30	...	313	1,667	...	827
Jullundur.	Kángra	Rabi ...	...	1,85,921	...	...	...	...	92,837	...
		Kharif ...	1,43,671	...	295	25	3,804	1,75,373	...	3,262
	Hoshiárpur ...	Rabi ...	...	3,41,518	...	...	...	...	16,446	22
		Kharif ...	24,366	...	50,444	9,323	146	1,32,684	...	3,428
	Jullundur	Rabi ...	...	2,81,654	...	...	19	...	11,977	1
		Kharif ...	3,792	...	90,365	82	8	76,527	...	118
	Ludhiána	Rabi ...	...	1,32,882	...	...	1	...	34,899	6
		Kharif ...	1,929	...	1,38,725	3,337	16	54,250	...	116
	Ferozepore ...	Rabi ...	...	3,98,250	...	...	...	...	3,18,044	843
		Kharif ...	3,521	...	2,70,766	1,83,883	34	28,785	...	38
Lahore.	Multan	Rabi ...	...	2,39,522	...	...	...	...	4,884	560
		Kharif ...	12,050	...	68,078	10,935	666	256	...	3,421
	Jhang	Rabi ...	...	1,74,119	...	...	...	...	6,926	4,448
		Kharif ...	266	...	31,241	1,791	389	3,016	...	5,822
	Montgomery ...	Rabi ...	...	1,88,556	...	...	...	...	7,078	343
		Kharif ...	5,794	...	40,099	132	1,080	2,747	...	869
	Lahore	Rabi ...	...	3,86,672	...	...	230	...	28,810	284
		Kharif ...	16,125	...	47,037	384	647	36,781	...	438
	Amritsar	Rabi ...	...	3,41,337	...	...	...	...	42,116	...
		Kharif ...	34,044	...	60,848	122	534	50,454	...	252
	Gurdáspur ...	Rabi ...	...	3,36,430	...	...	...	...	75,489	...
		Kharif ...	54,993	...	51,324	3,772	3,123	35,343	...	150
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Rabi ...	...	3,85,227	...	...	...	...	95,884	...
		Kharif ...	67,674	...	52,681	2,568	7,131	63,557	...	430
	Gujrat	Rabi ...	...	3,36,903	...	...	...	...	53,944	407
		Kharif ...	4,681	...	68,344	1,35,212	544	18,421	...	922
	Gujránwála ...	Rabi ...	...	2,56,113	...	...	60	...	68,690	176
		Kharif ...	9,935	...	62,512	3,070	277	19,422	...	1,461
	Shahpur	Rabi ...	...	1,71,870	...	...	...	...	10,044	2,276
		Kharif ...	489	...	24,125	71,403	19	2,614	...	401
	Jhelum	Rabi ...	...	4,30,783	...	...	...	6	47,693	620
		Kharif ...	977	...	45,812	2,26,672	52	2,040	...	235
	Ráwalpindi ...	Rabi ...	...	5,28,644	...	...	...	...	42,455	...
		Kharif ...	1,023	...	28,695	2,74,832	129	49,631	...	...
Peshawar.	Hazára	Rabi ...	...	1,31,751	...	...	...	...	66,264	...
		Kharif ...	13,234	...	2,366	14,519	5,578	2,09,785	...	597
	Pesháwar	Rabi ...	...	3,08,175	...	...	5	200	2,58,985	...
		Kharif ...	11,211	...	39,961	1,978	293	93,667	...	...
	Kohat	Rabi ...	...	1,39,720	...	...	...	...	8,825	...
		Kharif ...	2,134	...	2,544	87,079	2,280	17,788	...	...
Derajat.	Bannu	Rabi ...	...	3,01,443	...	...	...	...	34,386	...
		Kharif ...	1,874	...	11,837	1,08,941	...	35,009	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabi ...	...	2,65,205	...	...	...	...	20,429	...
		Kharif ...	2,313	...	26,318	1,05,311	...	53	...	231
	Dera Gházi Khan	Rabi ...	...	1,80,425	...	...	...	...	9,987	35
		Kharif ...	35,997	...	2,15,709	1,06,800	885	128	...	104
	Muzaffargarh ...	Rabi ...	...	2,06,498	...	...	...	...	8,593	63
		Kharif ...	34,388	...	18,170	12,062	85	23	...	291
	Grand Total ...	Rabi ...	...	73,78,020	...	...	315	206	17,90,072	10,763
		Kharif ...	6,51,534	...	26,11,996	29,99,378	30,010	12,71,690	...	65,544

(Actual or Approximate) in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.			
Gram (Cicer arietium).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifelius).	Matter (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus Mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Canjanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.	Coriander seeds.
2,14,877	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1,227	32	599
...	1,10,191	...	4,883	27,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,480	...	104	...	...	56	1	...	258	...	8
...	18,870	...	1.513	1,723	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,048	...	56	...	...	92	45	...	396	...	45
...	1,04,248	...	6,795	10,531	...	14	...	58	...	10
55,132	...	2,955	...	...	188	734	...	4,547	...	265
...	7,493	...	4,718	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,909	...	82	...	...	3,303	...	...	1,401	...	96
...	11,239	...	10,369	12,034	...	5	...	...	...	...
39,287	...	1,520	...	...	8,890	...	2,981	1,751	...	395
...	11,479	...	17,289	10,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	20	...	248	...	...	...
...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
20,548	...	10,089	...	...	2,388	...	1,650	1,168	...	153
...	443	...	23,367	593	...	1,288	...	...	1,806	...
44,474	...	4	...	...	7,385	14	129	869	...	373
...	30,913	...	12,425	530	...	60	...	...	158	...
87,073	...	...	...	...	7,035	...	250	2,203	...	30
...	61,452	...	14,999	476	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,645	...	2	...	...	3,896	...	5	1,174	...	2
...	66,091	...	2,189	2,541	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,24,150	...	...	...	...	10,447	...	46	1,566	...	627
...	96,469	...	12,616	11,639	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,681	...	29,242	...	...	2,934	...	16	1,235	...	52
...	857	...	3,571	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,087	...	5,590	...	...	2,530	...	12	1,963	...	2
...	633	...	4,528	1,299	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,085	...	13,743	...	...	1,123	...	69	1,371	...	21
...	466	...	1,061	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,64,958	...	...	...	...	2,945	...	994	4,538	...	104
...	21,825	180	6,753	716	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,85,600	...	14	...	...	3,546	...	839	3,849	...	...
...	22,746	24	4,675	2,118	...	...	...	...	...	34
46,255	...	300	...	...	32,114	...	105	6,603	...	360
...	21,005	...	30,115	1,447	...	...	...	3,705	205	...
18,675	...	2,000	...	...	33,931	...	352	6,312	160	239
...	9,647	...	9,390	3,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,643	...	149	...	...	12,493	...	423	3,249	...	261
...	30,877	...	2,560	1,839	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,248	...	575	...	...	471	...	185	2,602	...	66
...	32,538	...	1,041	15,728	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,505	...	259	...	...	608	...	3,527	1,321	...	11
...	9,007	...	199	3,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,225	...	385	...	...	15,537	...	45	804	...	29
...	37,319	...	1,180	22,357	...	2	...	...	...	...
46,275	...	1	...	...	1,971	...	76	809	...	18
...	33,746	...	4,201	20,717	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	...	1,209	...	...	2,947	...	168	77	...	...
...	14,594	...	11,193	1,245	...	...	...	...	703	...
1,502	...	3	...	...	4,286	...	115	1,647	...	149
...	20,345	...	102	6,161	...	199	...	...	...	...
10,609	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	155	...	...
...	4,785	...	114	3,409	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,746	...	1,540	...	...	710	...	11	294	196	5
...	6,969	...	1,715	589	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,537	...	19,276	...	...	3,473	...	12	1,334	...	44
...	6,945	...	2,252	5,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,659	...	17,534	...	...	7,861	21	748	1,715	...	220
...	694	...	38	492	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,096	...	42,963	...	...	6,133	...	8	341	...	7
...	7,798	...	883	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,11,215	...	1,49,595	...	...	1,79,324	815	13,014	56,779	388	4,181
...	8,01,684	204	1,97,098	1,73,383	...	1,568	...	3,774	2,872	44

No. 43.—Statement showing the Crops cultivated in Acres,

Division.	Districts.	Harvest.	23 Drugs and Spices. Ginger.	24 Drugs and Spices. Chillies.	25 Drugs and Spices. Other kinds.	26 Oil Seeds. Linseed.	27 Oil Seeds. Sarson (mustard).	28 Oil Seeds. Til (Sesamum orientale).	29 Oil Seeds. Tara Mira (Sinapes eruca).
Delhi.	Hissár	Rabi	...	...	104	...	32,541	...	10,729
		Kharif	...	567	...	...	...	10,857	...
	Rohtak	Rabi	...	...	49	...	2,867	..	792
		Kharif	...	48	7	...	...	703	...
	Gurgaon	Rabi	...	...	703	...	2,162	...	745
		Kharif	...	303	...	...	...	729	...
	Delhi	Rabi	...	...	421	...	4,214	...	7,213
		Kharif	...	6,759	4	...	...	1,280	...
	Karnál	Rabi	...	...	7,437	11	2,085	...	657
		Kharif	...	775	328	...	...	3,582	44
	Umballa	Rabi	...	...	102	1,050	6,976	...	8,375
		Kharif	1	712	57	...	...	3,122	...
	Simla	Rabi	...	...	...	...	13	...	1
		Kharif	49	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jullundur.	Kángra	Rabi	...	...	151	10,214	4,771	...	26
		Kharif	91	183	...	...	...	3,438	...
	Hoshiárpur	Rabi	...	...	360	2,555	9,404	...	3,133
		Kharif	2	20	13	...	...	3,687	...
	Jullundur	Rabi	...	...	111	158	2,204	...	364
		Kharif	...	1,727	...	...	...	1,953	...
	Ludhiána	Rabi	...	...	2	231	4,377	...	1,656
		Kharif	...	70	...	...	...	262	...
	Ferozepore	Rabi	...	...	...	2	76,679	...	9,028
		Kharif	...	2,019	...	...	...	11,052	...
Lahore.	Mooltan	Rabi	...	12	32	...	1,634	...	4,970
		Kharif	...	156	...	...	...	19,112	...
	Jhang	Rabi	...	7	8	14	1,676	...	621
		Kharif	...	...	9	...	...	3,449	...
	Montgomery	Rabi	...	...	337	2	22,543	...	11
		Kharif	...	109	...	...	...	2,206	...
	Lahore	Rabi	...	...	40	20	15,011	...	2,691
		Kharif	...	2,508	...	...	...	2,245	...
	Amritsar	Rabi	...	...	...	711	15,700	...	1,243
		Kharif	...	991	4	...	...	1,565	...
	Gurdáspur	Rabi	...	...	4,226	3,341	3,335	...	1,001
		Kharif	2	1,306	1,652	...	...	6,643	...
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Rabi	...	...	96	4,562	6,919	...	2,087
		Kharif	...	735	...	...	6,616	5,014	...
	Gujrát	Rabi	...	...	...	1,481	12,314	...	24,299
		Kharif	...	298	...	...	2,758	9,016	...
	Gujránwála	Rabi	...	4	40	550	15,719	...	4,150
		Kharif	...	149	...	...	7,699	2,221	...
	Shahpur	Rabi	...	...	48	45	9,644	...	3,727
		Kharif	1	44	...	...	...	2,397	...
	Jhelum	Rabi	...	40	5	190	2,540	...	73,759
		Kharif	...	167	2	...	...	367	...
	Ráwalpindi	Rabi	...	...	988	131	20,919	...	59,938
		Kharif	...	36	...	...	...	2,242	...
Peshawar.	Hazára	Rabi	...	...	...	...	21,212	...	1,789
		Kharif	...	42	50	...	...	509	...
	Peshâwar	Rabi	...	...	...	28	33,949	...	1,298
		Kharif	...	115	...	...	...	6,762	...
	Kohát	Rabi	...	...	...	...	595	...	3,020
		Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	...
Derajat.	Bannu	Rabi	...	...	170	2	48	...	2,150
		Kharif	...	55	...	...	...	533	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	Rabi	...	...	...	2	29,866	...	6,092
		Kharif	...	49	...	...	...	18,481	...
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	Rabi	...	...	260	...	36,927	...	14,288
		Kharif	...	229	4	...	...	14,029	...
	Muzaffargarh	Rabi	...	...	965	7	13,486	...	6,160
		Kharif	...	257	10	...	...	5,870	...
	GRAND TOTAL	Rabi	...	63	16,655	25,307	4,12,330	...	2,56,013
		Kharif	146	20,429	2,140	...	17,073	1,44,618	44

(Actual or Approximate) in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85.—(*concluded*).

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Fibres.		Dyes.							
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kasumbha (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugar-cane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.	Remarks.
...	...	22	...	1,725	...	...	6,297	4,99,076	
23,672	1,154	...	6,889	1,232	...	81	68,502	16,07,523	
...	...	123	...	1,124	...	...	25,547	2,89,749	
42,206	1,069	...	8,159	495	...	16,830	21,509	6,16,196	
...	...	110	...	4,598	...	...	40,682	2,35,205	
74,607	1,010	...	5,710	1,424	...	487	67,766	6,50,671	
...	...	138	...	2,623	...	...	5,759	2,80,483	
34,752	675	...	747	1,147	...	24,712	15,705	3,04,488	
...	...	600	...	2,542	...	...	13,992	2,39,339	
31,697	1,005	...	4,172	264	...	14,967	17,734	3,94,915	
...	...	5,981	...	4,497	...	...	386	4,02,585	
61,916	1,729	...	1,826	1,091	...	15,617	9,595	5,83,343	
...	...	...	...	13	36	...	7	6,145	
28	...	...	...	7	36	5	2,990	7,129	
...	...	10,087	...	203	9,628	...	3,377	3,53,211	
8,818	4,807	...	3	1,865	...	9,819	9,652	3,92,603	
...	...	7,403	...	755	...	...	42,765	4,77,609	
25,137	4,633	...	1,906	2,231	...	28,610	10,144	3,40,860	
...	...	299	1	3,874	...	...	52,002	4,49,255	
24,228	3,355	...	310	751	...	40,749	1,485	3,22,377	
...	...	43	...	1,236	...	...	1,55,346	4,22,403	
17,480	4,142	...	444	644	...	14,296	39,896	3,46,428	
...	...	...	...	1,447	...	...	20,586	11,61,715	
7,211	3,726	...	...	1,026	..	3,328	27,950	6,64,063	
...	...	11	...	785	...	...	49,758	3,48,328	
49,122	2	5	61,025	645	...	3,440	1,635	2,35,203	
...	...	7	...	18,404	...	...	19,789	2,44,203	
23,009	...	...	...	685	...	248	1,184	77,569	
...	20	...	...	1,338	...	...	952	2,70,592	
15,947	34	...	...	17	...	139	14	71,155	
...	10	...	...	14,014	...	...	79,749	8,01,070	
32,381	897	...	25	1,679	...	3,792	24,383	1,98,796	
...	...	14	...	8,337	...	...	758	6,04,064	
22,014	1,218	...	...	6,962	...	23,648	6,243	2,38,496	
...	...	373	...	11,609	...	...	3,820	5,25,361	
18,067	3,103	...	...	2,365	...	44,373	14,212	2,96,905	
...	...	167	...	5,402	...	...	45,798	6,07,811	
37,195	4,148	...	...	3,420	...	49,012	12,155	3,34,441	
...	...	2,800	...	14,017	...	...	9,163	4,89,546	
21,418	1,009	...	70	1,376	...	6,929	1,021	3,07,295	
...	...	5	...	15,485	...	...	102	4,25,241	
28,509	287	...	...	13,702	...	20,336	521	2,19,408	
...	...	...	...	749	...	...	107	2,10,741	
30,947	1	...	1	3,145	...	959	526	1,49,421	
...	...	518	...	2,798	...	...	...	6,26,977	
7,997	353	...	...	1,954	...	310	...	3,47,796	
...	...	3	...	813	...	...	101	7,03,142	
24,864	190	...	...	554	...	1,193	1,496	4,43,549	
...	...	...	...	383	...	...	119	2,26,097	
8,958	29	...	...	212	1,001	740	1,684	2,87,039	
...	...	...	...	2,774	...	...	3,728	6,16,844	
19,396	61	...	...	1,882	...	9,548	1,785	2,13,466	
...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	1,63,258	
3,654	...	...	...	202	...	60	...	1,25,336	
...	...	...	...	616	...	...	4,956	4,26,273	
4,990	20	...	...	1,416	...	5,177	288	1,79,413	
...	...	...	...	2,501	...	...	907	3,72,678	
18,904	...	...	4	762	...	390	935	1,88,654	
...	...	28	...	1,094	...	...	75	2,77,877	
1,04,745	...	...	24,898	1,378	...	23	2,575	5,08,728	
...	1	22	...	730	...	...	4,398	3,04,471	
26,630	6	...	40,684	235	...	4,644	1,736	1,53,801	
...	31	28,754	1	1,26,818	9,664	...	5,91,026	1,30,61,349	
8,50,499	38,673	5	1,56,873	54,768	1,037	3,44,462	3,65,521	1,08,07,067	

No. 44.—Statement of Stock in the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisions.	Districts.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Delhi.	Hissar	290,000	1,200	2,050	10,560	117,300	6,200	17,000	4,630	34,550	...
	Rohtak	204,293	1,218	1,644	10,889	59,731	10,727	2,332	7,984	42,025	1
	Gurgaon	237,296	3,419	1,682	10,875	85,428	7,688	846	6,906	44,600	12
	Delhi	174,391	8,287	1,176	6,953	56,167	9,750	517	9,086	20,658	19
	Karnál	249,994	2,613	2,369	18,098	80,650	18,166	1,389	4,955	37,787	33
	Umballa	208,103	3,769	1,843	10,988	83,356	6,862	254	9,279	102,555	71
	Simla	11,531	60	77	70	5,704	570	...	5	2,718	...
	(Sirsa)	*149,314*	*1,377*	*694*	*3,447*	*187,167*	...	*15,187*	*2,107*	*34,189*	*27*
Jullundur.	Kángra	322,968	1,907	730	606	392,231	2,011	89	33	77,107	28
	Hoshiárpur	320,179	3,291	1,968	5,018	131,473	130	975	2,652	87,692	64
	Jullundur	379,658	2,570	794	8,333	49,329	75	382	14,810	95,670	82
	Ludhiána	127,594	1,449	1,132	8,506	57,044	242	2,129	12,130	63,793	67
	Ferozepore	321,278	3,023	2,012	8,957	91,835	93	2,378	10,708	59,184	230

Lahore.	Mooltan	199,395	926	803	12,196	368,648	...	19,491	110	53,293	78
	Jhang	184,879	681	293	3,223	341,541	...	12,647	24	46,342	52
	Montgomery	249,316	646	1,369	12,034	426,162	...	10,874	110	44,585	43
	Lahore	311,751	4,760	1,929	22,925	153,871	40	3,282	5,109	85,568	71
	Amritsar	183,870	2,583	1,968	12,058	68,759	100	546	2,181	64,697	68
	Gurdáspur	129,870	2,403	1,716	7,234	48,978	2,533	182	4,127	47,867	51
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	233,556	3,252	1,231	6,114	44,792	521	98	902	98,395	33
	Gujrât	268,364	3,295	1,022	6,860	74,415	...	1,182	556	65,436	53
	Gujranwâla	113,170	1,101	649	4,431	43,585	247	922	523	71,215	90
	Shahpur	199,740	2,826	1,527	10,860	202,293	...	18,174	482	51,015	86
	Jhelum	256,521	1,866	1,725	18,575	236,808	...	6,047	48	89,699	330
	Râwalpindi	300,871	9,296	...	33,258	417,144	...	24,149	1,010	104,511	91
Peshawar.	Hazára	162,151	2,336	1,410	5,028	185,599	...	286	7	41,368	3
	Pesháwar	225,241	2,970	906	41,460	78,657	...	1,123	110	44,720	135
	Kohát	98,739	846	385	3,735	106,137	...	2,880	12	19,594	9
Derajat.	Bannu	113,902	2,313	694	22,736	67,489	...	5,239	...	38,722	43
	Dera Ismail Khan	186,941	3,555	386	13,337	475,653	...	7,016	13	58,659	178
	Dera Gházi Khan	129,863	4,071	660	5,285	68,432	...	11,877	43	28,923	130
	Muzaffargarh	163,164	2,319	1,594	7,241	100,505	...	5,260	17	42,120	101
	Total ..	6,707,904	86,228	38,456	351,890	4,906,883	65,955	174,753	100,669	1,799,257	2,279

N. B.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was prepared for the Report for 1883-84. The Sirsa District was abolished during the year 1884-85, part being incorporated in the district of Hissar, and the remainder in the district of Ferozepore.

No. 45.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
		Rent per acre																							
		Rice.						Indigo.						Cotton.						Sugar.					
Division.	District.	Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.			Maximum rent.			Minimum rent.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi.	Hissár	12	0	0	0	8	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	9	0	6	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
	Rohtak	10	4	0	1	5	0	10	4	0	1	6	0	10	4	0	1	5	0	12	0	0	1	3	0
	Gurgáon	8	0	0	1	9	6	5	7	0	1	9	6	9	2	0	0	10	10	9	0	0	1	8	0
	Delhi	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0
	Karnál...	8	15	2	3	13	8	5	4	3	3	9	10	5	7	6	2	6	5	12	8	7	5	2	7
	Umballa	7	6	8	3	2	8	4	5	4	1	14	8	7	0	2	3	12	9	10	11	0	6	7	4
	Simla	5	6	8	4	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	2	0	0	5	5	3	4	0	0
Jullundur.	Kángra	11	0	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	1	4	0	7	8	0	2	6	6
	Hoshiárpur	24	0	0	1	10	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	25	0	0	1	0	0	80	0	0	2	0	0
	Jullundur	16	0	0	6	0	0	22	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	0	5	4	0	30	0	0	9	0	0
	Ludhiána	13	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0
	Ferozepore	3	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	13	0	1	15	2	5	8	0	4	0	0
Lahore.	Mooltan	10	0	0	3	8	0	12	0	0	1	15	6	7	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	0
	Jhang	8	10	6	6	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	8	9	9	4	44	1	4	28	0	0
	Montgomery	8	3	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	0	3	15	9	30	6	2	24	2	5
	Lahore	8	0	9	4	10	6	20	0	0	12	0	0	5	12	6	2	12	11	14	7	4	8	0	0
	Amritsar	8	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
	Gurdáspur	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	44	0	0	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	7	0	53	0	0	6	7	0
	Gujrát...	4	10	8	1	13	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	4	9	8	1	6	0	6	8	0	2	3	8
	Gujránwála	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0
	Shahpur	10	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	4	0	0	44	0	0	19	0	0
	Jhelum	8	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	0
	Ráwalpindi	30	0	0	5	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	6	10	0	40	0	0	6	10	0
Peshawar.	Hazára	22	4	0	7	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	0	1	8	0	29	11	0	7	3	0
	Peshávar	26	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	3	0	0	64	0	0	16	0	0
	Kohát	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	6	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derajat.	Bannu	9	10	5	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	2	4	2	4	37	4	8	27	15	6
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	6	0	3	3	0	31	4	0	25	0	0	4	10	0	0	13	0	45	0	0	2	4	0
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	9	7	0	4	11	6	3	15	0	1	15	6	4	4	6	2	2	6	22	0	0	17	9	6
	Muzaffargarh	6	10	5	4	6	8	4	13	1	3	10	8	4	4	11	3	2	2	21	7	6	15	7	5
	Average ...	11	12	10	3	14	6	11	8	3	4	10	7	9	14	8	2	15	6	23	15	6	8	14	9

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FOR LAND SUITED FOR											
OPIUM.		TOBACCO.		WHEAT.				INFERIOR GRAINS.			
				Irrigated.		*Unirrigated.*		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
... ...	... ...	10 11 0	0 4 0	7 8 0	0 14 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	0 9 7	3 12 0	0 3 2
... ...	... ...	10 4 0	1 4 0	10 4 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	0 9 9	10 4 0	0 11 11	9 9 0	0 9 9
... ...	... ...	9 0 0	0 12 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 10 9	9 2 0	0 4 0
... ...	... ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
... ...	... ...	5 5 6	2 14 11	7 14 9	4 11 4	4 4 5	2 9 2	3 7 3	1 14 0	1 15 5	1 4 8
7 14 10	4 7 4	7 8 9	4 4 7	7 10 4	3 11 6	6 1 5	2 8 10	5 12 6	2 11 11	5 3 9	2 1 3
4 13 5	2 13 7	... ...	... ...	5 5 5	3 0 6	2 5 3	0 13 3	3 5 0	2 4 3	1 8 0	1 2 6
15 0 0	12 0 0	10 10 8	4 0 0	9 12 0	1 11 0	4 2 0	1 10 10	6 10 0	1 4 10	5 11 0	1 13 1
34 0 0	3 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	44 0 0	2 0 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	25 0 0	1 8 0	22 0 0	1 0 0
12 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	3 12 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0
12 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
2 13 0	1 6 6	5 2 5	1 10 0	3 12 0	1 14 5	3 1 7	1 8 5	2 12 5	1 9 5	2 2 5	1 1 7
32 0 0	20 0 0	18 5 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	2 1 6	7 8 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
34 11 0	23 5 5	25 11 0	15 1 0	12 15 10	9 15 2	8 13 0	6 9 9	6 3 7	3 13 7	3 10 8	2 7 2
12 2 1	9 13 10	15 14 0	13 0 0	5 7 3	4 8 4	4 3 10	3 7 3	2 12 0	2 2 7	2 11 0	2 2 9
8 0 0	3 10 6	9 14 0	5 14 2	5 5 8	3 2 9	3 7 0	1 14 3	2 6 9	1 6 1	1 13 7	1 3 4
13 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
... ...	... ...	10 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
... ...	... ...	70 0 0	5 5 0	31 14 0	2 10 0	15 5 0	1 5 0	17 0 0	1 6 0	9 0 0	0 10 0
4 10 6	1 5 0	7 2 8	2 12 4	4 9 0	1 9 4	5 1 4	1 4 0	3 0 0	0 13 0	2 8 4	0 10 4
6 0 0	3 0 0	17 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
31 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
40 0 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
40 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	10 0 0	1 0 0
16 3 0	4 14 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	9 9 0	2 8 0	8 14 0	3 8 0	... ...	... ...	7 8 0	1 9 0
40 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0
... ...	... ...	17 0 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	2 1 0	... ...	... ...	0 13 0
10 0 0	6 8 6	7 11 0	4 1 3	3 13 2	2 8 6	2 5 2	1 1 2	4 5 4	2 11 1	2 15 9	1 5 5
10 0 0	8 0 0	16 12 0	2 7 0	7 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	0 10 0
15 12 0	10 8 0	10 7 6	6 15 8	5 10 0	1 4 0	3 2 0	1 14 0	2 6 9	0 11 9	0 10 9	0 2 11
2 8 0	2 1 9	25 11 3	14 8 11	7 3 11	5 3 0	8 7 0	4 13 6	3 0 10	2 3 2	3 9 0	2 6 0
17 9 4	8 7 4	17 10 9	5 13 8	10 11 9	3 6 10	7 9 2	2 6 0	7 7 9	2 3 2	4 15 10	1 5 5

No. 45.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Division.	District.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Rent per acre for land suited for.							
		Oil Seed.				Fibres.			
		Irrigated.		*Unirrigated.*		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
		Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi.	Hissár	5 0 0	0 9 7	5 0 0	0 3 2	3 3 0	0 9 7	1 2 10	0 4 0
	Rohtak	9 9 0	1 2 0	9 9 0	1 3 0	9 9 0	1 3 0	4 8 0	0 9 9
	Gurgaon	5 7 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0	9 2 0	0 8 0
	Delhi	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
	Karnál	4 3 3	2 7 7	2 0 0	1 4 0	3 4 7	2 0 10	1 14 8	0 14 8
	Umballa	4 13 0	2 12 0	4 1 4	1 14 8	4 0 0	2 5 4	3 5 6	1 10 0
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur.	Kángra	10 0 0	1 13 9	6 0 0	1 6 0	2 10 8	1 10 8	2 10 8	1 10 8
	Hoshiàrpur ...	25 0 0	2 0 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0
	Jullundur... ...	16 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	12 8 0	3 0 0
	Ludhiána	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
	Ferozepore ...	2 10 8	1 9 4	2 5 7	1 3 5	3 8 0	1 8 0	3 2 8	1 8 0
Lahore.	Mooltan	10 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0
	Jhang	8 6 0	5 12 0	6 7 4	3 6 4	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	4 1 7	3 4 7	4 6 10	3 10 8	5 8 0	3 12 0	...	...
	Lahore	5 10 10	2 14 0	4 15 4	2 11 1	6 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	2 8 0
	Amritsar	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	15 0 0	1 9 0	19 8 0	2 4 0	20 0 0	2 7 0	12 0 0	1 3 0
	Gujrát	4 2 8	1 6 4	2 14 8	0 14 8	3 13 6	0 14 0	3 2 0	0 10 0
	Gujránwála ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
	Shahpur	9 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
	Jhelum	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
	Rawálpindi ...	40 0 0	6 10 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	1 0 0
Peshawar.	Hazara	...	...	5 2 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
	Pesháwar... ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Kohát	1 8 0	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...
Derajat.	Bannu	4 0 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10 8 0	0 12 0	10 8 0	1 1 0	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	4 12 6	1 3 1	3 0 0	1 12 10	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	6 8 1	4 11 2	6 12 0	5 1 0	...	...	...	...
	Average ...	8 1 2	2 3 0	6 3 3	1 13 8	6 13 0	2 4 10	5 1 4	1 8 1

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884-85—(*concluded*).

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.																
Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined Sugar.	Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grain.	Oil Seed.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Tea.	Vegetable.	REMARKS.
837	13	114	...	...	460	366	431	274	154	232	367	260	300	...	1,360	
1,200	525	350	800	...	800	1,200	1,200	400	250	722	622	800	400	...	...	
122	79	214	1,032	...	618	629	179	170	135	530	770	68	54	...	6,982	
930	223	130	1,203	...	733	533	123	160	140	423	737	173	73	...	...	
740	125	112	1,077	...	401	628	409	295	220	471	560	...	355	...	...	
653	19	173	346	12	723	570	375	228	340	583	626	350	...	...	...	
523	...	35	400	3	160	363	107	260	...	...	440	...	...	...	1,200	
489	12	56	374	9	208	685	770	475	320	640	400	...	...	140	800	
568	47	222	517	10	2,226	546	288	286	270	600	568	464	286	...	...	
818	30	135	600	...	967	780	300	300	240	620	900	200	120	...	...	
753	31	194	460	480	922	545	630	481	208	888	798	704	692	...	565	
907	...	276	1,680	560	768	650	194	260	572	600	480	434	264	...	3,200	
752	26	104	...	...	752	768	452	608	...	490	608	640	640	...	...	
283	...	220	...	11	307	657	337	284	...	425	590	450	431	...	....	
900	...	245	...	7	1,005	785	648	456	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	
990	40	335	...	12	666	727	486	385	243	858	805	346	496	...	2,000	
1,066	...	69	...	15	908	860	480	400	488	1,280	912	422	1,150	...	2,400	
640	...	120	480	...	1,280	480	400	240	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	
784	...	64	1,128	...	752	959	760	390	297	...	....	...	...	...	...	
541	240	130	491	90	571	533	354	309	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	
553	...	88	...	10	733	666	299	205	347	993	320	...	...	...	...	
608	...	121	...	12	824	834	547	311	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	
420	...	38	...	6	500	244	225	180	122	...	...	...	...	...	600	
660	...	95	...	15	2,000	600	550	340	130	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	
1,200	...	315	1,760	5	1,760	1,330	949	443	160	...	1,264	640	...	...	12,800	
1,040	...	120	2,560	3	624	535	360	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
990	...	220	...	...	...	408	460	130	...	402	482	214	600	...	...	
300	...	100	500	2	367	683	805	355	...	497	537	585	539	...	...	
670	100	66	...	...	945	728	494	450	...	644	506	448	552	...	...	
563	30	75	...	14	565	440	389	332	...	328	400	480	435	...	805	
572	27	73	1,627	5	933	857	500	499	...	600	933	548	500	...	1,120	
712	98	149	946	64	816	664	474	333	263	611	636	433	438	140	2,941	

No. 46.—Comparative Statement of the Price of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the Years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

1	2			3			4			5		
	Prices Current.											
	1883-84.						1884-85.					
District.	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	Wheat, 1st Sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	20	0
Rohtak	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	19	8	0	24	0
Gurgáon	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	17	8	0	21	0
Delhi	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	19	8	0	22	8
Karnál	0	21	0	0	19	8	0	21	0	0	26	0
Umballa	0	25	8	0	22	8	0	22	0	0	26	0
Simla	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	16	0
Kángra	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	20	0
Hoshiárpur	0	26	0	0	22	0	0	25	8	0	30	0
Jullundur	0	25	0	0	24	8	0	25	8	0	30	0
Ludhiána	0	26	0	0	23	8	0	26	0	0	29	0
Ferozepore	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	8	0	25	0
Multan	0	16	12	0	16	8	0	18	0	0	19	0
Jhang	0	21	8	0	22	0	0	19	8	0	22	8
Montgomery	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	0
Lahore	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	26	0
Amritsar	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	29	0
Gurdáspur	0	32	0	0	24	0	0	31	0	0	33	0
Siálkote	0	26	8	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	31	0
Gujrat	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	32	0
Gujránwála	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	29	0
Shahpur	0	29	8	0	25	0	0	27	0	0	26	0
Jhelum	0	25	0	0	26	0	0	27	0	0	32	0
Ráwalpindi	0	26	0	0	27	0	0	29	0	0	31	8
Hazara	0	25	8	0	28	0	0	29	0	0	36	0
Peshámar	0	24	4	0	23	1	0	29	4	0	31	4
Kohat	0	22	10	0	20	1	0	30	10	0	32	8
Bannu	0	33	2	0	23	2	0	32	3	0	33	12
Dera Ismail Khan	0	23	12	0	20	0	0	22	13	0	26	4
Dera Ghází Khan	0	18	12	0	17	8	0	20	10	0	20	0
Muzaffargarh	0	20	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	20	0
Total ...	0	23	10	0	21	13	0	23	12	0	26	8

1	6			7			8			9		
	Prices Current.											
	1883-84.						1884-85.					
District.	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	Flour (Atta), 1st Sort.											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	16	0
Rohtak	0	17	8	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	19	0
Gurgáon	0	17	0	0	16	8	0	16	0	0	17	0
Delhi	0	16	8	0	15	8	0	16	0	0	18	0
Karnál	0	16	8	0	16	8	0	17	0	0	19	0
Umballa	0	21	0	0	18	8	0	18	0	0	21	0
Simla	0	14	0	0	12	4	0	12	4	0	13	2
Kángra	0	22	0	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	19	0
Hoshiárpur	0	23	0	0	18	0	0	22	0	0	24	0
Jullundur	0	21	0	0	18	0	0	21	0	0	23	0
Ludhiána	0	20	8	0	20	0	0	20	8	0	21	0
Ferozepore	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	20	0
Multan	0	13	12	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0
Jhang	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	19	8
Montgomery	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	17	0
Lahore	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	19	0
Amritsar	0	23	8	0	23	0	0	24	8	0	25	0
Gurdáspur	0	26	0	0	20	0	0	26	0	0	25	0
Siálkote	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	23	0	0	25	0
Gujrat	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	25	0	0	25	0
Gujránwála	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	20	0	0	24	0
Shahpur	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	24	0
Jhelum	0	24	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	27	8
Ráwalpindi	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	25	0	0	28	0
Hazara	0	21	8	0	24	0	0	26	0	0	30	0
Peshámar	0	16	4	0	18	3	0	21	8	0	26	0
Kohat	0	20	1	0	17	14	0	27	6	0	29	10
Bannu	0	28	12	0	20	0	0	28	2	0	28	12
Dera Ismail Khan	0	20	0	0	16	9	0	18	2	0	20	15
Dera Ghází Khan	0	15	0	0	14	6	0	16	1	0	15	10
Muzaffargarh	0	16	8	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Total	0	19	12	0	18	5	0	19	3	0	21	11

1	10			11			12			13		
	Prices Current.											
	1883-84.						1884-85.					
District.	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	Barley (Jau).											
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	32	0
Rohtak	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	28	0
Gurgáon	0	30	0	0	26	8	0	25	8	0	37	0
Delhi	0	29	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	32	0
Karnál	0	34	0	0	29	0	0	28	0	0	36	0
Umballa	0	38	8	0	32	0	0	26	8	0	32	0
Simla	0	24	0	0	18	15	0	18	14	0	22	0
Kángra	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	26	0	0	29	0
Hoshiárpur	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	36	0	0	40	0
Jullundur	1	2	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	1	0	0
Ludhiána	1	3	0	0	35	0	1	3	0	0	38	0
Ferozepore	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Multan	0	29	0	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	31	0
Jhang	0	30	0	0	33	0	0	28	0	0	35	0
Montgomery	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Lahore	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	1	0	0
Amritsar	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	38	0	1	5	0
Gurdáspur	1	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Siálkote	1	0	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	1	14	0
Gujrat	1	10	0	0	39	0	1	8	0	1	10	0
Gujránwála	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	12	0
Shahpur	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	36	0	0	35	0
Jhelum	0	38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0
Ráwalpindi	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	16	0
Hazara	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	18	0
Peshámar	1	4	3	0	35	2	1	6	2	1	19	0
Kohat	1	5	4	0	30	10	1	9	11	1	28	14
Bannu	1	8	12	0	37	8	1	8	12	1	12	8
Dera Ismail Khan	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	38	2	1	3	12
Dera Ghází Khan	0	35	2	0	28	5	0	23	15	0	27	8
Muzaffargarh	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	27	0	0	28	0
Total	0	37	8	0	33	10	0	34	12	1	0	11

1	14			15			16			17		
	Prices Current.											
	1883-84.						1884-85.					
District.	No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	Gram, 1st Sort.											
	M.	S	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	34	0
Rohtak	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	22	8	0	28	0
Gurgáon	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	30	0
Delhi	0	25	0	0	23	8	0	22	8	0	28	0
Karnál	0	29	8	0	26	0	0	25	8	0	32	0
Umballa	0	33	0	0	31	8	0	26	8	0	37	0
Simla	0	19	0	0	19	12	0	19	12	0	22	0
Kángra	0	23	0	0	27	0	0	23	0	0	24	0
Hoshiárpur	0	35	0	0	32	0	0	29	0	0	37	0
Jullundur	0	34	0	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	35	8
Ludhiána	0	38	0	0	35	0	0	38	0	0	38	8
Ferozepore	1	3	0	0	38	0	0	35	0	1	4	0
Multan	0	29	0	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	28	0
Jhang	0	27	0	0	30	4	0	29	0	0	33	0
Montgomery	0	34	0	0	33	0	0	29	0	0	32	0
Lahore	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	35	0	1	0	0
Amritsar	0	39	0	1	0	0	0	35	0	1	2	8
Gurdáspur	0	36	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	36	0
Siálkote	0	34	0	0	33	8	0	32	8	0	35	8
Gujrat	1	1	0	0	32	0	0	36	0	0	33	0
Gujránwála	0	38	8	0	33	8	0	35	0	0	38	0
Shahpur	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	36	0
Jhelum	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	39	0
Ráwalpindi	0	34	0	0	37	0	0	33	0	1	1	0
Hazara	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	22	8	0	35	0
Peshámar	0	26	0	0	29	9	0	26	10	0	39	0
Kohat	0	29	5	0	26	2	0	30	10	0	33	2
Bannu	0	37	8	0	35	0	1	5	10	1	7	8
Dera Ismail Khan	0	33	12	0	30	0	0	31	4	1	0	0
Dera Ghází Khan	0	24	7	0	26	11	0	21	0	0	28	13
Muzaffargarh	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	22	0	0	25	0
Total	0	32	4	0	30	10	0	29	3	0	34	9

Indian Corn (Makkai).

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár ...	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	22	0	0	28	0
Gurgáon ...	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	30	0
Delhi ...	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	21	0	0	26	0
Karnál ...	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	35	0
Umballa ...	0	32	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	1	3	0
Simla ...	0	22	0	0	14	8	0	24	8	0	24	4
Kángra ...	0	28	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	0	27	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	34	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	1	0	0
Jullundur ...	1	4	0	0	36	0	0	32	0	1	0	0
Ludhiána ...	1	0	0	0	35	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Ferozepore ...	1	0	0	0	32	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
Multan ...	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	26	0
Jhang ...	1	10	0	0	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	28	0
Lahore ...	1	0	0	0	32	0	0	28	0	0	39	0
Amritsar ...	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	32	0	0	38	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	35	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	34	0
Siálkot ...	0	39	0	0	32	0	0	39	0	1	0	0
Gujrát ...	0	1	6	0	38	0	0	36	0	0	37	0
Gujránwála ...	0	36	0	0	34	0	0	32	0	0	35	0
Shahpur ...	0	36	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Jhelum ...	0	32	0	0	33	0	0	35	0	0	36	0
Ráwalpindi ...	1	2	8	0	38	0	1	2	0	1	5	0
Hazara ...	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	16	0
Pesháwar ...	0	36	6	0	33	2	1	0	0	1	4	4
Kohat ...	1	3	6	0	31	14	0	34	6	1	8	7
Bannu ...	1	17	8	1	0	0	0	37	8	1	13	2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	31	4	0	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	18	12	0	15	0	0	17	8	0	15	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	0	34	0	0	30	1	0	29	3	0	35	11

Jowar.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár ...	0	34	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	1	0	0
Rohtak ...	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	21	0	0	35	0
Gurgáon ...	0	26	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	1	0	0
Delhi ...	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	26	0
Karnál ...	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	35	0
Umballa ...	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	26	0	1	20	0
Simla ...	0	22	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	8
Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	0	37	0	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	38	0
Jullundur ...	1	2	0	0	34	0	0	29	0	0	32	0
Ludhiána ...	1	2	0	0	34	0	1	2	0	1	3	0
Ferozepore ...	1	10	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	1	2	0
Multan ...	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	27	0
Jhang ...	0	35	0	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	31	0
Montgomery ...	0	30	0	0	28	0	0	21	0	0	28	0
Lahore ...	1	0	0	0	38	0	0	30	0	0	39	0
Amritsar ...	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	36	0	0	35	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	32	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	32	0
Siálkot ...	0	39	0	0	36	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Gujrát ...	1	10	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	1	6	0
Gujránwála ...	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	35	0
Shahpur ...	1	2	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	0	34	0
Jhelum ...	0	33	0	0	35	0	0	37	0	0	39	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	32	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0
Hazara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	1	7	8	1	4	8	1	1	10	1	12	0
Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	1	12	8	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	10	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	2	8	0	33	12	0	31	4	1	1	4
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	0	0	0	33	13	0	25	12	0	33	7
Muzaffargarh ...	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	24	0
Total ...	0	36	5	0	32	7	0	30	1	0	37	8

Bajra.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár ...	0	27	0	0	21	8	0	20	0	0	33	0
Rohtak ...	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	26	0
Gurgáon ...	0	23	0	0	21	8	0	20	0	1	3	0
Delhi ...	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	30	0
Karnál ...	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	27	0
Umballa ...	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	34	0
Simla ...	0	23	0	0	13	8	0	13	8	0	14	8
Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0
Jullundur ...	0	28	0	0	27	0	0	29	0	0	30	0
Ludhiána ...	0	25	0	0	33	0	0	25	0	0	31	0
Ferozepore ...	0	36	0	0	32	0	...	...	...	0	29	0
Multan ...	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	24	0
Jhang ...	0	32	0	0	31	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	27	0	0	26	0
Amritsar ...	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	28	0
Gurdáspur ...	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Siálkot ...	0	39	0	0	33	8	0	35	0	0	39	0
Gujrát ...	1	3	0	0	39	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
Gujránwála ...	0	35	0	0	28	0	0	26	0	0	29	0
Shahpur ...	1	6	0	0	35	0	0	32	0	0	34	0
Jhelum ...	1	0	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	1	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0
Hazara ...	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	28	0	0	36	0
Pesháwar ...	0	32	8	0	31	3	1	0	0	0	38	0
Kohat ...	1	3	6	0	33	2	0	35	11	1	8	7
Bannu ...	1	2	8	0	30	0	0	32	8	1	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	36	4	0	28	2	0	26	4	0	37	8
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	39	10	0	25	0	0	23	14	0	29	3
Muzaffargarh ...	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	25	0
Total ...	0	31	8	0	27	4	0	26	0	0	31	7

Rice, 1st Sort.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár ...	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Rohtak ...	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Gurgáon ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Delhi ...	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	8
Karnál ...	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Umballa ...	0	16	0	0	8	8	0	9	0	0	10	0
Simla ...	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	6	0
Kángra ...	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	15	0
Hoshiárpur ...	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	10	0
Jullundur ...	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Ludhiána ...	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	5	8
Ferozepore ...	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Multan ...	0	7	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	6	0
Jhang ...	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Montgomery ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Lahore ...	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
Amritsar ...	0	13	8	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	14	8
Gurdáspur ...	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	7	0
Siálkot ...	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	7	8	0	8	8
Gujrát ...	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	10	0
Gujránwála ...	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Shahpur ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Jhelum ...	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
Ráwalpindi ...	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	7	0
Hazara ...	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Pesháwar ...	0	9	2	0	7	13	0	9	2	0	8	8
Kohat ...	0	7	10	0	6	6	0	7	0	0	7	11
Bannu ...	0	5	15	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0	6	9	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	6	9
Dera Ghází Khan ...	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12	0	8	12
Muzaffargarh ...	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Total ...	0	8	6	0	7	9	0	7	7	0	7	12

No. 46.—Comparative Statement of the Price of Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab during the Years 1883-84 and 1884-85.—(concluded).

Prices Current. — Dal, Urd.

District (1)	2			3			4			5		
	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	18	0
Rohtak	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	21	0
Gurgáon	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	17	0
Delhi	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Karnál	0	14	0	0	13	8	0	12	0	0	18	0
Umballa	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	20	9
Simla	0	13	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Kángra	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	13	0
Hoshiárpur	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Jullundur	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	0	16	0
Ludhiána	0	15	8	0	20	0	0	15	8	0	16	0
Ferozepore	0	13	0	0	17	0	0	14	0	0	19	0
Multan	0	11	0	0	13	8	0	14	0	0	15	0
Jhang	0	11	8	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	20	0
Montgomery	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Lahore	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Amritsar	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
Gurdáspur	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	12	8	0	17	0
Siálkot	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	16	8
Gujrat	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	11	0	0	14	8
Gujránwála	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Shahpur	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	16	0
Jhelum	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	17	0
Ráwalpindi	0	16	0	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazara	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	18	0
Pesháwar	0	17	9	0	15	4	0	12	6	0	16	4
Kohat	0	14	0	0	8	15	0	9	9	0	10	3
Bannu	0	8	12	0	11	4	0	7	8	0	8	12
Dera Ismail Khan	0	12	3	0	16	4	0	17	8	0	21	14
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
Total	0	13	11	0	13	15	0	12	8	0	16	0

Prices Current. — Potatoes.

District (1)	6			7			8			9		
	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	...	...	...	0	16	0	...	...	...	0	16	0
Rohtak	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	16	0
Gurgáon	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0
Delhi	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	13	4	0	13	4
Karnál	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	16	0
Umballa	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Simla	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
Kángra	0	16	0	0	25	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
Hoshiárpur	0	19	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Jullundur	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Ludhiána	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	14	0
Ferozepore	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
Multan	0	10	0	0	16	0	0	9	0	0	14	0
Jhang	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	16	0
Montgomery	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Lahore	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Amritsar	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Gurdáspur	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	16	0
Siálkot	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	32	0	0	20	0
Gujrat	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	12	0
Gujránwála	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
Shahpur	...	...	...	0	12	0	...	...	...	0	18	0
Jhelum	0	10	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	19	0
Ráwalpindi	0	12	8	0	16	0	0	17	0	0	20	0
Hazara	0	12	1	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Pesháwar	...	...	...	0	15	0	0	11	12	0	16	4
Kohat	0	12	12	0	15	5	0	20	6	0	20	6
Bannu	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	12	8	0	16	0
Dera Ismail Khan	0	4	6	0	10	0	0	6	4	0	12	8
Dera Ghazi Khan	0	7	3	0	6	13	0	6	4	0	7	13
Muzaffargarh	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Total	0	13	0	0	14	10	0	12	4	0	14	11

Prices Current. — Cotton, Cleaned.

District (1)	10			11			12			13		
	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	2	10	0	3	0
Rohtak	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	0
Gurgáon	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	0
Delhi	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	2	10	0	2	14
Karnál	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	4
Umballa	0	4	4	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	3	2
Simla	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8
Kángra	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8
Hoshiárpur	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
Jullundur	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Ludhiána	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	4
Ferozepore	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0
Multan	0	3	4	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	14
Jhang	0	3	2	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	2	12
Montgomery	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	3	0
Lahore	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Amritsar	0	3	5	0	3	10	0	3	4	0	3	2
Gurdáspur	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Siálkot	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	2	12
Gujrat	0	3	9	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	10
Gujránwála	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	12
Shahpur	0	3	9	0	2	10	0	2	12	0	2	14
Jhelum	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8
Ráwalpindi	0	2	14	0	2	10	0	2	6	0	2	8
Hazara	0	2	12	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	8
Pesháwar	0	2	10	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0
Kohat	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	8	0	2	8
Bannu	0	2	8	0	2	13	0	2	10	0	2	13
Dera Ismail Khan	0	3	7	0	2	13	0	2	9	0	2	13
Dera Ghazi Khan	0	3	7	0	2	15	0	3	1	0	3	1
Muzaffargarh	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	4
Total	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	13	0	2	14

Prices Current. — Sugar, 1st Sort.

District (1)	14			15			16			17		
	1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1883.			1883-84. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st June 1884.			1884-85. No. of seers per rupee on 1st January 1885.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	0
Gurgáon	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8
Delhi	0	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	8
Karnál	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Umballa	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12
Simla	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8
Kángra	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8
Hoshiárpur	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	0
Jullundur	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
Ludhiána	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	0
Ferozepore	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	14
Multan	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	0
Jhang	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	3	4
Montgomery	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	4
Lahore	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Amritsar	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	0
Gurdáspur	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Siálkot	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	8
Gujrat	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	8	0	3	0
Gujránwála	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	4
Shahpur	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8
Jhelum	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	14
Ráwalpindi	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12
Hazara	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12
Pesháwar	0	3	2	0	3	8	0	2	13	0	3	0
Kohat	0	2	12	0	3	13	0	2	13	0	2	14
Bannu	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	2	10	0	2	13
Dera Ismail Khan	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	13	0	2	15
Dera Ghazi Khan	0	2	9	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	3	0
Muzaffargarh	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Total	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	15	0	2	13

Ghi.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	10	0	1	14
Rohtak	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	12
Gurgáon	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	7	0	1	12
Delhi	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	1	6	0	1	8
Karnál	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	9	0	1	11
Umballa	0	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	7	0	1	9
Simla	0	1	8	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Kángra	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Hoshiárpur	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	9
Jullundur	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	7
Ludhiána	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	10
Ferozepore	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	10
Multan	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	7
Jhang	0	1	13	0	1	12	0	1	7	0	1	9
Montgomery	0	1	12	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7
Lahore	0	1	9	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	6
Amritsar	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	6	0	1	6
Gurdáspur	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Siálkot	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	10
Gujrát	0	1	13	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	12
Gujránwála	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10
Shahpur	0	1	11	0	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	9
Jhelum	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	12	0	1	11
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazára	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	1	14	0	1	14
Pesháwar	0	1	11	0	1	2	0	1	10	0	1	12
Kohát	0	1	7	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	8
Bannu	0	1	9	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	8
Dera Ismail Khan	0	1	11	0	1	6	0	1	4	0	1	7
Dera Gházi Khan	0	1	10	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	7
Muzaffargarh	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	7
Total ...	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	8

Firewood.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rohtak	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gurgáon	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Delhi	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	30	0
Karnál	3	20	0	3	20	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Umballa	3	20	0	3	20	0	5	0	0	3	20	0
Simla	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Kángra	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Hoshiárpur	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	3	30	0
Jullundur	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	35	0
Ludhiána	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Ferozepore	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Multan	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Jhang	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Montgomery	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Lahore	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0
Amritsar	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Gurdáspur	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot	3	10	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	30	0
Gujrát	2	33	0	2	33	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Gujránwála	2	15	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
Shahpur	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Jhelum	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	30	0	3	0	0
Ráwalpindi	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	20	0	2	8	0
Hazára	3	20	0	2	30	0	2	30	0	2	0	0
Pesháwar	2	24	0	2	30	8	2	37	0	2	37	0
Kohát	2	34	12	3	7	8	2	34	12	3	33	0
Bannu	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0
Dera Ismail Khan	2	32	8	2	32	8	2	32	8	3	5	0
Dera Gházi Khan	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0
Muzaffargarh	2	20	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	37	11	2	37	3	2	35	15	2	34	7

Tobacco.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Rohtak	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gurgáon	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Delhi	0	8	0	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	8
Karnál	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Umballa	0	8	10	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Simla	0	8	0	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	6	0
Kángra	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Hoshiárpur	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
Jullundur	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Ludhiána	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Ferozepore	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	5	0
Multan	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
Jhang	0	5	9	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Montgomery	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	5	0
Lahore	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Amritsar	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gurdáspur	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Siálkot	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gujrát	0	9	12	0	5	5	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gujránwála	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Shahpur	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
Jhelum	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Ráwalpindi	0	13	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
Hazára	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	14	0
Pesháwar	0	7	13	0	8	8	0	9	2	0	11	12
Kohát	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	8	15	0	11	8
Bannu	0	10	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	10	0
Dera Ismail Khan	0	6	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
Dera Gházi Khan	0	7	8	0	8	12	0	3	2	0	3	2
Muzaffargarh	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Total	0	8	1	0	7	2	0	7	8	0	7	10

Salt.

	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Gurgáon	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Delhi	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	0
Karnál	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	11	8
Umballa	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Simla	0	8	0	0	10	4	0	8	0	0	10	4
Kángra	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	11	0
Hoshiárpur	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Jullundur	0	14	4	0	14	0	0	14	4	0	14	8
Ludhiána	0	14	8	0	14	0	0	14	8	0	15	0
Ferozepore	0	13	8	0	13	8	0	14	0	0	14	0
Multan	0	14	8	0	14	8	0	14	12	0	15	0
Jhang	0	14	8	0	14	12	0	14	12	0	14	8
Montgomery	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
Lahore	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Amritsar	0	15	6	0	15	4	0	15	6	0	15	4
Gurdáspur	0	13	8	0	13	4	0	14	0	0	14	0
Siálkot	0	15	8	0	15	8	0	15	8	0	16	0
Gujrát	0	15	11	0	15	2	0	16	0	0	16	0
Gujránwála	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0
Shahpur	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Jhelum	0	16	8	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	16	0
Ráwalpindi	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	4	0	15	8
Hazára	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Pesháwar	0	4	9	0	5	3	0	6	8	0	7	5
Kohát	2	34	12	1	11	0	1	18	11	1	18	11
Bannu	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
Dera Ismail Khan	0	13	12	0	12	8	0	13	2	0	14	1
Dera Gházi Khan	0	12	8	0	12	13	0	12	8	0	12	7
Muzaffargarh	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Total	0	16	2	0	14	1	0	14	8	0	14	10

No. 47.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab for 1884-85.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8		
Divisions.	Districts.		Wages per diem.						Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.		
			Skilled.			Unskilled.														
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi.	Hissár ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	8	0	...	...	...
	Rohták ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	...	...	...
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	14	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon ...	Highest ...	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	0	12	0
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	1	14	0	0	8	0
	Delhi ...	Highest ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	5	0	0	9	3
		Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	7	0
	Karnál ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	14	0
	Umballa ...	Highest ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	5	0
		Lowest ...	0	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	4	0
	Simla ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	0	4	0	...	...	...
Jullundur.	Kángra ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	6	1	8	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	5	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Jullundur ...	Highest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	9	0	4	6	0	1	4	0
		Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Ludhiána ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	2	15	0	1	3	0
		Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
	Ferozepore	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	3	15	0	1	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	2	12	0	0	12	0
Lahore.	Mooltan ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
	Jhang ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
	Montgomery	Highest ..	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	13	0	3	2	0	3	13	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	12	0
	Lahore ...	Highest ...	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
		Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	8	0
		Lowest ...	0	7	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0

No. 47.—Statement of Labour in the Districts of the Punjab for 1884-85—*concluded*.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8		
Divisions.	Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	3	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gujrát ...	Highest ...	0	7	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gujránwála	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
		Lowest ...	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	3	2	0	0	6	0
	Shahpur ...	Highest ...	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	9	0	1	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
	Jhelum ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
	Rawálpindi	Highest ...	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	4	14	0
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Peshawar.	Hazára ...	Highest ...	0	11	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Peshâwar ...	Highest ...	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Kohát ...	Highest ...	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
		Lowest ...	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derajat.	Bannu ...	Highest ...	0	11	6	0	3	9	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	4	0	8	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	8	3	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	8	0
		Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	Highest ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	3	0	0
		Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	1	14	0	1	4	0
	Grand Average ...	Highest ...	0	9	5	0	3	10	1	8	0	0	8	11	3	14	2	2	0	3
		Lowest ...	0	5	9	0	2	4	0	14	2	0	5	7	2	9	0	1	2	0

N.B.—This is one of the quinquennial Statements, and was prepared for the Report for 1883-84.

The Sirsa District was abolished during the year 1884-85; part being incorporated in the Ferozepore District and the remainder in the District of Hissár.

No. 48.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Delhi.	Hissár ...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak ...	Singpura ...	Kankar of soft description	2	500,000 Mds. ...	Produces very good lime when calcined.
		In almost every village of the district	Kankar of a hard blue description.	...	700,000 „ ..	Chiefly used in metalling roads, but if properly calcined makes a good cement.
		Zahídpur and Silána ...	Khari salt ...	1,275 beds	115,000 „ ...	Used in food and in preserving skins.
		Mundra, Shâdipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...	3	14,400 „ ..	Used in masonry work.
		81 villages ...	Crude saltpetre ...	206 pans	20,600 „ ...	Exported to Farukhabad and Calcutta after being refined.
	Gurgaon ...	Pali, Bawanagújar, Majra and Manáti	Slate ...	8	320 No.	
		Basai Meo ...	Stone and slate ...	5	4,000 Mds.	
		Mahouli ...	Ditto ...	4	900 „	
	Delhi ...	Arangapur ... Kasúmpur ... Mohpâlpur ...	Chalk ...	3	155,000 „	No chalk was extracted from Arangapur mine. The other two are leased out annually by zamíndârs for Rs. 160.
		Pâlam and 14 other villages ...	Kankar ...	15	410,000 „ ...	Only three mines are worked out and are leased annually for Rs. 78.
		Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...	2	135,000 „ ...	Leased at Rs. 9 per annum.
		Banskauli and Sherpur ...	Stone ...	2	80,000 „ ...	The Sherpur mine is closed. Banskauli is leased at Rs. 10 per annum.
		Arangpur ...	Crystal ...	1	...	Closed.
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla ...	Parganah Chaibar, Tahsíl Kot Khái	Iron ore ...	5	...	Under the new settlement a fee of Rs. 2 per smelting furnace has been introduced and will be realized from 1884-85.

JULLUNDUR.	Kângra	Bir Banghal	Iron	1	153 Mds.	
		Dharmsâla	Slates	1	1,350 No.	
		Kareri	Do.	1	40 „	
		Narwâna	Do	1	1,000 „	
		Kaniâra	Do.	2	12,178 „	
		Gomah	Gomah salt	2	140,066 Mds.	
	Hoshiârpur	...	...	...	...	* Kankar is found in all parts of the district, but no list of kankar-producing villages has ever been made, nor any estimate formed of the produce. The Government derives no income from them. No other minerals are found.
	* Jullundur	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiâna	...	...	...	...	
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	
LAHORE.	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	
	Jhang	...	...	...	...	
	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	
	Lahore	...	...	...	...	
	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	
	Gurdâspur	...	...	...	...	
RAWALPINDI.	Siâlkot	...	...	...	...	
	Gujrât	...	...	...	...	
	Gujrânwâla	...	...	...	...	
	Shahpur	Rukhela Warcha	Rock salt	1	190,987 Mds.	
	Jhelum	Sardhi	Salt	1	8,656 „	Khewra and Sardhi mines are only opened at present.
		Khewra	Do.	1	2,737,586 „	
		Jatâna, Makrach and Gurrah	Do.	3	...	
		Bâganwâla, Pind Dhundole and Kundal	Coal	4	...	These pits are not worked.
	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	
PESHAWAR.	Hazâra	...	...	...	...	
	Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	
	Kohât	Jatta	Salt	1	35,997 Rs.	There are nine other salt mines, but those are not worked.
		Malgin	Do.	1	26,678 „	
		Nâri	Do.	1	5,789 „	
		Karrak	Do.	1	20,990 „	
		Bahâdur Khel	Do.	1	21,445 „	

No. 48.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts of the Punjab—(*concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Divisions.	Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Derajat.	Bannu ...	Abdulla Khel, Parganah Marwat	Flintstone ...	5	...	
		Paber Khel, &c. ...	Baking stone ...	3	...	
		Bannu Tahsîl ...	Pottery clay ...	1		
		Marwât ,, ...	Ditto ...	6		
		Isa Khel ,, ...	Ditto ...	40	40,008 Mds.	
		Miânwâli ,, ...	Ditto ...	1		
		Ishânpur in Marwât, Katki, &c., in Isa Khel, and Chhudra in Miânwâli.	Earth for cleaning hair ...	4		
		Kalabágh and other places ...	Limestone ...	13	...	Innumerable.
		Ditto ditto ...	Masonry work stone ...	4	...	Ditto
		Marwat and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...	7	1,080 Mds.	
		Isa Khel and Miânwâli ...	Gold mines ...	6	...	
		Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...	2	50 Mds.	
		Miânwâli ...	Red clay ...	3	...	
		Isa Khel ...	White clay ...	3	...	
		Ditto ...	Yellow clay ...	1	1½ Mds.	
		Kálabâgh, &c. ...	Red salt ..	7	...	
		Mari Miânwâli ...	Crystal ...	1	...	
		Isa Khel and Miânwála ...	Saltpetre ...	16	9,215 Rs. ...	
		Kâlabâgh and Kolki ..	Alum ...	2	4,215 Mds. ...	
		Ditto ditto ...	Lac clay for making alum	14	221,312 ,, ...	
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...		
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	
					...	

N.B.—This is one of the quinquennial statements, and was prepared for the Report of 1883-84.

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the Year 1884-85.

1		2		3		4	
Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
North Frontier.	Kashmír	Logs 26,741 864,474	54,59,130	340,766	38,49,991	Logs 26,741 1,205,240	93,09,121
	Ladákh	15,915	3,78,321	6,069	3,39,746	21,984	7,18,067
	Chinese Tibet	6,712	1,81,977	1,500	22,131	8,212	2,04,108
	Bajaur	Logs 5,764 83,796	3,15,063	74,912	4,04,890	Logs 5,764 158,708	7,19,953
West Frontier.	Kábul	208,958	23,44,854	187,805	46,48,630	396,763	69,93,484
	Tirah	73,051	69,851	44,519	72,722	117,570	1,42,573
	Sewestán...	152,762	3,26,499	59,188	4,62,035	211,950	7,88,534
	Total ...	Logs 32,505 1,405,668	90,75,695	714,759	98,00,145	Logs 32,505 2,120,437	1,88,75,840

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1884-85.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.			
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	2,935	3,392	6,327
Do. do. Native Troops ...	80,154	23,393	1,03,547
2. Ordnance Works ...	1,624	741	2,365
3. Commissariat buildings ...	...	5,232	5,232
4. Staff and Miscellaneous ...	28	382	410
5. Stud buildings ...	...	...	...
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communications		*59	*59
7. General Cantonment Works ...	532	4,633	5,165
8. Fortifications ...	12,576	28,768	41,344
...	12,991	20,430	33,421
Total ...	1,10,840	86,971 *59	1,97,811 *59
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	3,622	1,278	4,900
IMPERIAL.			
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt buildings ...	...	...	...
6. Post Offices ...	27,972	18,330	46,302
7. Telegraph buildings ...	21,169	3,482	24,651
8. Administration ...	9,535	...	9,535
Total Civil Buildings ...	58,676	21,812	80,488
Communications.			
District Roads ...	...	818	818
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Sewage, including drainage ...	1,12,000	...	1,12,000
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,12,000	...	1,12,000
Collieries.			
Coal operations ...	6,410	...	6,410
Total Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	1,77,086	22,630	1,99,716
Total Imperial works and Repairs ...	2,91,548	1,10,879 *59	4,02,427 *59

Note.—The figures marked thus* denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in the Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1884-85—(*continued.*)

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	2,91,548	1,10,879 *59	4,02,427 *59
Provincial.			
Civil Buildings.			
12. Administration ...	2,08,595	58,502	2,67,097
13. Minor Departments ...	19,205 * 10,000	5,089	24,294 *10,000
14. Law and Justice ...	27,840	9,443	37,283
15. Ecclesiastical ...	42,378	8,795	51,173
16. Jails ...	1,17,168	38,744	1,55,912
17. Police ...	39,162	53,937	93,099
18. Educational ...	41,659	11,618	53,277
19. Medical ...	29,250	6,525	35,775
20. Miscellaneous ...	4,785	14,303	19,088
Forest ...	4,000	...	4,000
Stud ...	33	...	33
Total ...	5,34,075 *10,000	2,06,956	7,41,031 *10,000
Communications.			
1. Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	46,347 *1,727	7,07,486	7,53,833 *1,727
2. Raised Bridged and unmetalled Roads ...	2,06,908	1,39,055 *227	3,45,963 *227
Boat Bridges and Ferries ...	4,835 *1,753	1,34,985	1,39,820 *1,753
5. Accommodation for travellers (including encamping grounds) ...	8,479	18,193	26,672
6. River Improvements ...	...	...	...
Arboriculture ...	...	864	864
Total ...	2,66,569 *3,480	10,00,583 *227	12,67,152 *3,707
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
1. Town buildings, &c. ...	...	2,771	2,771
2. Markets ...	...	...	...
3. Paving streets (station roads) ...	1,839	36,757 *133	38,596 *133
5. Water-supply ...	4,744 *31,894	250	4,994 *31,894
6. Sewage, including drainage ...	1,06,018	122	1,06,140
Miscellaneous ...	1,121	...	1,121
Total ...	1,13,722 *31,894	39,900 *133	1,53,622 *32,027
Total Provincial Works and Repairs ...	9,14,366 *45,374	12,47,439 *360	21,61,805 *45,734
Carried over ...	12,05,914 *45,374	13,58,318 *419	25,64,232 45,793

Note.—The figures marked thus* denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 50.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS), DURING THE YEAR 1884-85—*(concluded)*.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	1,205,914 * 45,374	13,58,318 * 419	25,64,232 * 45,793
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Administration ...	...	5,269	5,269
Educational ...	55,379	24,367	79,746
Medical ...	29,264	10,157	39,421
Minor Departments ...	...	500	500
Miscellaneous ...	7,586	2,200	9,786
Total ...	92,229	42,493	1,34,722
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	35,310	...	35,310
Unmetalled and Bridged Roads ...	77,966	...	77,966
District Roads not raised ...	...	2,51,379	2,51,379
Bridges and Culverts ...	64,503	18,265	82,768
Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	300	639	939
Accommodation for travellers ...	17,574	18,882	36,456
Arboriculture ...	1,579	65,166	66,745
Total ...	1,97,232	3,54,331	5,51,563
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Town Buildings ...	4,250	376	4,626
Water Supply ...	1,12,070	25,691	1,37,761
Sewage and Drainage ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,045	2,100	4,145
Total ...	1,18,365	28,167	1,46,532
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND WORKS AND REPAIRS	4,07,826	4,24,991	8,32,817
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, INCORPORATED LOCAL FUND WORKS AND REPAIRS	16,13,740 * 45,374	17,83,309 * 419	33,97,049 * 45,793
ESTABLISHMENT ... Imperial, including Barrack Department ...		61,288	
Provincial ...		6,30,843	
Incorporated Local Funds ...		76,749	7,68,880
TOOLS AND PLANT Imperial ...		3,964	
Provincial ...		16,374	
Incorporated Local Funds ...		3,562	23,900
Deduct— Net decrease in Balance of Suspense Accounts Chargeable to Provincial Budget Grant ...		...	-- 1,340
TOTAL INDIAN OUTLAY ON IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.			41,88,489 * 45,793

Detail—

From Imperial Funds ...	Military Works ...	2,51,384
	Civil Buildings, &c. ...	2,16,295
From Provincial Funds	...	28,07,682
From Incorporated Local Funds	...	9,13,128
	Total as above ...	41,88,489
* From Local Loans	...	31,894
Other Contributions	...	13,899
		45,793

NOTE.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local L[illegible]

No. 51.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 31ST MARCH 1885.

Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Punjab and Delhi Section ...	...	594	21,259	66,850	44,40,374	29,230	45,57,713	37,52,069	57,57,209	95,09,278	53,73,237	41,36,041	477	13,908	11,45,36,213
Sindh Section	...	112	2,708	8,150	2,30,706	...	2,41,564	2,55,480	19,02,493	21,57,973	15,06,709	6,52,264	136	2,179	
TOTAL ...	...	706	23,967	75,000	46,71,080	29,230	47,99,270	40,07,549	76,59,702	1,16,67,251	68,79,946	47,88,305	613	16,087	11,45,36,213
Indus Valley, including Open Section Sindh-Pishin (State) Railway	...	652·485	3,665½	12,855½	16,62,932½	...	16,79,453½	11,80,898	68,64,982	80,45,880	36,55,452	43,90,438	318	5,036	8,70,24,244
Rewári-Ferozepore Railway ...	151·23	290·73	566	1,173	4,24,455	3,535	4,29,729	2,68,951	6,34,010	9,02,961	6,28,268	2,74,693	89	704	1,14,37,775
Punjab Northern (State) Railway	26·25	446·750	7,919	21,169	19,67,341	21,190	20,17,619	13,03,757	21,29,347	34,33,104	23,36,119	10,96,985	290	1,312	7,40,07,977
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway ...	16	67	1,889	4,314	4,82,265	1,188	4,89,656	1,53,650	76,303	2,29,953	1,60,627	69,326	*1	*205	†52,19,922
Rajpura-Patiála Railway ...	16	16	351	333	53,973	127	50,784	12,829	5,519	18,348	15,603	2,745	4	58	10,84,957

* Exclusive of Engineering Staff. † To 31st December 1884.

No. 52.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Irrigation works in the Punjab during the year 1884-85.

	F.—Famine Relief and Insurance 34—Protective Works, Irrigation.	G. 38—Productive Public Works Revenue Account.			H. 44—Non-Productive Public Works.			N. 51—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.													
Western Jamna Canal	...	23,511	1,54,417	1,77,928	...	...	...	4,09,005	...	4,09,005	4,32,516	1,54,417	5,86,933
Bári Doab Canal	...	19,178	2,51,092	2,70,270	...	...	...	2,12,680	...	2,12,680	2,31,858	2,51,092	4,82,950
Sirhind Canal	...	39,892	64,650	1,04,542	...	...	...	5,05,930	...	5,05,930	5,45,822	64,650	6,10,472
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,379	...	1,43,379	1,43,379	...	1,43,379
Sidhnai Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,140	...	1,99,140	1,99,140	...	1,99,140
Chinab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,908	...	4,04,908	4,04,908	...	4,04,908
Swat River Canal	2,43,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43,142	...	2,43,142
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	...	68,462	68,462	...	...	...	...	68,462	68,462
Lower Sutlej and Chinab Inundation Canal	...	...	...	...	7,477	12,069	19,546	...	...	...	7,477	12,069	19,546
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	35,413	1,29,827	1,65,240	...	...	...	35,413	1,29,827	1,65,240
Shahpur Canals	...	...	...	...	...	9,004	9,004	...	...	...	...	9,004	9,004
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhopur Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals and Embankments ...	...	...	...	...	6,232	3,797	10,029	...	...	...	6,232	3,797	10,029
Establishment	59,822	...	...	4,80,901	...	...	2,39,953	...	...	4,71,678	...	...	12,52,354

Tools and Plant	3,115	...	...	13,000	...	...	2,993	...	...	16,467	...	...	35,575
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	8,247	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	8,858
Suspense Balances	8,675	...	...	...	...	...	—1,266	...	...	—45,382	...	...	—37,973
PROVINCIAL.													
Sirsa Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,971	...	...	...	...	...	3,971
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	87
Shahpur Canal Survey	...	...	...	...	2,114	...	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	2,114
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,501	...	...	...	...	...	12,501
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,952	...	...	...	...	...	1,952
TOTAL	3,14,754	...	...	10,54,888	...	...	5,35,197	...	...	23,17,805	...	...	42,22,644
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	577	...	...	...	...	...	3.059	...	...	2,713	...	...	6,349
Less Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net outlay of the year	3,14,177	...	...	10,54,888	...	...	5,32,138	...	...	23,15,092	...	...	42,16,295

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Revenue and Receipts.	1883-84. Imperial.	1883-84. Provincial.	1883-84. Local.	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. Imperial.	1884-85. Provincial.	1884-85. Local.	1884-85. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,10,26,742	89,05,820	32,536	1,99,65,098	1,16,17,922	90,52,814	29,335	2,07,00,071	+ 7,34,973
IV. Stamps	17,01,579	17,01,579	...	34,03,158	16,92,594	16,92,594	...	33,85,188	− 17,970
V. Excise	6,71,317	6,71,217	...	13,42,434	6,80,848	6,80,847	...	13,61,695	+ 19,261
VI. Provincial Rates	...	5,01,322	28,65,398	33,66,720	...	5,15,280	28,44,830	33,60,110	− 6,610
VIII. Assessed Taxes	2,80,813	2,80,813	...	5,61,626	2,39,490	2,39,491	...	4,78,981	− 82 645
IX. Forests	4,55,088	4,55,088	...	9,10,176	3,74,676	3,74,676	...	7,49,352	− 1,60,824
X. Registration	86,979	86,979	...	1,73,958	87,775	87,776	...	1,75,551	+ 1,593
XI. Tributes	2,81,977	...	...	2,81,977	2,80,063	...	...	2,80,063	− 1,914
XII. Post Office	...	30,040	...	30,040	...	22,501	...	22,501	− 7,539
XV. Law and Justice	...	6,99,180	...	6,99,180	...	6,19,257	...	6,19,257	− 79,923
XVI. Police	...	6,77,826	...	6,77,826	...	6,66,418	...	6,66,418	− 11,408
XVIII. Education	...	1,14,086	...	1,14,086	...	1,14,362	...	1,14,362	+ 276
XIX. Medical	...	28,926	...	28,926	...	32,261	...	32,261	+ 3,335
XX. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	...	80,719	...	80,719	...	78,157	...	78,157	− 2,562
XXI. Interest	1,66,442	7,400	...	1,73,842	1,94,056	7,400	...	2,01,456	+ 27,614
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	248	39,829	...	40,077	...	37,686	...	37,686	− 2,391
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	131	89,288	...	89,419	...	75,131	...	75,131	− 14,288
XXIV. Miscellaneous	80,027	84,274	1,01,909	2,66,210	1,760	1,39,420	1,01,253	2,42,433	− 23,777
XXVII. Irrigation and Navigation	2,83,611	...	...	2,83,611	3,56,595	...	...	3,56,595	+ 72,984
XXVIII. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ...	7,24,539	...	...	7,24,539	3,33,891	...	...	3,33,891	− 3,90,648
XXIX. State Railways	...	650	...	650	...	1,99,577	...	1,99,577	+ 1,98,927
XXXII. Irrigation and Navigation	...	55,612	...	55,612	...	43,561	...	43,561	− 12,051
XXXIII. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	...	6,12,982	126	6,13,108	...	5,85,894	317	5,86,211	− 26,897
XXXVI. Credits on account of Exchange	37,179	...	...	37,179	35,195	...	...	35,195	− 1,984
Total ...	1,57,96,572	1,51,23,630	29,99,969	3,39,20,171	1,58,94,865	1,52,65,103	29,75,735	3,41,35,703	+ 2,15,532
Contributions	...	2,34,211	...	2,34,211	...	40,463	...	40,463	− 1,93,748
Debt and Remittance	...	...	...	11,58,38,513	...	...	...	11,25,61,846	−32,76,667
Total ...	...	1,53,57,841	29,99,969	14,99,92,895	...	1,53,05,566	...	14,67,38,012	−32,54,883
Opening Balance	...	...	...	87,09,838	...	...	...	81,60,005	− 5,49,833
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,53,57,841	29,99,969	15,87,02,733	...	...	...	15,48,98,017	−38,04,716
Provincial and Local Deficits	...	1,57,643	...	...	...	3,13,088	...		

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab for 1883-84 and 1884-85—(*concluded*).

Expenditure.	1883-84. Imperial.	1883-84. Provincial.	1883-84. Local.	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. Imperial.	1884-85. Provincial.	1884-85. Local.	1884-85. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on ordinary Debt	10,801	...	...	10,801	5,963	...	...	5,963	− 4,838
2. Interest on other obligations	49,272	...	...	49,272	13,346	...	...	13,346	− 35,926
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	77,431	63,582	531	1,41,544	58,874	49,245	212	1,08,331	− 33,213
4. Assignments and Compensations	2,10,423	...	...	2,10,423	2,07,658	...	...	2,07,658	− 2,765
5. Land Revenue	3,56,092	19,41,858	6,09,185	29,07,135	3,21,362	19,39,582	6,96,683	29,57,627	+ 50,492
6. Opium	1,750	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	− 1,750
8. Stamps	66,118	66,118	...	1,32,236	62,780	62,781	...	1,25,561	− 6,675
9. Excise	29,659	29,659	...	59,318	29,176	29,175	...	58,351	− 967
10. Provincial Rates	...	39,574	1,18,718	1,58,292	...	33,674	1,27,857	1,61,531	+ 3,239
12. Assessed Taxes	965	965	...	1,930	601	600	...	1,201	− 729
13. Forests	3,25,040	3,25,040	...	6,50,080	2,78,879	2,78,880	...	5,57,759	− 92,321
14. Registration	43,553	43,553	...	87,106	48,365	48,366	...	96,731	+ 9,625
15. Post office	...	87,046	55,745	1,42,791	...	49,105	81,629	1,30,734	− 12,057
18. General Administrations	1,76,150	11,18,793	81,560	13,76,503	1,59,647	10,50,217	87,752	12,97,616	− 78,887
19. Law and Justice	...	32,04,490	...	32,04,490	...	32,79,164	...	32,79,164	+ 74,674
20. Police	1,44,355	32,04,641	...	33,48,996	1,64,691	32,05,806	...	33,70,497	+ 21,501
21. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	883	...	883	+ 883
22. Education	...	7,12,606	4,57,428	11,70,034	...	7,23,185	4,61,814	11,84,999	+ 14,965
23. Ecclesiastical	1,94,864	...	...	1,94,864	2,12,213	...	...	2,12,213	+ 17,349
24. Medical	...	5,34,722	2,67,662	8,02,384	...	5,63,262	2,54,989	8,18,251	+ 15,867
25. Political	11,85,183	...	...	11,85,183	7,56,435	...	...	7,56,435	−4,28,748
26. Scientific, and other Minor Departments	36,590	1,02,632	84,260	2,23,482	20,047	98,809	95,820	2,14,676	− 8,806
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	4,95,111	...	...	4,95,111	4,38,602	...	...	4,38,602	− 56,509
29. Superannuation allowances, &c.	...	5,67,086	...	5,67,086	...	5,88,029	775	5,88,804	+ 21,718
30. Stationery and Printing	...	3,96,580	2,004	3,98,584	...	3,15,638	947	3,16,585	− 81,999
31. Miscellaneous	29,108	91,819	26,897	1,47,824	27,523	63,657	24,825	1,16,005	− 31,819
36. State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,795	...	1,75,795	+1,75,795
38. Irrigation and Navigation	...	...	...	...	771	...	...	771	+ 771
39. Charges in respect of Capital	...	1,11,152	...	1,11,152	...	1,80,656	...	1,80,656	+ 69,504
44. Irrigation and Navigation	...	13,870	...	13,870	...	35,977	...	35,977	+ 22,107
46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	...	28,59,698	7,42,071	36,01,769	...	28,46,168	9,13,188	37,59,356	+1,57,587
49. Exchange on Transactions with London	987	...	...	987	1,121	...	...	1,121	+ 134
Total	34,33,452	1,55,15,484	24,46,061	2,13,94,997	28,08,054	1,56,18,654	27,46,491	2,11,73,199	−2,21,798
Contributions	...	...	2,34,211	2,34,211	...	...	40,463	40,463	−1,93,748
Debt and Remittance	...	...	...	12,89,13,520	...	...	...	12,45,08,188	−44,05,332
Total	...	1,55,15,484	26,80,272	15,05,42,728	...	...	27,86,954	14,57,21,850	−48,20,878
Closing Balance	...	...	...	81,60,005	...	...	...	91,76,167	+10,16,162
Grand Total...	...	...	...	15,87,02,733	...	...	...	15,48,98,017	−38,04,716
Provincial and Local Surpluses	...	...	3,19,697	...	...	...	1,88,781	...	...

No. 54.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS SHOWING THE ESTIMATED OUTLAY THEREON, AND REVENUE DERIVED THEREFROM, DEBT INCURRED IN RESPECT OF THOSE

Irrigation and

Works.	Estimated cost of construction. (a).	Capital Outlay. Direct. During 1884-85.	Capital Outlay. Direct. To end of 1884-85.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. During 1884-85.	Capital Outlay. Indirect. To end of 1884-85.	Receipts. Water-rate, &c.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
Bári Doáb Canal	1,57,98,600	2,43,191	1,53,25,000	6,269	6,22,178	10,54,211
Western Jumna Canal	1,13,40,924	5,25,153	96,20,433	20,799	4,97,803	16,02,372
Sirhind Canal	2,20,67,526	6,19,916	1,94,14,390	27,446	10,40,317	32,482
Total Canals in Operation—Imperial ...	4,92,07,050	13,88,260	4,43,59,823	54,514	21,60.298	26,89,065
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
Sirhind Canal	1,28,48,064	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	...	6,380
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
Lower Soháɡ and Pára	8,41,853	1,80,063	2,70,389	4,716	9,472	...
Chenab Canal	30,59,474	5,06,018	7,93,340	15,151	40,020	...
Sidhnai Canal	7,74,480	2,40,751	3,37,293	6,642	10,791	...
Total Canals under construction ...	46,75,807	9,26,832	14,01,022	26,509	60,283	...
GRAND TOTAL ... Imperial ...	5,38,82,857	23,15,092	4,57,60,845	81,023	22,20.581	26,89,065
GRAND TOTAL ... Contribution ...	1,28,48,064	5,13,585	1,12,10.392	...	...	6,380
WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.						
CANALS IN OPERATION FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,23,317	−1,141	5,21,103	...	56,148	17,470
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	1,09,555	164	1.08,574	...	2,541	3,26,252
Indus Inundation Canals	6,92,236	−81	6,87,906	...	19,729	68,291
Shahpur Canals	38,868	...	38,868	...	1,871	16,516
Mádhopur Workshops	5,32,843	−3,059	4,57,175	...	...	...
Total Canals in Operation ...	18,96,819	−4,117	18,13,626	...	80,289	4,28,529
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
Abdul Rahmán Khan's Canal	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,31,914	−4,117	18,48,721	...	80,289	4,28,529
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
Swat River Canal	37,25,278	3,14,177	30,32,021	8,400	1,04,962	...
CANALS IN OPERATION FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,125

(a) Exclusive of Provision for Interest charges in the project estimate.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS, THE CAPITAL THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE INTEREST ON THE WORKS FOR AND TO END OF 1884-85.

Navigation Works.

DURING 1884-85.		Working expenses during 1884-85, inclusive of indirect charges.	NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST.				Interest charges during 1884-85.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
					Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
Collected with land revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,75,566	13,29,777	4,99,607	8,30,170	...	5·20	...	6,08,136	2,22,034	...	1·39	...
58,325	16,60,697	4,77,422	11,83,275	...	11·60	...	3,74,314	8,08,961	...	7·99	...
...	32,482	1,45,210	...	1,12,728	...	0·55	7,64,177	...	8,76,905	...	4·28
3,33,891	30,22.956	11,22,239	20,13,445	1,12,728	4·08	...	17,46.627	10.30,995	8,76,905	0·33	...
			19,00,717					1,54,090			
...	6,380	32,917	...	26,537	...	...	...	...	26,537	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,214	...	7,214	...	2·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,613	...	21,613	...	2·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,677	...	8,677	...	2·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,504	...	37,504	...	2·56
3,33,891	30,22,956	11,22,239	20,13,445	1,12,728	3·96	...	17,84,131	10.30,995	9,14,409	0·24	...
			19,00,717					1,16,586			
...	6,380	32,917	...	26,537	...	...	...	...	26,537	...	...
81,309	98,779	1,16,895	...	18,116	...	3·13	...	...	...	...	...
3,18,035	6,44,287	4,22,662	2,21,625	...	199·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,59,728	2,28,019	2,52,573	...	24,554	...	3·46	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,516	10,849	5,667	...	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,59,072	9,87,601	8,02,979	2,27,292	42,670	9·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,84,622								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,59,072	9,87,601	8,02.979	2,27,292	42,670	9·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,84,622								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,40,660	3,69,785	1,88,397	1,81,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths registered

Number.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Births registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	Hissár ...	7,827	6,340	14,167	336	240	576
2		Hánsi ...	6,588	6,068	12,656	250	225	475
3		Bhiwáni ...	17,631	16,131	33,762	764	675	1,439
4	Rohtak	Rohtak ...	8,155	7,544	15,699	243	210	453
5		Jhajjar ...	5,693	5,957	11,650	256	236	492
6	Gurgaon	Rewári ...	12,163	12,282	24,445	556	545	1,101
7		Palwal ...	5,312	5,323	10,635	286	287	573
8	Delhi	Dehli ...	61,792	55,571	117,363	3,038	2,961	5,999
9		Do. Suburbs ...	28,956	23,926	52,882	1,142	1,043	2,185
10		Sonepat ...	6,449	6,628	13,077	336	274	610
11	Karnál	Karnál ...	12,626	10,507	23,133	507	479	986
12		Kaithal ...	7,302	7,452	14,754	232	195	427
13		Pánipat ...	13,272	13,300	26,572	635	546	1,181
14	Umballa	Umballa ...	14,446	12,331	26,777	541	544	1,085
15		Jagádhri ...	6,511	5,789	12,300	213	194	407
16		Shahabad ...	5,091	5,127	10,218	173	143	316
17		Sádhaura ...	5,532	5,262	10,794	212	201	413
18		Rúpar ...	6,171	4,155	10,326	224	168	392
19	**Sirsa* ...	*Sirsa* ...	*6,711*	*5,581*	*12,292*	*181*	*167*	*348*
20	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur ...	7,070	6,193	13,263	336	296	632
21		Tanda and Urmar ...	5,394	4,901	10,295	284	289	573
22	Jullundur	Jullundur ...	16,828	14,349	31,177	864	805	1,669
23		Do. Suburbs ...	5,996	5,478	11,474	324	316	640
24		Ráhon ...	6,132	5,604	11,736	218	198	416
25	Ludhiána	Ludhiána ...	24,685	19,478	44,163	1,004	907	1,911
26		Jagraon ...	8,816	8,057	16,873	425	445	870
27	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepur ...	12,043	8,827	20,870	500	413	913
28	Mooltan	Mooltan ...	16,698	15,180	31,878	825	816	1,641
29		Do. Suburbs ...	14,390	11,203	25,593	581	541	1,122
30	Jhang	Maghiána ...	6,569	6,005	12,574	336	348	684
31		Chiniot ...	5,297	5,434	10,731	322	335	657
32	Lahore	Lahore ...	53,135	44,073	97,208	2,051	1,829	3,880
33		Do. Suburbs ...	26,466	15,204	41,670	436	349	785
34		Kasúr ...	8,870	8,466	17,336	439	379	818
35	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	81,652	62,564	144,216	2,962	2,822	5,784
36	Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	12,248	12,033	24,281	628	542	1,170
37	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	17,753	16,097	33,850	791	702	1,493
38	Gujrát	Gujrát ...	9,577	9,166	18,743	474	426	900
39		Jalálpur ...	6,665	6,174	12,839	323	325	648
40	Gujránwála	Gujránwála ...	12,345	10,539	22,884	577	461	1,038
41		Wazirabad ...	8,795	7,667	16,462	346	306	652
42	Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,625	7,540	15,165	527	525	1,052
43	Jhelum	Jhelum ...	11,370	5,264	16,634	206	192	398
44		Pind Dadan Khan ...	8,995	7,729	16,724	412	408	820
45	Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	17,327	9,458	26,785	596	529	1,125
46	Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	33,089	26,203	59,292	968	825	1,793
47	Kohát ...	Kohát ...	7,975	5,515	13,490	250	209	459
48	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,283	8,705	18,988	292	224	516
49	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	11,015	8,672	19,687	306	277	583

* The Sirsa District was abolished during the year under review, part being incorporated

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
24	17	41	423	339	762	54	53	54	...	13
20	18	37	249	232	481	38	38	38	...	1
22	20	43	521	515	1,036	29	32	31	12	...
15	13	29	175	158	333	21	21	21	8	...
22	20	42	187	166	353	33	28	30	12	...
23	22	45	430	407	837	35	33	34	11	...
27	27	54	261	256	517	49	48	49	5	...
26	25	51	3,420	3,546	6,966	57	64	59	...	8
22	20	41	1,014	863	1,877	35	36	35	6	...
26	21	47	309	278	587	48	42	45	2	...
22	21	43	1,128	1,224	2,352	89	116	102	...	59
16	13	29	305	261	566	40	35	38	...	9
24	20	44	565	544	1,109	42	41	42	2	...
20	20	40	1,111	1,129	2,240	77	91	84	...	44
17	16	33	239	264	503	37	46	41	...	8
17	14	31	345	320	665	68	62	65	...	34
20	19	38	294	349	643	53	66	59	...	21
22	16	38	225	180	405	36	43	39	...	1
15	*13*	*28*	*228*	*147*	*375*	*34*	*26*	*30*	...	*2*
25	22	48	372	374	746	53	60	56	...	8
27	28	56	417	508	925	77	104	90	...	34
28	26	53	583	544	1,127	35	37	36	17	...
28	27	56	178	187	365	30	34	32	24	...
18	17	35	397	434	831	65	77	71	...	36
23	20	43	1,328	1,354	2,682	54	69	61	...	18
25	26	51	376	388	764	43	48	45	6	...
24	20	44	378	325	703	31	37	34	10	...
26	25	51	560	547	1,107	33	36	35	16	...
23	21	44	628	539	1,167	44	48	45	...	1
27	28	54	270	244	514	41	41	41	13	...
30	31	61	219	192	411	41	35	38	23	...
21	19	40	1,638	1,631	3,269	31	37	34	6	...
10	8	19	629	390	1,019	24	26	24	...	5
25	22	47	353	321	674	40	38	39	8	...
20	19	40	3,067	3,014	6,081	37	48	42	...	2
26	22	48	478	449	927	39	37	38	10	...
23	21	44	519	510	1,029	29	32	30	14	...
25	23	48	203	171	374	21	19	20	28	...
25	25	50	217	229	446	32	37	35	15	...
25	20	45	369	371	740	30	35	32	13	...
21	18	40	146	147	293	17	19	18	22	...
35	35	70	254	247	501	33	33	33	37	...
12	11	24	151	135	286	13	26	17	7	...
25	24	49	207	214	421	23	28	25	24	...
22	20	42	427	371	798	25	39	30	12	...
16	14	30	834	790	1,624	25	30	27	3	...
18	15	34	151	134	285	19	24	21	13	...
15	12	27	220	188	408	21	21	21	6	...
15	14	30	226	158	384	20	18	19	11	...

in the Ferozepore District and the remainder in the District of Hissár.

No. 56.—Deaths registered from Different

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	272,267	231,916	504,183	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	296,224	257,385	553,609	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon	338,917	302,931	641,848	2	...	2
4	Delhi	344,016	299,499	643,515	11	6	17
5	Karnál	336,171	286,450	622,621	...	1	1
6	Umballa	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	6	...	6
7	Simla	27,593	15,352	42,945	17	7	24
8	Sirsa	138,691	114,584	253,275	...	...	...
9	Kángra	380,867	349,978	730,845	298	228	526
10	Hoshiárpur	481,526	419,855	901,381	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	431,435	358,120	789,555	18	7	25
12	Ludhiána	339,598	279,237	618,835	...	...	...
13	Ferozepore	357,319	293,200	650,519	5	2	7
14	Mooltan	304,517	247,447	551,964	...	...	...
15	Jhang	214,382	180,914	395,296	...	...	...
16	Montgomery	232,947	193,582	426,529	...	...	...
17	Lahore	510,353	413,753	924,106	...	...	...
18	Amritsar	490,694	402,572	893,266	...	1	1
19	Gurdáspur	445,798	377,897	823,695	1	1	2
20	Siálkot	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	...	...	...
21	Gujrát	362,162	326,953	689,115	...	...	...
22	Gujránwála	333,605	283,287	616,892	...	...	...
23	Shahpur	221,676	199,832	421,508	...	...	...
24	Jhelum	313,448	275,925	589,373	...	...	...
25	Ráwalpindi	449,287	371,225	820,512	1	...	1
26	Hazára	218,616	188,459	407,075	...	...	...
27	Peshávar	329,524	263,150	592,674	...	...	...
28	Kohát	101,369	80,171	181,540	1	...	1
29	Bannu	177,503	155,074	332,577	...	...	...
30	Muzaffargarh	184,510	154,095	338,605	...	1	1
31	Dera Ismail Khan	238,468	203,181	441,649	...	...	...
32	Dera Ghází Khan	200,667	162,679	363,346	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,202,083	8,640,181	18,842,264	360	254	614

CAUSES IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVER.			BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
282	236	518	7,090	6,364	13,454	219	144	363
3	4	7	7,328	6,242	13,570	169	130	299
582	476	1,058	7,558	7,003	14,561	368	318	686
104	110	214	11,750	11,765	23,515	606	505	1,111
1,402	1,213	2,615	12,795	12,350	25,145	339	256	595
1,509	1,112	2,621	25,019	23,143	48,162	751	540	1,291
12	3	15	335	219	554	57	38	95
396	362	758	2,978	2,798	5,776	173	86	259
106	125	231	6,876	6,671	13,547	787	643	1,430
54	45	99	16,164	16,855	33,019	706	577	1,283
75	75	150	11,007	11,176	22,183	212	252	464
330	280	610	16,537	16,230	32,767	349	240	589
533	406	939	11,057	10,607	21,664	272	155	427
93	91	184	7,062	6,424	13,486	350	229	579
6	2	8	3,203	2,890	6,093	229	168	397
443	390	833	3,321	2,788	6,109	133	91	224
351	281	632	9,685	8,730	18,415	349	191	540
908	789	1,697	9,711	8,885	18,596	549	335	884
288	267	555	10,650	11,126	21,776	605	486	1,091
109	83	192	9,618	9,348	18,966	513	418	931
17	17	34	5,132	5,256	10,388	265	142	407
5	3	8	5,935	5,567	11,502	279	140	419
...	2	2	3,151	2,974	6,125	188	101	289
24	24	48	4,728	4,411	9,139	710	588	1,298
44	37	81	6,613	6,037	12,650	745	619	1,364
23	20	43	3,036	2,971	6,007	121	81	202
578	431	1,009	3,011	2,570	5,581	124	57	181
20	24	44	1,256	1,144	2,400	48	18	66
67	66	133	3,293	2,964	6,257	123	88	211
34	12	46	5,558	4,911	10,469	36	20	56
524	494	1,018	4,237	3,594	7,831	154	91	245
10	4	14	3,313	2,536	5,849	35	35	70
8,932	7,484	16,416	239,007	226,549	465,556	10,564	7,782	18,346

No. 56.—Deaths registered from Different

		8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
Number.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár	1	1	2	3	...	3	47	44	91	12	7	19
2	Rohtak	4	13	17	6	...	6	63	68	131	12	7	19
3	Gurgaon	9	39	48	11	2	13	98	80	178	9	18	27
4	Delhi	9	7	16	3	1	4	117	84	201	13	16	29
5	Karnál	...	1	1	7	1	8	89	60	149	31	14	45
6	Umballa	5	7	12	3	5	8	119	56	175	13	12	25
7	Simla	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	2	8	3	1	4
8	Sirsa	10	8	18	2	...	2	8	2	10	6	4	10
9	Kángra	11	17	28	2	2	4	152	60	212	39	25	64
10	Hoshiárpur	11	15	26	3	3	6	122	80	202	16	13	29
11	Jullundur	6	16	22	2	3	5	73	43	116	4	3	7
12	Ludhiána	6	10	16	7	...	7	55	36	91	7	2	9
13	Ferozepore	7	8	15	2	4	6	69	38	107	19	6	25
14	Mooltan	2	...	2	2	4	6	108	69	177	45	27	72
15	Jhang	2	1	3	1	...	1	66	32	98	29	17	46
16	Montgomery	4	1	5	4	1	5	48	26	74	36	20	56
17	Lahore	7	8	15	4	2	6	126	56	182	74	18	92
18	Amritsar	6	8	14	11	1	12	129	71	200	19	7	26
19	Gurdáspur	6	8	14	6	2	8	104	64	168	26	10	36
20	Siálkot	4	5	9	6	4	10	105	69	174	56	13	69
21	Gujrát	3	4	7	11	3	14	67	40	107	36	11	47
22	Gujránwála	1	1	2	3	...	3	70	44	114	68	25	93
23	Shahpur	...	...	...	6	2	8	44	29	73	33	13	46
24	Jhelum	2	...	2	19	5	24	106	51	157	27	15	42
25	Rawálpindi	1	1	2	25	4	29	107	50	157	33	14	47
26	Hazára	2	...	2	5	7	12	54	20	74	3	3	6
27	Peshávar	2	...	2	56	18	74	57	28	85	13	3	16
28	Kohát	1	...	1	29	1	30	8	10	18	7	...	7
29	Bannu	...	5	5	18	4	22	21	14	35	5	2	7
30	Muzaffargarh	1	3	4	1	1	2	54	26	80	30	12	42
31	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4	1	5	9	1	10	43	28	71	16	5	21
32	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	11	18	18	6	24
	Total ...	128	189	317	271	84	355	2,342	1,391	3,733	758	349	1,107

CAUSES IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1884—(*concluded*).

9			10			11							
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,313	1,005	2,318	8,967	7,801	16,768	...	1·03	26·68	0·72	0·23	33	34	33
1,699	1,314	3,013	9,284	7,778	17,062	...	0·01	24·51	0·54	0·31	31	30	31
1,925	1,565	3,490	10,562	9,501	20,063	0·003	1·65	22·68	1·07	0·41	31	31	31
4,744	4,100	8,844	17,357	16,594	33,951	0·03	0·33	36·54	1·73	0·39	50	55	53
3,386	2,745	6,131	18,049	16,641	34,690	0·001	4·20	40·38	0·95	0·33	54	58	56
3,086	2,631	5,717	30,511	27,506	58,017	0·005	2·45	45·12	1·21	0·21	52	57	54
204	127	331	635	398	1,033	0·56	0·35	12·90	2·21	0·32	23	26	24
839	692	1,531	4,412	3,952	8,364	...	2·99	22·80	1·02	0·16	32	34	33
3,842	3,506	7,348	12,113	11,277	23,390	0·72	0·32	18·54	1·96	0·42	32	32	32
3,870	3,253	7,123	20,946	20,841	41,787	...	0·11	36·63	1·42	0·29	43	50	46
3,598	3,574	7,172	14,995	15,149	30,144	0·03	0·19	28·09	0·59	0·19	35	42	38
2,981	2,941	5,922	20,272	19,739	40,011	...	0·98	52·95	0·95	0·20	60	71	65
3,708	3,337	7,045	15,672	14,563	30,235	0·01	1·44	33·30	0·66	0·23	44	50	46
2,985	2,465	5,450	10,647	9,309	19,956	...	0·33	24·43	1·05	0·46	35	38	36
2,104	1,844	3,948	5,640	4,954	10,594	...	0·02	15·41	1·00	0·37	26	27	27
1,963	1,699	3,662	5,952	5,016	10,968	...	1·95	14·32	0·52	0·33	25	26	26
5,689	4,980	10,669	16,285	14,266	30,551	...	0·68	19·93	0·58	0·33	32	34	33
5,438	5,386	10,824	16,771	15,483	32,254	0·001	1·90	20·82	0·99	0·28	34	38	36
4,835	4,340	9,175	16,521	16,304	32,825	0·002	0·67	26·44	1·32	0·27	37	43	40
5,558	4,892	10,450	15,969	14,832	30,801	...	0·19	18·74	0·92	0·26	29	31	30
3,796	3,131	6,927	9,327	8,604	17,931	...	0·05	15·07	0·59	0·25	26	26	26
2,940	2,453	5,393	9,301	8,233	17,534	...	0·01	18·64	0·68	0·34	28	29	28
2,344	1,823	4,167	5,766	4,944	10,710	...	0·005	14·53	0·68	0·30	26	25	25
2,713	2,418	5,131	8,329	7,512	15,841	...	0·08	15·51	2·20	0·38	26	27	27
2,164	1,873	4,037	9,733	8,635	18,368	0001	0·10	15·42	1·66	0·29	22	23	22
1,119	914	2,033	4,363	4,016	8,379	...	0·10	14·76	0·50	0·23	20	21	20
822	663	1,485	4,663	3,770	8,433	...	1·70	9·42	0·30	0·30	14	14	14
225	173	398	1,595	1,370	2,965	0·005	0·24	13·22	0·36	0·31	16	17	16
635	482	1,117	4,162	3,625	7,787	...	0·40	18·81	0·63	0·21	23	23	23
348	323	671	6,062	5,309	11,371	0·003	0·13	30·92	0·16	0·38	33	34	33
1,064	817	1,881	6,051	5,031	11,082	...	2·30	17·73	0·55	0·24	25	25	25
248	203	451	3,635	2,798	6,433	...	0·04	16·10	0·19	0·13	18	17	18
82,185	71,669	153,854	344,547	315,751	660,298	0·03	0·87	24·71	0·97	0·29	34	36	35

No. 57.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1884.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income.														
		In hand on 1st January 1884.			Received during the year.									Total.		
					From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissár	6	684	6	9	1,600	0	0	9,621	1	11	545	8	3	12,451	0	11
Rohtak	4	215	12	9	...	...	...	7,313	11	6	146	8	0	7,676	0	3
Gurgaon	8	...	...	...	1,367	0	0	13,075	15	5	135	0	0	14,577	15	5
Delhi	9	394	3	1	1,316	2	0	15,891	0	3	300	4	0	17,901	9	4
Karnál	6	1,844	3	0	...	...	...	7,173	11	5	1,701	15	0	10,719	13	5
Umballa	5	2,899	4	7	...	...	...	13,135	15	10	1,106	13	9	17,142	2	2
Símla	4	6,874	7	6	536	0	0	8,030	3	10	3,340	13	0	18,781	8	4
Kángra	7	4,965	6	6	759	5	11	8,239	7	7	920	6	0	14,884	10	0
Hoshiárpur	6	127	2	4	2,487	3	7	7,849	12	11	66	4	0	10,530	6	10
Jullundur	7	4,930	6	3	...	...	...	14,583	9	10	1,010	10	0	20,524	10	1
Ludhiána	3	935	15	9	...	...	...	10,288	7	8	322	8	0	11,546	15	5
Ferozepore	5	1,835	3	10	50	0	0	7,826	9	1	258	6	7	9,970	3	6
Mooltan	6	407	6	9	588	6	0	7,792	1	5	741	0	9	9,528	14	11
Jhang	6	5,432	8	8	...	...	...	10,351	11	8	357	12	8	16,142	1	0
Montgomery	6	39	4	0	239	9	0	4,886	4	5	374	0	0	5,539	1	5
Lahore	5	3,041	6	10	11,750	8	2	9,650	8	2	2,571	8	0	27,013	15	2
Amritsar	8	19,208	14	11	...	...	...	24,688	6	5	120	0	0	44,017	5	4
Gurdáspur	12	442	13	9	7,517	5	4	11,609	2	1	477	7	1	20,046	12	3
Siálkot	11	2,737	15	4	384	0	0	13,366	15	11	127	8	3	16,616	7	6
Gujrát	12	63	13	7	...	...	...	8,731	5	1	...	...	...	8,795	2	8
Gujránwála	6	39	1	11	...	...	...	7,933	0	10	122	8	0	8,094	10	9
Shahpur	11	676	6	1	344	0	0	11,020	3	4	223	13	9	12,264	7	2
Jhelum	4	1,951	7	3	1,500	12	8	9,751	2	5	294	6	0	13,497	12	4
Ráwalpindi	9	2,487	9	1	396	0	0	19,139	4	4	796	5	0	22,819	2	5
Hazára	3	954	1	10	3,193	2	1	4,325	1	0	481	0	0	8,953	4	11
Peshâwar	5	1,565	4	5	4,577	0	8	8,808	0	9	1,361	10	0	16,311	15	10
Kohát	3	720	2	8	4,787	6	2	901	13	0	197	0	0	6,606	5	10
Bannu	5	527	13	5	1,716	5	6	6,330	2	4	301	8	0	8,875	13	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1,889	7	5	2,401	14	0	7,758	11	6	475	6	0	12,525	6	11
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4	477	12	1	1,200	0	0	10,200	4	11	328	6	9	12,206	7	9
Muzaffargarh	5	19	6	3	283	8	5	5,521	10	10	79	8	6	5,904	2	0
Total ...	196	68,389	4	7	48,995	9	6	3,05,795	9	8	19,285	13	4	4,42,466	5	1

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1884—(*continued*).

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Sexes of the In and Out-door Patients treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissár	1,167	40,078	41,245	26,655	6,768	7,822	41,245
Rohtak	1,006	29,899	30,905	20,666	4,887	5,352	30,905
Gurgaon	1,707	43,045	44,752	23,992	8,846	11,914	44,752
Delhi	1,453	82,251	83,704	49,580	14,921	19,203	83,704
Karnál	1,944	39,882	41,826	25,225	8,934	7,667	41,826
Umballa	2,016	68,716	70,732	45,899	13,077	11,756	70,732
Simla	683	13,755	14,438	11,367	1,643	1,428	14,438
Kángra	394	38,715	39,109	28,308	6,860	3,941	39,109
Hoshiárpur	1,027	56,960	57,987	36,920	11,929	9,138	57,987
Jullundur	1,364	75,001	76,365	43,295	16,452	16,618	76,365
Ludhiána	816	50,456	51,272	28,270	11,915	11,087	51,272
Ferozepore	869	34,797	35,666	22,990	5,841	6,835	35,666
Mooltan	1,766	47,320	49,086	28,685	10,879	9,522	49,086
Jhang	1,653	66,609	68,262	40,990	13,316	13,956	68,262
Montgomery	828	28,691	29,519	18,371	4,607	6,541	29,519
Lahore	2,874	72,691	75,565	45,071	14,246	16,248	75,565
Amritsar	1,407	87,166	88,573	47,275	20,299	20,999	88,573
Gurdáspur	842	121,057	121,899	73,263	24,323	24,313	121,899
Siálkot	1,043	84,441	85,484	49,488	17,823	18,173	85,484
Gujrát	344	72,825	73,169	41,591	15,026	16,552	73,169
Gujránwála	493	41,907	42,400	21,649	11,099	9,652	42,400
Shahpur	911	83,254	84,165	46,389	17,082	20,694	84,165
Jhelum	987	51,329	52,316	28,220	8,902	15,194	52,316
Rawálpindi	2,287	77,135	79,422	48,514	13,218	17,690	79,422
Hazára	454	38,145	38,599	22,697	5,185	10,717	38,599
Pesháwar	2,825	62,018	64,843	49,822	7,603	7,418	64,843
Kohát	1,034	34,735	35,769	24,677	3,057	8,035	35,769
Bannu	2,203	52,162	54,365	32,209	9,035	13,121	54,365
Dera Ismáíl Khan ...	1,010	47,106	48,116	24,595	9,908	13,613	48,116
Dera Ghází Khan	1,249	57,880	59,129	34,468	12,097	12,564	59,129
Muzaffargarh	644	42,613	43,257	26,994	7,211	9,052	43,257
Total ...	39,300	1,742,639	1,781,939	1,068,135	336,989	376,815	1,781,939

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1884—(*concluded*).

Districts.	Expenditure. Expended during the year. On Establishment. Rs.	A.	P.	On Medicines, Diet and contingencies. Rs.	A.	P.	On Buildings. Rs.	A.	P.	Invested from surplus income. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1884. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissár	7,677	12	4	3,310	2	8	487	15	9	500	0	0	11,975	14	9	475	2	2
Rohtak	3,862	15	5	3,083	0	1	602	0	0	...	...	...	7,547	15	6	128	0	9
Gurgaon	6,383	10	2	4,005	11	9	4,188	9	6	...	...	...	14,577	15	5	...	...	...
Delhi	8,810	14	0	8,525	3	3	88	12	0	...	...	...	17,424	13	3	476	12	1
Karnál	4,881	2	2	2,375	3	0	133	2	3	2,257	15	0	9,647	6	5	1,072	7	0
Umballa	7,660	14	11	3,489	6	6	1,924	3	10	...	...	...	13,074	9	3	4,067	8	11
Simla	2,028	8	0	1,835	1	3	1,248	10	9	10,000	0	0	15,112	4	0	3,669	4	4
Kángra	5,678	12	11	2,635	3	6	622	7	2	...	...	...	8,936	7	7	5,948	2	5
Hoshiárpur	5,478	3	3	3,642	12	11	1,139	14	6	...	...	...	10,260	14	8	269	8	2
Jullundur	7,227	12	0	6,270	6	0	1,337	11	9	383	10	0	15,219	7	9	5,305	2	4
Ludhiána	4,757	5	8	3,643	2	7	2,378	13	0	...	...	...	10,779	5	3	767	10	2
Ferozepore	5,280	8	7	2,594	5	5	231	1	0	1,000	0	0	9,105	15	0	864	4	6
Mooltan	6,669	6	7	2,485	4	1	...	...	...	74	12	9	9,229	7	5	299	7	6
Jhang	6,510	3	4	3,445	10	8	661	1	7	1,008	5	4	11,625	4	11	4,516	12	1
Montgomery	3,517	11	4	1,749	4	1	245	14	0	...	...	...	5,512	13	5	26	4	0
Lahore	9,961	12	11	10,785	10	2	2,159	10	0	...	...	...	22,907	1	1	4,106	14	1
Amritsar	10,829	3	8	10,396	6	9	22,490	1	8	...	...	...	43,715	12	1	301	9	3
Gurdáspur	12,421	2	5	5,277	11	10	1,664	0	0	26	8	8	19,389	6	11	657	5	4
Siálkot	7,022	15	2	2,264	7	2	4,564	8	1	1,000	0	0	14,851	14	5	1,764	9	1
Gujrát	5,357	6	7	2,421	11	0	797	12	0	...	...	...	8,576	13	7	218	5	1
Gujránwála	5,281	14	7	2,040	0	0	695	15	3	...	...	...	8,017	13	10	76	12	11
Shahpur	7,462	6	2	3,798	10	2	103	3	0	...	...	...	11,364	3	4	900	3	10
Jhelum	7,867	4	2	2,631	3	6	151	0	9	1,500	0	0	12,149	8	5	1,348	3	11
Rawálpindi	9,418	0	5	9,057	5	8	1,685	12	7	...	...	...	20,161	2	8	2,657	15	9
Hazára	4,497	3	0	2,715	8	11	478	2	9	...	...	...	7,760	14	8	1,192	6	3
Pesháwar	8,333	14	0	7,157	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,491	0	9	820	15	1
Kohát	3,169	10	2	2,236	11	5	533	13	0	500	0	0	6,440	2	7	166	3	3
Bannu	6,002	9	8	2,221	14	9	185	3	1	...	...	...	8,409	11	6	466	1	9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,374	4	0	3,289	1	3	437	9	9	...	...	...	10,100	15	0	2,424	7	11
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6,105	1	0	3,664	10	8	2,768	2	6	...	...	...	11,937	14	2	268	9	7
Muzaffargarh	3,772	3	8	1,518	7	2	540	15	5	...	...	...	5,831	10	3	72	7	9
Total ...	2,00,302	12	3	1,24,036	8	11	54,546	2	11	18,251	3	9	3,97,136	11	10	45,329	9	3

No. 58.—Statement showing the total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1884-85.

	Population and area of Punjab. No.	Population and area of Punjab. Square miles.	Number of vaccinators including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Primary vaccinations.	Total number of persons vaccinated. Secondary vaccinations.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those unknown from the total. Primary vaccinations.	Percentage of successful cases excluding those unknown from the total. Secondary vaccinations.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case. Rs. A. P.	Total deaths from small-pox.
Provincial and District establishments ...	1,88,42,264	1,06,772	286	4,94,999	7,036	94·62	51·66	1,755·37	0 1 9	16,416
Dispensary establishments and others ...			2	6,111	443	92·26	64·11	3,277·00	0 0 7	
Special Staff of Dy. Sanitary Commissioners			25	66,601	8,308	95·97	31·57	2,996·36	0 6 1	
Total ...			313	567,711	15,787	94·75	41·44	1,864·21	0 2 5	

No. 59.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the Year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population. Total area in square miles.	Area and Population. Number of Towns and Villages.	Area and Population. Population.		Public Institutions. University Education. Arts Colleges.	Public Institutions. University Education. Professional Colleges.	Public Institutions. School Education, General. Secondary Schools.	Public Institutions. School Education, General. Primary Schools.	Public Institutions. School Education, Special. Training Schools.	Public Institutions. School Education, Special. All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Private Institutions. Advanced.	Private Institutions. Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	
			Institutions For Males	3	...	224	1,492	5	8	1,732	2,215	10,160	14,107	Institutions to No of towns and villages	41·10
106,772	Towns ... 238	Males ... 10,210,053	Institutions ,, Females	...	...	8	309	4	...	321	...	341	662	Ditto	1·93
	Villages ... 34,086	Females ... 8,640,384	Total ...	3	...	232	1,801	9	8	2,053	2,215	* 10,501	14,769		43·03
			Scholars Males ...	344	...	42,076	79,250	263	497	122,430	21,859	109,312	253,601	Male scholars to male population of school-going age	16·56
	Total ... 34,324	Total ... 18,850,437	Scholars Females...	...	...	564	9,851	148	...	10,563	...	5,006	15,569	Female scholars to female population of school-going age	1·20
			Total ...	344	...	42,640	89,101	411	497	132,993	21,859	114,318	269,170		9·52

* Includes schools given under headings 2, 3 and 4 at foot of Appendix No. 60.

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	Under Public Management.												Under Private Management.			
	Maintained by the Department.				*Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by other Departments of Government or other ways.*				*Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*			
Class of institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
University Education. Arts Colleges—																
English	1	186	174	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	35	31
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	119	107	109	...	...	...	...
Total	1	186	174	151	...	...	...	...	1	119	107	109	1	39	35	31
School Education, General. Secondary Schools—																
For Boys ... English	30	7,701	7,938	6,804	29	6,236	6,063	5,047	5	1,078	1,013	790	30	7,312	7,150	5,767
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	126	18,944	18,407	15,202	1	145	104	105	1	78	83	67
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	202	192	167	6	294	308	275
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	68	62	52
Total	30	7,701	7,938	6,804	155	25,180	24,470	20,249	7	1,425	1,309	1,062	38	7,752	7,603	6,161

School Education, General. Primary Schools—																
For Boys	62	6,671	6,313	5,318	1,296	66,634	64,372	51,950	...	...	...	...	125	5,690	5,324	4,416
For Girls	1	63	66	66	134	3,493	3,448	2,594	1	41	42	31	172	6,227	6,076	4,553
Total	63	6,734	6,379	5,384	1,430	70,127	67,820	54,544	1	41	42	31	297	11,917	11,400	8,969
Schools for Special Instruction—																
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	4	232	212	199	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	32	29
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	148	155	121
School of Art	1	85	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	75	65	...	...	...	...
Medical School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	193	185	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	3	78	77	68	...	...	...	...	1	15	19	16
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	60	56	...	...	...	...
Total	5	317	277	264	3	78	77	68	3	319	328	306	6	194	206	166
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	99	14,938	14,768	12,603	1,588	95,385	92,367	74,851	12	1,904	1,786	1,508	342	19,902	19,244	15,327

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85—(*concluded*).

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27
		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Under Private Management. *Unaided.*						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March, according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
University Education.	**Arts Colleges—**																
	English	...	...	...	...	2	225	225	221	...	1	5	164	18	37	...	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	1	119	...	65	118	...	...	50	2	67	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	3	344	225	286	118	1	5	214	20	104	...	
School Education, General.	**Secondary Schools—**																
	For Boys ... English	2	582	578	485	96	22,909	13,432	16,332	22,685	629	192	13,442	1,748	6,845	53	
	For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	128	19,167	..	8,570	19,169	...	5	11,114	1,697	6,349	2	
	For Girls ... English	...	...	...	...	7	496	458	109	250	256	234	...	...	3	3	
	For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	68	...	13	68	...	...	...	...	68	...	
	Total	2	582	578	485	232	42,640	13,890	25,024	42,172	885	431	24,556	3,445	13,265	58	
	Primary Schools—																
	For Boys	9	255	245	190	1,492	79,250	1,882	20,247	79,207	115	219	38,625	7,317	32,308	666	
	For Girls	1	27	15	12	309	9,851	580	655	9,240	536	129	3,557	1,579	3,740	310	
	Total	10	282	260	202	1,801	89,101	2,462	20,902	88,447	651	348	42,182	8,896	36,048	976	

Schools for Special Instruction—																
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	5	263	43	203	234	...	3	136	20	104	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	4	148	3	34	139	3	17	52	39	37	...	
School of Art	...	...	...	...	1	85	...	...	65	...	2	18	21	44	...	
Law School	...	...	...	...	1	71	37	...	34	5	...	43	6	17	...	
Medical School	...	...	...	...	1	188	82	...	106	6	8	109	15	50	...	
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	4	93	...	5	7	...	...	7	2	84	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	45	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	17	908	165	242	585	14	30	373	110	381	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	12	864	838	687	2,053	132,993	16,742	46,454	131,322	1,551	814	67,325	12,471	49,798	1,034	32 Boys in Girls' schools.
Private Institutions. 1. *Advanced, Teaching*— (*a*) Arabic or Persian...					1,997	19,712	282	16,981	3,276	...	56	1,064	170	18,406	16	
(*b*) Sanskrit					211	2,024	...	1,888	177	...	...	1,981	43	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic					7	123	...	66	57	...	...	116	2	5	...	
2. *Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ... For Boys ...					2,598	30,056	127	3,519	26,558	...	100	14,368	5,991	9,498	99	
" Girls ...					51	911	4	134	777	...	8	442	133	288	40	
Do. do. Qurán ... ... For Boys ...					6,722	68,240	...	61,825	1,267	...	...	349	57	67,826	8	
" Girls ...					247	3,700	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	
3. *European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.* For Girls ...					2	66	66	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.* For Boys ...					840	11,016	94	3,340	7,343	...	3	4,063	496	6,400	54	
" Girls ...					41	329	...	326	3	...	...	...	...	329	...	
Total					12,716	136,177	573	91,779	39,458	66	167	22,383	6,892	106,452	217	13,496 Girls in Boys' schools. 675 Boys in Girls' schools.
Grand Total					14,769	269,170	17,315	138,233	170,780	1,617	981	89,708	19,363	156,250	1,251	13,496 Total Girls in Boys' schools. 707 " Boys in Girls' schools.

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Public

1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2
	PUBLIC						
	Under Public						
	Maintained by the Department.						
Objects of Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Arts Colleges—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. English ...	45,958	...	...	3,716	...	...	49,674
University Education. Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45,958	...	...	3,716	...	...	49,674
Secondary Schools—							
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	1,48,611	4,931	14,334	48,711	...	2	2,16,589
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,48,611	4,931	14,334	48,711	...	2	2,16,589
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	11,638	141	13,711	11,361	...	..	36,851
" Girls ...	7,011	...	...	...	...	...	7,011
Total ...	18,649	141	13,711	11,361	...	...	43,862
Schools for Special Instruction—							
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	20,251	27,052	...	...	...	...	47,303
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Schools of Art ...	13,260	...	...	...	...	...	13,260
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33,511	27,052	...	...	...	...	60,563
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Arts Colleges ...	10,892	143	1,186	...	...	3,939	16,160
Secondary Schools ...	11,947	11,835	2,996	...	69	136	26,983
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	1,209	60	248	...	...	504	2,021
Buildings ...	41,414	27,164	4,223	...	...	...	72,801
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	3,730	...	...	...	...	489	4,219
Miscellaneous ...	13,801	...	...	...	...	70,703	84,504
Total ...	82,993	39,202	8,653	...	69	75,771	2,06,688
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3,29,722	71,326	36,698	63,788	69	75,773	5,77,376

INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways.*					
3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	20,561	20,932
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	20,561	20,932
6,990	12,502	21,484	9,722	1,008	390	52,096	2,025	600	4,546	1,991	24,024	33,186
932	67,176	27,754	11,982	427	159	1,08,430	...	...	26	...	2,858	2,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	...	13,783	14,584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,922	79,678	49,238	21,704	1,435	549	1,60,526	2,025	600	5,373	1,991	40,665	50,654
414	2,15,027	9,812	12,344	1,923	...	2,39,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,247	7,813	5,939	...	293	...	16,292	120	120	...	131	234	605
2,661	2,22,840	15,751	12,344	2,216	...	2,55,812	120	120	...	131	234	605
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,670	...	902	4,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,203	2,816	...	...	1,280	57,299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,046	720	...	...	511	2,277	6,918	...	...	...	* 21,000	27,918
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		
...	1,046	720	...	..	511	2,277	60,121	2,816	3,670	...	23,182	89,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	...	2,237	...	6,562	9,747
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...		...	3,506	3,506
...	18,371	2,172	181	172	265	21,161	...	180	...	361	116	657
...	379	127	...	...	...	506	...		...			
...	376	...	...	...	757	1,133	13,261	3,246	...	...	1,368	17,875
...	51,795	13,290	...	...	...	65,085	7,235	...	...	...	...	7,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,835	...	...	...	...	2,835
...	...	...	...	...	533	533	...	...	...	...	68,634	68,634
...	70,921	15,589	181	172	1,555	88,418	24,279	3,426	2,237	361	80,186	1,10,489
10,583	3,74,485	81,298	34,229	3,823	2,615	5,07,033	86,545	6,962	11,651	2,483	1,64,828	2,72,469

* Imperial Revenue.

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES—							
University Education. English ...	6,900	...	1,200	846	7,029	...	15,975
University Education. Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,900	...	1,200	846	7,029	...	15,975
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—							
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	56,929	440	7,524	38,908	50,012	6,252	1,60,065
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	240	360	23	138	180	941
" Girls ... English ...	11,075	...	360	11,923	11,260	...	34,618
" Girls ... Vernacular ...	480	...	...	...	480	...	960
Total ...	68,484	680	8,244	50,854	61,890	6,432	1,96,584
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	14,867	716	2,088	8,767	13,314	1,173	40,925
" Girls ...	36,278	1,260	4,512	17,757	55,010	2,065	1,16,882
Total ...	51,145	1,976	6,600	26,524	68,324	3,238	1,57,807
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—							
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	3,000	...	...	95	7,353	...	10,448
Training Schools for Mistresses	11,650	...	1,700	105	2,105	...	15,560
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...							
Other Schools ...	180	...	...	...	520	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,830	...	1,700	200	9,978	...	26,708
University							
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	2,028	10	...	...	...	1,139	3,177
Primary Schools ...	2,494	1,061	512	42	120	2,931	7,160
Special Schools other than Training Schools	1,143	...	438	16	...	841	2,438
Buildings	120	...	...	...	...	120	240
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	20,128	...	...	...	...	...	20,128
Miscellaneous ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	26,063	1,071	950	58	120	5,031	33,293
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,67,422	3,727	18,694	78,482	1,47,341	14,701	4,30,367

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1884-85—(*concluded*).

6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	52,858	...	1,200	4,562	7,029	65,649	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	20,561	20,932	
...	...	...	...	52,858	...	1,200	4,933	27,590	86,581	
888	...	5,271	6,159	2,14,555	17,873	43,942	1,02,775	88,950	4,68,095	
...	...	...	...	932	67,416	28,114	12,031	3,762	1,12,255	
...	...	...	...	11,075	...	360	12,724	25,043	49,202	
...	...	...	...	480	...	...	..	480	960	
888	...	5,271	6,159	2,27,042	85,289	72,416	1,27,530	1,18,235	6,30,512	
61	1,037	10	1,108	26,919	2,15,884	25,611	32,533	17,457	3,18,404	
...	...	10	10	45,656	9,073	10,571	17,757	57,743	1,40,800	
61	1,037	20	1,118	72,575	2,24,957	36,182	50,290	75,200	4,59,204	
...	...	...	...	23,251	27,052	...	95	7,353	57,751	
...	...	...	...	11,650	...	1,700	105	2,105	15,560	
...	...	...	...	13,260	...	...	...	...	13,260	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,670	902	4,572	
...	...	...	...	53,203	...	2,816	...	1,280	57,299	
...	...	...	...	180	1,046	720	...	1,031	2,977	
...	...	...	...	6,918	...	...	...	21,000	27,918	
...	...	...	...	1,08,462	28,098	5,236	3,870	33,671	1,79,337	
...	...	...	...	22,000	...	6,091	19,435	...	* 47,526	* Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College, Oriental College School and Law School; and scholarships given in the Government College.
...	...	...	...	32,262	...	...	...	...	32,262	
...	...	...	...	63,876	55,549	274	...	253	1,19,952	
...	...	...	...	13,868	153	1,186	2,237	11,640	29,084	
...	...	594	594	14,441	31,267	5,680	223	7,793	59,404	
...	3	...	3	1,143	379	745	16	1,321	3,604	
...	...	...	...	14,590	436	3,494	...	2,749	21,269	
...	...	...	...	68,777	78,959	17,513	...	...	1,65,249	
...	...	...	...	6,715	...	...	...	489	7,204	
...	...	...	...	† 15,801	...	...	...	1,39,870	1,55,671	† Includes Rs. 2,000 on account grant to Punjab University for Middle School Examination.
...	3	594	597	2,53,473	1,66,743	34,983	21,911	1,64,115	6,41,225	
949	1,040	5,885	7,874	7,14,410	5,05,087	1,50,017	2,08,534	4,18,811	19,96,859	

No. 62.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the Year 1884-85.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	5	4	...	...	1	5	...	1	3	...	1	...
1. Master of Oriental Learning	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	1	...	4	15	3	...	6	24	9	1	...	4	14	1	...	13	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
3. Intermediate ... Arts	2	1	...	3	50	16	...	12	78	20	6	...	2	28	...	1	21	2	3	1
3. Intermediate ... Oriental	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges—																				
1. Honours in Sanskrit	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
1. " in Arabic	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
1. " in Persian	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	...	1	2	5	...	3	...	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
2. " " Arabic	1	...	1	2	9	...	1	4	14	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
2. " " Persian	1	...	1	2	10	...	2	2	14	6	...	...	2	8	...	...	2	...	6	...
3. Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	...	2	3	11	...	6	4	21	5	...	2	2	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
3. " Arabic	1	...	2	3	8	...	5	6	19	7	...	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	11	...
3. " Persian	2	...	2	4	16	...	17	15	48	4	...	4	4	12	...	...	...	...	12	...
Medicine—																				
1. L. M. S. (Final Examination) ...	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	2	1	...
2. First L. M. S. (First Examination) ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	9	...	...	...	9	...	1	3	...	3	2

Engineering—																				
1. First L. C. E. (First Examination) ...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...
Schools of General Education—*																				
Matriculation, Calcutta ... Boys ...	6	12	...	18	22	65	...	...	87	5	26	...	...	31	7	...	13	2	6	3
" *Punjab* English ... Boys ...	14	13	3	30	285	180	9	128	602	153	85	2	32	272	...	3	180	26	61	2
" *Punjab* English ... Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" *Punjab* Vernacular... Boys ...	4	...	2	6	30	...	2	19	51	25	...	...	2	27	...	...	9	1	17	...
Public Service Test Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	281	...	...	...	76	76	...	...	34	8	34	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ... English ...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	2	17	13	...	...	2	15	...	...	13	...	2	...
Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ... Vernacular	1	1	...	2	29	8	...	2	39	29	6	...	2	37	...	...	14	6	17	...
Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ... Vernacular	3	1	...	4	126	6	...	1	133	78	2	...	...	80	...	...	28	14	38	...
Law School ... Final Examination ...	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	29	53	5	...	...	5	10	...	...	8	1	...	1
Law School ... First Examination ...	1	...	...	1	37	...	...	53	90	9	...	...	7	16	1	...	10	1	4	...
Departmental Tests—																				
Middle School Examination. English ... Boys ...	57	28	13	98	764	390	78	329	1,561	668	317	48	186	1,219	23	7	779	116	290	4
Middle School Examination. English ... Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	15	...	1	16	...	5	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination. Vernacular Boys ...	126	2	4	132	961	7	6	153	1,127	782	2	3	66	853	...	...	443	120	290	...
Upper Primary School Examination English ... Boys ...	66	37	...	103	1,792	712	...	...	2,504	1,432	560	...	...	1,992	59	20	1,207	152	549	5
Upper Primary School Examination English ... Girls ...	1	11	...	12	13	55	...	...	68	12	35	...	...	47	39	8	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination Vernacular Boys ...	1,174	1	1	1,176	4,738	7	6	...	4,751	3,437	4	3	...	3,444	...	4	1,816	392	1,228	4
Upper Primary School Examination Vernacular Girls ...	10	5	...	15	19	9	...	...	28	17	1	...	...	18	...	...	3	...	15	...
Lower Primary School Examination ... Boys ...	1,484	79	14	1,577	13,483	1,131	89	...	14,703	10,448	870	56	...	11,374	86	23	5,833	1,104	4,285	43
Lower Primary School Examination ... Girls ...	82	27	...	109	155	184	...	...	339	83	102	...	...	185	67	24	24	9	60	1

* For Departmental Tests, see last entries in table.

No. 63.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matába Press ...	Hakím Raza Khán ...	1	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Mahá Naráin ...	2	...
	Delhi Advertiser Press ...	Bishambar Náth ...	1	...
	Muir Press ...	Buláki Dás ...	2	...
	Hámi-i-Islám Press ...	Alam Muhammad ...	1	...
	Razwi Press ...	Mír Hasan ...	1	...
	Kadusi Press ...	Abdul Kadus ...	1	...
	Murári Lál Press ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...
	Fauk-i-Káshi Press ...	Amba Parshád ...	...	1
	Nasrat-ul-Matába ...	Násrat Ali ...	2	...
	Imperial Press ...	Asútosh ...	1	...
	Aín-i-Hind Press ...	Amír Singh ...	...	1
	Punjab Herald Press ...	W. A. McIntosh ...	1	...
	Zaríf-i-Hind Press ...	Afzal Khán ...	1	...
	Armughán-i-Delhi Press ...	Agha Mirza ...	1	...
Rohtak ...	Matba Sulemáni ...	Ghulám Ahmad Khán ...	2	...
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris	1	...
	Station Press ...	Mr. J. S. Thorpe ...	1	...
	Benmore Advertiser Press	Herr Felix Von Goldstein	1	...
	Simla Advertiser Press ...	Messrs. Williams & Co. ...	1	...
	Simla Argus ...	Mrs. C. J. Pyle ...	1	...
Jullundur ...	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Barkat Ali ...	1	...
	Kaisari ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	1	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Safír-i-Punjab ...	Sandhi Khán ...	1	...
Ludhiana ...	American Mission Press ...	Revd. C. B. Newton ...	1	...
Amritsar ...	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Ralla Rám ...	...	33
	Ríáz-i-Hind ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	13
	Akál Jantri ...	Jhanda Singh ...	1	17
	Safír-i-Hind ...	Revd. Rajab Ali ...	...	2
	Muhammadi Press ...	Sheikh Muhammad ...	...	1
	Indian Law Report Press...	Báwa Naráin Singh ...	...	1
	Khalso Mittar Press ...	Natha Singh ...	...	2
	Dabír-i-Hind Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	19
Sialkot ...	Rafa-i-Am ...	Díwán Chand ...	1	...
	Victoria Press ...	Gyán Chand ...	1	...
	Mirza Press ...	Mirza Mowáhid ...	...	...

No. 63.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the Year 1884-85—concluded.

Districts.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, G. W. Allan, J. Walker, D. P. Masson and Colonel A. Cory.	4	1
	Punjab Printing Company	Mr. W. Ball ...	...	1
	Tribune Press ...	Sardár Diál Singh Majíthia	1	...
	Punjabi Press ...	Shams-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Saifi Press ...	Nadir Ali ...	1	2
	Aftab-i-Punjab ...	Diwán Búta Singh ...	2	1
	Branch Aftab-i-Punjab ...	Diwán Aya Singh ...	1	...
	Mittra Bilás ...	Pundit Mukand Rám ...	2	1
	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	2	1
	Delhi Punch Press ...	Muhammad Fazl-ud-dín ...	1	...
	Kánún-i-Hind ...	Budha Mal ...	...	1
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Munshi Harsukh Raí ...	1	1
	Punjab Punch or Kibla-tul-Matába.	Firoz Dín ...	1	...
	Arya Press ...	Lála Salig Rám ...	2	...
	Gham Khar-i-Hind ...	Pundit Maháraj Kíshen ...	1	1
	Mufid-i-Am ...	Guláb Singh ...	...	2
	Khadim-ut-talim ...	Abdúl Aziz ...	...	1
	Gulzar Muhammadi ...	Gulzár Bakhsh ...	2	...
	New Imperial Press ...	Syad Rajab Ali Shah ...	1	4
	Rafik-i-Hind ...	Muharram Ali, Chisti ...	1	...
	Mustafai Press ...	Malik Hira ...	...	1
	Kadri Press (Kasur) ...	Anjuman-i-Kasur ...	...	1
	Victoria Press ...	Chirag-ud-din ...	1	1
	Aror Bans Press ...	Rádha Kishan ...	...	1
Gujranwala ...	Gyán Press ...	Brij Lál ...	1	2
Jhelum ...	Saraj-ul-Matabeh ...	Fakir Muhammad ...	1	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press ...	Naráin Dás ...	2	...
	Himalayan Press ...	Syam Lál Mittra ...	1	...
Mooltan ...	Albion Press ...	Messrs. Mancherji, Maneckji & Co.	1	...
	Caledonian Press ...	Jagat Singh ...	1	...
	Danish Hind ...	Ráj Nath ...	1	...

No. 64.—Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of the Punjab for the Year 1884-85.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons (according to the Census of 1881).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Total annual income from Government.†	Remarks.
	a. Natives.	*b.* Others.				
Church of England	1,245	17,823	26	32	6,924 ‡	
Church of Scotland	587	1,218	7	...	252 ‡	
Protestant Dissenters	1,759	3,976	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic	300	7,747	15	...	...	
Greek Church	...	1	...	...	...	
Armenian	19	14	...	...	...	
Syrian	2	8	...	...	...	
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	
Parsi	465	...	...	...	...	
Hindu	9,252,295	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	11,662,434	...	...	...	..	
Buddhist	3,251	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,678	...	...	...	...	
Sikh	1,716,114	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	1,184 (a and b together)		...	...	...	

N. B.—This Statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.

† A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 500 according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain. Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of Soldiers they minister to. Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

‡ Represents total cost of establishment sanctioned by Government for Churches and Chapels, excluding a fixed charge of Rs. 4,344 for lighting.

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent Freemasons.	...	1,400	8,400	9,800	250	...	...	250	Ditto.	27th January 1872
Roberts' Institute ...	To provide a reading room, library and place of recreation for persons with small income.	...	...	1,440	1,440	36	...	...	36	Ditto.	1868
Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	To impart instruction and useful knowledge.	6,900	4,412	...	11,312	7	1	94	102	Ditto.	1859
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of youths.	7,561	1,048	5,832	14,441	22	1	110	133	Ditto.	1862
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,500	6,500	776	...	...	776	Ditto.	1871
The Delhi Institute, Library and Reading Room.	To provide a library of general literature standard, periodicals and newspapers, and a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto.	1861
Anjuman Mufid-i-Am, Kasúr.	For the revival and improvement of oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	1,104	711	1,815	232	...	...	232	Ditto.	1874
Additional Clergy Society	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	647	7,871	8,518	18	...	...	18	Ditto.	1880
Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and Religious Studies.	...	...	45	45	62	30	20	112	Ditto.	1876
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	(1).—The revival of ancient learning; the philology, ethnology, history and antiquities of India and neighbouring countries. (2).—The advancement of knowledge among the masses through the medium of their own vernaculars. (3).—The promotion of industry and commerce. (4).—The discussion of social, literary, scientific and political questions of interest; the popularization of beneficial Government measures; the development of a feeling of loyalty and of a common state citizenship; and the submission to the Government of practical proposals suggested by the wishes and wants of the people. (5).—The association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in all measures for the public good.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	Not registered.	1865
Anjuman Musháira, (A branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab).	The encouragement of the composition and translation of poems of a higher character than has hitherto been favoured by Orientals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—(*continued*).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
The Industrial Society. (A branch of the Anjuman-i-Punjab).	For the purpose of disseminating information on subjects of industry and the industrial arts among the artizans and art workmen of the Province, and of supervising the due execution of orders for manufactures by means of its members or by branches of the society in various parts of the Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh community and Sikh interests. The society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the A'di Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests. The society also aims to popularise Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1869
Sat Sabha, Lahore ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjabi, and the reformation of the moral and social conditions of the Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
Anjuman-i-Hamdardi-Islamia, Lahore.	The objects of this Anjuman correspond with those of the Anjumani-i-Punjab, detailed above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880
Hindu Sabha, Lahore ...	Discussion of all social, political and religious questions concerning India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language among the Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Bhasha Pracharini Sabha, Lahore.	To advocate the cause of the Hindi language.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman-i-Himayat Urdu, Lahore.	To advocate the cause of the Urdu language against Hindi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman-i-Kasur ...	To encourage education among the masses, and to improve indigenous industries and arts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1870
Anjuman-i-Farzan-i-Am, Gujránwála.	The maintenance of a free public library and reading room, and also a museum for the exhibition of manufactures, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1884
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Gujranwala.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community and the support of a School called "Madrassa Islamia."	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1875
Social Club, Ferozepore	Social reform and intellectual improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1884
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar.	The encouragement of English and religious education among the Muhammadan community, and to discuss social, political and religious matters affecting Muhammadans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1874
Majlis Islamia, Amritsar	To start a School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882

No. 65.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab—(*concluded*).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1882
Majlis Akhlakia, Amritsar.	To effect moral and social reforms among natives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Arya Samaj, Amritsar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic Religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Union Council, Amritsar.	Discussion of the general topics of the day.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Singh Sabha, Amritsar.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	...
Bharatri Sabha, Dera Ismāil Khan.	Discussion on general, moral and social subjects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Ditto.	1882
Anjuman Rafah-i-Am, Umballa.	The aims and objects of the association are the social, moral and political advancement of Native communities in general, and of Umballa city in particular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	1882
Reading Club connected with St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	For scientific and literary debates and discussions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Ditto.	...

E. 1
1884-85

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

[illegible]

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